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THE
POETICAL WORKS
OF
L O R D B Y R O N



LORD BYRON

from the Engraving by Edwards, after the Painting by Phillips

OXFORD EDITION

THE
POETICAL WORKS
OF
L O R D B Y R O N



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THE
POETICAL WORKS
OF
LORD BYRON.

Hours of Idleness:

A SERIES OF POEMS ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATED.

[FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1807.]

“*Virginibus puerisque canto.*”—HORACE, *lib. iii, Ode I.*

“*Μῆτ' ἄρ με μάλ' αἶνεε, μήτε τι νείκεε.*”—HOMER, *Iliad*, x. 249.

“He whistled as he went, for want of thought.”—DRYDEN.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN submitting to the public eye the following collection, I have not only to combat the difficulties that writers of verse generally encounter, but may incur the charge of presumption for obtruding myself on the world, when, without doubt, I might be, at my age, more usefully employed.

These productions are the fruits of the lighter hours of a young man who has lately completed his nineteenth year. As they bear the internal evidence of a boyish mind, this is, perhaps, unnecessary information. Some few were written during the disadvantages of illness and depression of spirits: under the former influence, “CHILDISH RECOLLECTIONS,” in particular, were composed. This consideration, though it cannot excite the voice of praise, may at least arrest the arm of censure. A considerable portion of these poems has been privately printed, at the request and for the perusal of my friends. I am sensible that the partial and frequently injudicious admiration of a social circle is not the criterion by which poetical genius is to be estimated, yet “to do greatly” we must “dare greatly;” and I have hazarded my reputation and feelings in publishing this volume. I have “passed the Rubicon,” and must stand or fall by the “cast of the die.” In the latter event I shall submit without a murmur; for, though not without solicitude for the fate of these effusions, my expectations are by no means sanguine. It is probable that I may have dared much and done little; for, in the words of Cowper, “it is one thing to write what may please our friends, who, because they are such,

are apt to be a little biassed in our favour, and another to write what may please everybody; because they who have no connexion, or even knowledge of the author, will be sure to find fault if they can.” To the truth of this, however, I do not wholly subscribe; on the contrary, I feel convinced that these trifles will not be treated with injustice. Their merit, if they possess any, will be liberally allowed; their numerous faults, on the other hand, cannot expect that favour which has been denied to others of maturer years, decided character, and far greater ability.

I have not aimed at exclusive originality, still less have I studied any particular model for imitation; some translations are given, of which many are paraphrastic. In the original pieces there may appear a casual coincidence with authors whose works I have been accustomed to read; but I have not been guilty of intentional plagiarism. To produce anything entirely new, in an age so fertile in rhyme, would be a Herculean task, as every subject has already been treated to its utmost extent. Poetry, however, is not my primary vocation; to divert the dull moments of indisposition, or the monotony of a vacant hour, urged me “to this sin:” little can be expected from so unpromising a muse. My wreath, scanty as it must be, is all I shall derive from these productions; and I shall never attempt to replace its fading leaves, or pluck a single additional sprig from groves where I am, at best, an intruder. Though accustomed, in my younger days, to rove a careless mountaineer on the Highlands of

Scotland, I have not, of late years, had the benefit of such pure air, or so elevated a residence, as might enable me to enter the lists with genuine hardy, who have enjoyed both these advantages. But they derive considerable fame, and a few not less profit, from their productions; while I shall expiate my rashness as an interloper, certainly without the latter, and in all probability with a very slight share of the former. I leave to others "virum volitare per ora." I look to the few who will hear with patience, "dulce est desipere in loco." To the former worthies I resign, without repining, the hope of immortality, and content myself with the not very magnificent prospect of ranking amongst "the mob of gentlemen who write;"—my readers must determine whether I dare say "with ease," or the honour of a posthumous page in "The Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,"—a work to which the Peerage is under infinite obligations, inasmuch as many names of considerable length, sound, and antiquity, are thereby rescued from the obscurity which unluckily overshadows several voluminous productions of their illustrious bearers.

With slight hopes, and some fears, I publish this

first and last attempt. To the dictates of young ambition may be ascribed many actions more criminal and equally absurd. To a few of my own age the contents may afford amusement; I trust they will, at least, be found harmless. It is highly improbable, from my situation and pursuits hereafter, that I should ever obtrude myself a second time on the public; nor even, in the very doubtful event of present indulgence, shall I be tempted to commit a future trespass of the same nature. The opinion of Dr. Johnson on the poems of a noble relation of mine*, "That when a man of rank appeared in the character of an author, he deserved to have his merit handsomely allowed," can have little weight with verbal, and still less with periodical, censors; but were it otherwise, I should be loth to avail myself of the privilege, and would rather incur the bitterest censure of anonymous criticism, than triumph in honours granted solely to a title.

* The Earl of Carlisle, whose works have long received the meed of public applause, to which, by their intrinsic worth, they were well entitled.

HOURS OF IDLENESS.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE,

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, ETC., ETC.,

THE SECOND EDITION OF THESE POEMS IS INSCRIBED,

BY HIS OBLIGED WARD AND AFFECTIONATE KINSMAN,

THE AUTHOR.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY,

Cousin to the Author, and very dear to him.

Hush'd are the winds, and still the evening gloom,

Not e'en a zephyr wanders through the grove,

Whilst I return, to view my Margaret's tomb,
And scatter flowers on the dust I love.

Within this narrow cell reclines her clay,
That clay, where once such animation beam'd;

The King of Terrors seized her as his prey,
Not worth nor beauty have her life redeem'd.

Oh! could that King of Terrors pity feel,
Or Heaven reverse the dread decrees of fate,
Not here the mourner would his grief reveal,
Not here the muse her virtues would relate.

But wherefore weep? Her matchless spirit
scars

Beyond where splendid shines the orb of
day;

And weeping angels lead her to those bowers
Where endless pleasures virtue's deeds re-
pay.

And shall presumptuous mortals Heaven ar-
raign,

And, madly, godlike Providence accuse?
Ah! no, far fly from me attempts so vain;—
I'll ne'er submission to my God refuse.

Yet is remembrance of those virtues dear,
Yet fresh the memory of that beauteous
face;

Still they call forth my warm affection's tear,
Still in my heart retain their wonted place.

TO E—.

LET Folly smile, to view the names
Of thee and me in friendship twined;
Yet Virtue will have greater claims
To love, than rank with vice combined.

And though unequal is thy fate,
Since title deck'd my higher birth:
Yet envy not this gaudy state;
Thine is the pride of modest worth.

Our souls at least congenial meet,
Nor can thy lot my rank disgrace;
Our intercourse is not less sweet,
Since worth of rank supplies the place.

November, 1802.

TO D—.

IN thee I fondly hoped to clasp
A friend whom death alone could sever;
Till envy, with malignant grasp,
Detach'd thee from my breast for ever.

True, she has forced thee from my breast,
Yet in my heart thou keep'st thy seat;
There, there thine image still must rest,
Until that heart shall cease to beat.

And when the grave restores her dead,
When life again to dust is given,
On thy dear breast I'll lay my head—
Without thee wherè would be my heaven?

February, 1803.

EPITAPH ON A FRIEND.

Ἀσπὴρ πρὶν μὲν ἐλαμπες ἐν ζωοῖσιν ἔπος.

LAERT.

OH, Friend! for ever loved, for ever dear!
What fruitless tears have bathed thy honour'd bier!

What sighs re-echo'd to thy parting breath,
Whilst thou wast struggling in the pangs of death!

Could tears retard the tyrant in his course;
Could sighs avert his dart's relentless force;
Could youth and virtue claim a short delay,
Or beauty charm the spectre from his prey;
Thou still hadst lived to bless my aching sight,
Thy comrade's honour and thy friend's delight.
If yet thy gentle spirit hover nigh
The spot where now thy mouldering ashes lie,
Here wilt thou read, recorded on my heart,
A grief too deep to trust the sculptor's art.
No marble marks thy couch of lowly sleep,
But living statues there are seen to weep;
Affliction's semblance bends not o'er thy tomb,
Affliction's self deplores thy youthful doom.

What though thy sire lament his failing line,
A father's sorrows cannot equal mine!
Though none, like thee, his dying hour will cheer,

Yet other offspring soothe his anguish here:
But who with me shall hold thy former place?
Thine image what new friendship can efface?
Ah, none!—a father's tears will cease to flow,
Time will assuage an infant brother's woe;
To all, save one, is consolation known,
While solitary friendship sighs alone.

1803.

A FRAGMENT.

WHEN, to their airy hall, my fathers' voice
Shall call my spirit, joyful in their choice;
When, poised upon the gale, my form shall ride,
Or, dark in mist, descend the mountain's side;
Oh! may my shade behold no sculptured urns,
To mark the spot where earth to earth returns!
No lengthen'd scroll, no praise-encumber'd
stone;

My epitaph shall be my name alone:
If *that* with honour fail to crown my clay,
Oh! may no other fame my deeds repay!
That, only *that*, shall single out the spot;
By *that* remember'd, or with *that* forgot.

1803.

ON LEAVING NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

"Why dost thou build the hall, son of the winged
days? Thou lookest from thy tower to-day: yet
a few years, and the blast of the desert comes, it
howls in thy empty court."—OSSIAN.

THROUGH thy battlements, Newstead, the
hollow winds whistle;

Thou, the hall of my fathers, art gone to
decay;

In thy once smiling garden, the hemlock and
thistle

Have choked up the rose which late bloom'd
in the way.

Of the mail-cover'd Barons, who proudly to
battle

Led their vassals from Europe to Palestine's
plain,

The escutcheon and shield, which with every
blast rattle,

Are the only sad vestiges now that remain.

No more doth old Robert, with harp-stringing
numbers,

Raise a flame in the breast for the war-
laurell'd wreath;

Near Askalon's towers, John of Horistan
slumbers,

Unnerved is the hand of his minstrel by
death.

Paul and Hubert, too, sleep in the valley of
Cressy ;
For the safety of Edward and England they
fell :

My fathers ! the tears of your country redress
ye ;
How you fought, how you died, still her
annals can tell.

On Marston, with Rupert, 'gainst traitors
contending,
Four brothers enrich'd with their blood the
bleak field ;

For the rights of a monarch their country de-
fending,
Till death their attachment to royalty seal'd.

Shades of heroes, farewell ! your descendant,
departing
From the seat of his ancestors, bids you
adieu !

Abroad, or at home, your remembrance im-
parting
New courage, he'll think upon glory and you.

Though a tear dim his eye at this sad separa-
tion,
'Tis nature, not fear, that excites his regret ;
Far distant he goes, with the same emulation,
The fame of his fathers he ne'er can forget.

That fame, and that memory, still will he
cherish ;
He vows that he ne'er will disgrace your
renew'd :

Like you will he live, or like you will he perish ;
When decay'd, may he mingle his dust with
your own !

1803.

LINES

WRITTEN IN "LETTERS OF AN ITALIAN NUN AND
AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN: BY J. J. ROUSSEAU:
FOUNDED ON FACTS."

"AWAY, away, your flattering arts
May now betray some simpler hearts ;
And you will smile at their believing,
And they shall weep at your deceiving."

ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING, ADDRESSED TO
MISS ———.

Dear, simple girl, those flattering arts,
From which thou 'dst guard fraill female hearts,
Exist but in imagination,—
Mere phantoms of thine own creation ;
For he who views that witching grace,
That perfect form, that lovely face,

With eyes admiring, oh ! believe me,
He never wishes to deceive thee :
Once in thy polish'd mirror glance,
Thou 'lt there desery that elegance
Which from our sex demands such praises,
But envy in the other raises :
Then he who tells thee of thy beauty,
Believe me, only does his duty :
Ah ! fly not from the candid youth ;
It is not flattery,—'tis truth.

July, 1804.

ADRIAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOUL
WHEN DYING.

[ANIMULA ! vagula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Que nunc abibis in loca—
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos ?]

AH ! gentle, fleeting, wav'ring sprite,
Friend and associate of this clay !
To what unknown region borne,
Wilt thou now wing thy distant flight ?
No more with wonted humour gay,
But pallid, cheerless, and forlorn.

TRANSLATION FROM CATULLUS.

AD LESBIAM.

EQUAL to Jove that youth must be—
Greater than Jove he seems to me—
Who, free from Jealousy's alarms,
Securely views thy matchless charms.
That cheek, which ever dimpling glows,
That mouth, from whence such music flows,
To him, alike, are always known,
Reserved for him, and him alone.
Ah ! Lesbia ! though 'tis death to me,
I cannot choose but look on thee ;
But, at the sight, my senses fly ;
I needs must gaze, but, gazing, die ;
Whilst trembling with a thousand fears,
Parch'd to the throat my tongue adheres,
My pulse beats quick, my breath heaves
short,
My limbs deny their slight support,
Cold dews my pallid face o'erspread,
With deadly languor droops my head,
My ears with tingling echoes ring,
And life itself is on the wing ;
My eyes refuse the cheering light,
Their orbs are veil'd in starless night :
Such pangs my nature sinks beneath,
And feels a temporary death.

TRANSLATION OF THE EPITAPH ON
VIRGIL AND TIBULLUS.

BY DOMITIVS MARSUS.

HE who sublime in epic numbers roll'd,
And he who struck the softer lyre of love,
By Death's unequal hand alike controll'd,
Fit comrades in Elysian regions move!

IMITATION OF TIBULLUS.

"Sulpicia ad Cerinthum."—*L'ib. iv.*

CRUEL Cerinthus! does the fell disease
Which racks my breast your fickle bosom
please?

Alas! I wish'd but to o'ercome the pain,
That I might live for love and you again;
But now I scarcely shall bewail my fate:
By death alone I can avoid your hate.

TRANSLATION FROM CATULLUS.

[Lugete, Veneres, Cupidinesque, &c.]

YE Cupids, droop each little head,
Nor let your wings with joy be spread;
My Lesbia's favourite bird is dead,
Whom dearer than her eyes she loved:
For he was gentle, and so true,
Obedient to her call he flew,
No fear, no wild alarm he knew,
But lightly o'er her bosom moved:

And softly fluttering here and there,
He never sought to cleave the air,
But chirrup'd oft, and, free from care,
Tuned to her ear his grateful strain.
Now having pass'd the gloomy bourne
From whence he never can return,
His death and Lesbia's grief I mourn,
Who sighs, alas! but sighs in vain.

Oh! curst be thou, devouring grave!
Whose jaws eternal victims crave,
From whom no earthly power can save,
For thou hast ta'en the bird away:
From thee my Lesbia's eyes o'erflow,
Her swollen cheeks with weeping glow;
Thou art the cause of all her woe,
Receptacle of life's decay.

IMITATED FROM CATULLUS.

TO ELLEN.

OH! might I kiss those eyes of fire.
A million scarce would quench desire:
Still would I steep my lips in bliss,
And dwell an age on every kiss:
Nor then my soul should sated be;
Still would I kiss and cling to thee:

Nought should my kiss from thine dissever;
Still would we kiss and kiss for ever;
E'en though the numbers did exceed
The yellow harvest's countless seed.
To part would be a vain endeavour:
Could I desist?—ah! never—never!

TRANSLATION FROM HORACE.

[Justum et tenacem propositi virum, &c.]

THE man of firm and noble soul
No factious clamours can control;
No threat'ning tyrant's darkling brow
Can swerve him from his just intent:
Gales the warring waves which plough,
By Auster on the billows spent,
To curb the Adriatic main,
Would awe his fix'd, determined mind in vain.

Ay, and the red right arm of Jove,
Hurling his lightnings from above,
With all his terrors there unfurl'd,
He would unmoved, unawed, behold.
The flames of an expiring world,
Again in crashing chaos roll'd,
In vast promiscuous ruin hurl'd,
Might light his glorious funeral pile:
Still dauntless 'midst the wreck of earth he'd
smile.

FROM ANACREON.

[Θέλω λέγειν Ἀτρείδας, κ. τ. λ.]

I wish to tune my quivering lyre
To deeds of fame and notes of fire;
To echo, from its rising swell,
How heroes fought and nations fell,
When Atrens' sons advanced to war,
Or Tyrian Cadmus roved afar;
But still, to martial strains unknown,
My lyre recurs to love alone.
Fired with the hope of future fame,
I seek some nobler hero's name;
The dying chords are strung anew,
To war, to war, my harp is due:
With glowing strings, the epic strain
To Jove's great son I raise again;
Alcides and his glorious deeds,
Beneath whose arm the Hydra bleeds.
All, all in vain; my wayward lyre
Wakes silver notes of soft desire.
Adieu, ye chiefs renown'd in arms!
Adieu the clang of war's alarms!
To other deeds my soul is strung,
And sweeter notes shall now be sung;
My harp shall all its powers reveal,
To tell the tale my heart must feel;
Love, love alone, my lyre shall claim,
In songs of bliss and sighs of flame.

FROM ANACREON.

[Μεσονυκτιαις ποθ' ὤραις, κ. τ. λ.]

'T WAS now the hour when Night had driven
Her car half round yon sable heaven ;
Boötes, only, seem'd to roll
His arctic charge around the pole ;
While mortals, lost in gentle sleep,
Forgot to smile, or ceased to weep :
At this lone hour the Paphian boy,
Descending from the realms of joy,
Quick to my gate directs his course,
And knocks with all his little force.
My visious fied, alarm'd I rose,—
“ What stranger breaks my least repose ? ”
“ Alas ! ” replies the wily child,
In faltering accents sweetly mild,
“ A hapless infant here I roam,
Far from my dear maternal home.
Oh ! shield me from the wintry blast !
The nightly storm is pouring fast.
No prowling robber lingers here.
A wandering baby who can fear ? ”
I heard his seeming artless tale,
I heard his sighs upon the gale :
My breast was never pity's foe,
But felt for all the baby's woe.
I drew the bar, and by the light
Young Love, the infant, met my sight ;
His bow across his shoulders flung,
And thence his fatal quiver hung
(Ah ! little did I think the dart
Would rankle soon within my heart).
With care I tend my weary guest,
His little fingers chill my breast ;
His glossy curls, his azure wing,
Which droop with nightly showers, I wring ;
His shivering limbs the embers warm ;
And now reviving from the storm,
Scarce had he felt his wonted glow,
Than swift he seized his slender bow :—
“ I fain would know, my gentle host,”
He cried, “ if this its strength has lost ;
I fear, relax'd with midnight dews,
The strings their former aid refuse.”
With poison tigt, his arrow flies,
Deep in my tortured heart it lies ;
Then loud the joyous urchin laugh'd :—
“ My bow can still impel the shaft :
'Tis firmly fix'd, thy sighs reveal it ;
Say, courteous host, canst thou not feel it ? ”

FROM THE PROMETHEUS VINCTUS
OF ÆSCHYLUS.

[Μηδαμ' ὁ πάντα νέμων, κ. τ. λ.]

GREAT Jove, to whose almighty throne
Both gods and mortals homage pay,
Ne'er may my soul thy power disown,
Thy dread behests ne'er disobey.

Oft shall the sacred victim fall
In sea-girt Ocean's mossy hall ;
My voice shall raise no impious strain
'Gainst him who rules the sky and azure main.

How different now thy joyless fate,
Since first Hesione thy bride,
When placed aloft in godlike state,
The blushing beauty by thy side,
Thou sat'st, while reverend Ocean smiled,
And mirthful strains the hours beguiled ;
The Nymphs and Tritons danced around,
Nor yet thy doom was fix'd, nor Jove relent-
less frown'd.

HARROW, Dec. 1, 1804.

TO EMMA.

SINCE now the hour is come at last,
When you must quit your anxious lover ;
Since now our dream of bliss is past,
One pang, my girl, and all is over

Alas ! that pang will be severe,
Which bids us part to meet no more ;
Which tears me far from one so dear,
Departing for a distant shore.

Well ! we have pass'd some happy hours,
And joy will mingle with our tears ;
When thinking on these ancient towers,
The shelter of our infant years ;

Where from this Gothic casement's height,
We view'd the lake, the park, the dell,
And still, though tears obstruct our sight,
We lingering look a last farewell,

O'er fields through which we used to run,
And spend the hours in childish play ;
O'er shades where, when our race was done,
Reposing on my breast you lay ;

Whilst I, admiring, too remiss,
Forgot to scare the hovering flies,
Yet envied every fly the kiss
It dared to give your slumbering eyes :

See still the little painted bark,
In which I row'd you o'er the lake ;
See there, high waving o'er the park,
The elm I clamber'd for your sake.

These times are past—our joys are gone,
You leave me, leave this happy vale ;
These scenes I must retrace alone :
Without thee what will they avail ?

Who can conceive, who has not proved,
The anguish of a last embrace ?
When, torn from all you fondly loved,
You bid a long adieu to peace.

This is the deepest of our woes,
For this these tears our cheeks bedew ;
This is of love the final close,
Oh, God! the fondest, last adieu!



TO M. S. G.

WHENE'ER I view those lips of thine,
Their hue invites my fervent kiss;
Yet I forego that bliss divine,
Alas! it were unhallow'd bliss.

Whene'er I dream of that pure breast,
How could I dwell upon its snows!
Yet is the daring wish repress,
For that—would banish its repose.

A glance from thy soul-searching eye
Can raise with hope, depress with fear;
Yet I conceal my love,—and why?
I would not force a painful tear.

I ne'er have told my love, yet thou
Hast seen my ardent flame too well;
And shall I plead my passion now,
To make thy bosom's heaven a hell?

No! for thou never canst be mine,
United by the priest's decree:
By any ties but those divine,
Mine, my beloved, thou ne'er shalt be.

Then let the secret fire consume,
Let it consume, thou shalt not know:
With joy I court a certain doom,
Rather than spread its guilty glow.

I will not ease my tortured heart
By driving dove-eyed peace from thine;
Rather than such a sting impart,
Each thought presumptuous I resign.

Yes! yield those lips, for which I'd brave
More than I here shall dare to tell;
Thy innocence and mine to save,—
I bid thee now a last farewell.

Yes! yield that breast, to seek despair;
And hope no more thy soft embrace;
Which to obtain my soul would dare
All, all reproach, but thy disgrace.

At least from guilt shalt thou be free,
No matron shall thy shame reprove;
Though cureless pangs may prey on me,
No martyr shalt thou be to love.

TO CAROLINE.

THINK'ST thou I saw thy beauteous eyes,
Suffused in tears, implore to stay;
And heard unmoved thy plenteous sighs,
Which said far more than words can say?

Though keen the grief thy tears express,
When love and hope lay both o'erthrown,
Yet still, my girl, this bleeding breast
Throbb'd with deep sorrow as thine own.

But when our cheeks with anguish glow'd,
When thy sweet lips were join'd to mine,
The tears that from my eyelids flow'd
Were lost in those which fell from thine.

Thou couldst not feel my burning cheek,
Thy gushing tears had quench'd its flame;
And as thy tongue essay'd to speak,
In sighs alone it breathed my name.

And yet, my girl, we weep in vain,
In vain our fate in sighs deplore;
Remembrance only can remain,—
But that will make us weep the more.

Again, thou best beloved, adieu!
Ah! if thou canst, o'ercome regret;
Nor let thy mind past joys review,—
Our only hope is to forget!



TO CAROLINE.

WHEN I hear you express an affection so
warm,
Ne'er think, my beloved, that I do not
believe;

For your lip would the soul of suspicion
disarm,
And your eye beams a ray which can
never deceive.

Yet still this fond bosom regrets, while ador-
ing,
That love, like the leaf, must fall into the
sere;

That age will come on, when remembrance,
deploring,
Contemplates the scenes of her youth with
a tear;

That the time must arrive, when, no longer
retaining

Their auburn, those locks must wave thin
to the breeze,
When a few silver hairs of those tresses
remaining,

Prove nature a prey to decay and disease.

'Tis this, my beloved, which spreads gloom
o'er my features,
Though I ne'er shall presume to arraign
the decree
Which God has proclaim'd as the fate of his
creatures,
In the death which one day will deprive
you of me.

Mistake not, sweet sceptic, the cause of
emotion,
No doubt can the mind of your lover in-
vade;
He worships each look with such faithful
devotion,
A smile can enchant, or a tear can dis-
suade.

But as death, my beloved, soon or late shall
o'ertake us,
And our breasts, which alive with such
sympathy glow,
Will sleep in the grave till the blast shall
awake us,
When calling the dead, in earth's bosom
laid low,—

Oh! then let us drain, while we may, draughts
of pleasure,
Which from passion like ours may un-
ceasingly flow;
Let us pass round the cup of love's bliss
in full measure,
And quaff the contents as our nectar below.

1805.

TO CAROLINE.

Oh! when shall the grave hide for ever my
sorrow?

Oh! when shall my soul wing her flight
from this clay?

The present is hell, and the coming to-
morrow
But brings, with new torture, the curse
of to-day.

From my eye flows no tear, from my lips
flow no curses,

I blast not the fiends who have hurl'd me
from bliss;

For poor is the soul which bewailing re-
hearses

Its quernous grief, when in anguish like
this.

Was my eye, 'stead of tears, with red fury
flakes bright'ning,
Would my lips breathe a flame which no
stream could assuage,
On our foes should my glance launch in
vengeance its lightning,
With transport my tongue give a loose to
its rage.

But now tears and curses, alike unavailing,
Would add to the souls of our tyrants
delight;
Could they view us our sad separation be-
wailing,
Their merciless hearts would rejoice at
the sight.

Yet still, though we bend with a feign'd
resignation,
Life beams not for us with one ray that
can cheer;
Love and hope upon earth bring no more
consolation;
In the grave is our hope, for in life is
our fear.

Oh! when, my adored, in the tomb will they
place me,
Since, in life, love and friendship for ever
are fled?
If again in the mansion of death I embrace
thee,
Perhaps they will leave unmolested the
dead.

1805.

STANZAS TO A LADY, WITH THE
POEMS OF CAMOËNS.

This votive pledge of fond esteem,
Perhaps, dear girl! for me thou 'lt prize;
It sings of Love's enchanting dream,
A theme we never can despise.

Who blames it but the envions fool,
The old and disappointed maid;
Or pupil of the prudish school,
In single sorrow doom'd to fade?

Then read, dear girl! with feeling read,
For thou wilt ne'er be one of those;
To thee in vain I shall not plead
In pity for the poet's woes.

He was in sooth a genuine hard;
His was no faint, fictitious flame:
Like his, may love be thy reward,
But not thy hapless fate the same.

THE FIRST KISS OF LOVE.

'Α βάρβιτος δὲ χορδαῖς
Ἔρωτα μούνον ἤχει.—ANACREON.

AWAY with your fictions of flimsy romance ;
Those tissues of falsehood which folly has
wove !

Give me the mild beam of the soul-breathing
glance,

Or the rapture which dwells on the first
kiss of love.

Ye rhymer, whose bosoms with phantasy
glow,

Whose pastoral passions are made for the
grove ;

From what blest inspiration your sonnets
would flow,

Could you ever have tasted the first kiss of
love !

If Apollo should e'er his assistance refuse,
Or the Nine be disposed from your service
to rove,

Invoke them no more, bid adieu to the
muse,

And try the effect of the first kiss of love.

I hate you, ye cold compositions of art !
Though prudes may condemn me, and
bigots reprove,

I court the effusions that spring from the
heart,

Which throbs with delight to the first kiss
of love.

Your shepherds, your flocks, those fantasti-
cal themes,

Perhaps may amuse, yet they never can
move :

Arcadia displays but a region of dreams :
What are visions like these to the first
kiss of love ?

Oh ! cease to affirm that man, since his birth,
From Adam till now, has with wretched-
ness strove,

Some portion of paradise still is on earth,
And Eden revives in the first kiss of love.

When age chills the blood, when our plea-
sures are past—

For years fleet away with the wings of the
dove—

The dearest remembrance will still be the
last,

Our sweetest memorial the first kiss of
love.

ON A CHANGE OF MASTERS AT A
GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOL.

WHERE are those honours, Ida ! once your
OWN,

When Probus fill'd your magisterial throne ?
As ancient Rome, fast falling to disgrace,

Hail'd a barbarian in her Cæsar's place,
So you, degenerate, share as hard a fate,

And seat Pomposus where your Probus sate.
Of narrow brain, yet of a narrower soul,

Pomposus holds you in his harsh control ;
Pomposus, by no social virtue sway'd,

With florid jargon, and with vain parade ;
With noisy nonsense, and new-fangled rules,

Such as were ne'er before enforced in
schools.

Mistaking pedantry for learning's laws,
He governs, sanction'd but by self-applause ;

With him the same dire fate attending
Rome,

Ill-fated Ida ! soon must stamp your doom ;
Like her o'erthrown, for ever lost to fame,

No trace of science left you, but the name.

July, 1805.

TO THE DUKE OF DORSET.

DORSET ! whose early steps with mine have
stray'd,

Exploring every path of Ida's glade ;
Whom still affection taught me to defend,

And made me less a tyrant than a friend,
Though the harsh custom of our youthful

band
Bade *thee* obey, and gave *me* to command ;

Thee, on whose head a few short years will
shower

The gift of riches and the pride of power ;
E'eu now a name illustrious is thine own,

Renown'd in rank, nor far beneath the
throne.

Yet, Dorset, let not this seduce thy soul
To shun fair science, or evade control,

Though passive tutors, fearful to dispraise
The titled child, whose future breath may

raise,
View ducal errors with indulgent eyes,
And wink at faults they tremble to chastise.

When youthful parasites, who bend the
knee

To wealth, their golden idol, not to thee,—
And even in simple boyhood's opening dawn

Some slaves are found to flatter and to
fawn,—

When these declare, "that pomp alone should
wait

On one by birth predestined to be great ;

That books were only meant for drudging
fools,
That gallant spirits scorn the common
rules;"

Believe them not;—they point the path to
shame,
And seek to blast the honours of thy name.
Turn to the few in Ida's early throng,
Whose souls disdain not to condemn the
wrong;

Or if, amidst the comrades of thy youth,
None dare to raise the sterner voice of truth,
Ask thine own heart; 'twill bid thee, boy,
forbear;

For *well* I know that virtue lingers there.

Yes! I have mark'd thee many a 'passing
day,

But now new scenes invite me far away;
Yes! I have mark'd within that generous
mind

A soul, if well matured, to bless mankind.
Ah! though myself by nature haughty, wild,
Whom Indiscretion hail'd her favourite child;
Though every error stamps me for her own,
And dooms my fall, I fain would fall alone;
Though my proud heart no precept now can
tame,

I love the virtues which I cannot claim.

'Tis not enough, with other sons of power,
To gleam the lambent meteor of an hour;
To swell some peamage page in feeble pride,
With long-drawn names that grace no page
beside;

Then share with titled crowds the common
lot—

In life just gazed at, in the grave forgot;
While nought divides thee from the vulgar
dead,

Except the dull cold stone that hides thy
head,

The mouldering 'scutcheon, or the herald's
roll,

That well-emblazon'd but neglected scroll,
Where lords, unhonour'd, in the tomb may
find

One spot, to leave a worthless name behind.
There sleep, unnoticed as the gloomy vaults
That veil their dust, their follies, and their
faults,

A race, with old armorial lists o'erspread,
In records destined never to be read.

Fain would I view thee, with prophetic eyes,
Exalted more among the good and wise,

A glorious and a long career pursue,
As first in rank, the first in talent too:
Spurn every vice, each little meanness shun;
Not Fortune's minion, but her noblest son.

Turn to the annals of a former day;
Bright are the deeds thine earlier sires dis-
play.

One, though a courtier, lived a man of worth,
And call'd, proud boast! the British drama
forth.

Another view, not less renown'd for wit;
Alike for courts, and camps, or senates fit;
Bold in the field, and favour'd by the Nine;
In every splendid part ordain'd to shine;
Far, far distinguish'd from the glittering
throng,

The pride of princes, and the boast of song.
Such were thy fathers; thus preserve their
name;

Not heir to titles only, but to fame.
The hour draws nigh, a few brief days will
close,

To me, this little scene of joys and woes;
Each knell of Time now warns me to
resign

Shades where Hope, Peace, and Friendship
all were mine:

Hope, that could vary like the rainbow's hue,
And gild their pinious as the moments flew;
Peace, that reflection never frown'd away,
By dreams of ill to cloud some future day;
Friendship, whose truth let childhood only
tell;

Alas! they love not long, who love so well.
To these adieu! nor let me linger o'er
Scenes hail'd, as exiles hail their native shore,
Receding slowly through the dark-blue deep,
Beheld by eyes that mourn, yet cannot weep.
Dorset, farewell! I will not ask one part
Of sad remembrance in so young a heart;
The coming morrow from thy youthful mind
Will sweep my name, nor leave a trace be-
hind.

And yet, perhaps, in some maturer year,
Since chance has thrown us in the self-same
sphere,

Since the same senate, nay, the same debate,
May one day claim our suffrage for the state,
We hence may meet, and pass each other by,
With faint regard, or cold and distant eye.

For me, in future, neither friend nor foe,
A stranger to thyself, thy weal or woe,
With thee no more again I hope to trace
The recollection of our early race;
No more, as once, in social hours rejoice,
Or hear, unless in crowds, thy well-known
voice:

Still, if the wishes of a heart untaught
To veil those feelings which perchance it
ought,

If these,—but let me cease the lengthen'd
strain,—

Oh! if these wishes are not breathed in vain,
The guardian seraph who directs thy fate
Will leave thee glorious, as he found thee
great.

FRAGMENT.

WRITTEN SHORTLY AFTER THE MARRIAGE OF
MISS CHAWORTH.

HILLS of Annesley, bleak and barren,
Where my thoughtless childhood stray'd,
How the northern tempests, warring,
Howl above thy tufted shade!

Now no more, the hours beguiling,
Former favourite haunts I see;
Now no more my Mary smiling
Makes ye seem a heaven to me.

1805.



GRANTA.

A MEDLEY.

*Ἀργυρέαις λόγχοισι μάχου καὶ πάντα
κρητήσας.*

OH! could Le Sage's demon's gift
Be realized at my desire,
This night my trembling form he'd lift
To place it on St. Mary's spire.

Then would, unroof'd, old Granta's halls
Pedantic inmates full display;
Fellows who dream on lawn or stalls,
The price of venal votes to pay.

Then would I view each rival wight,
Petty and Palmerston survey;
Who canvass there with all their might,
Against the next elective day.

Lo! candidates and voters lie
All lull'd in sleep, a goodly number;
A race renown'd for piety,
Whose conscience won't disturb their slum-
ber.

Lord H——, indeed, may not demur:
Fellows are sage, reflecting men:
They know preferment can occur
But very seldom,—now and then.

They know the Chancellor has got
Some pretty livings in disposal:
Each hopes that one may be his lot,
And therefore smiles on his proposal.

Now from the soporific scene
I'll turn mine eye, as night grows later,
To view, unheeded and unseen,
The studious sons of Alma Mater.

There, in apartments small and damp,
The candidate for college prizes
Sits poring by the midnight lamp;
Goes late to bed, yet early rises.

He surely well deserves to gain them,
With all the honours of his college,
Who, striving hardly to obtain them,
Thus seeks unprofitable knowledge:

Who sacrifices hours of rest
To scan precisely metres Attic;
Or agitates his anxious breast
In solving problems mathematic:

Who reads false quantities in Seale,
Or puzzles o'er the deep triangle;
Deprived of many a wholesome meal;
In barbarous Latin doom'd to wrangle:

Renouncing every pleasing page
From authors of historic use;
Preferring to the letter'd sage
The square of the hypothenuse.

Still, harmless are these occupations,
That hurt none but the hapless student,
Compared with other recreations,
Which bring together the imprudent;

Whose daring revels shock the sight,
When vice and infamy combine,
When drunkenness and dice invite,
As every sense is steep'd in wine.

Not so the methodistic crew,
Who plans of reformation lay:
In humble attitude they sue,
And for the sins of others pray:

Forgetting that their pride of spirit,
Their exultation in their trial,
Detracts most largely from the merit
Of all their boasted self-denial.

'Tis morn:—from these I turn my sight.
What scene is this which meets the eye?
A numerous crowd, array'd in white,
Across the green in numbers fly.

Loud rings in air the chapel bell;
'Tis lush'd:—what sounds are these I
hear?

The organ's soft celestial swell
Rolls deeply on the list'ning ear.

To this is join'd the sacred song,
The royal minstrel's hallow'd strain;
Though he who hears the music long
Will never wish to hear again.

Our choir would scarcely be excused,
Even as a band of raw beginners;
All mercy now must be refused
To such a set of croaking sinners.

If David, when his toils were ended,
Had heard these blockheads sing before him,
To us his psalms had ne'er descended,—
In furious mood he would have tore 'em.

The luckless Israelites, when taken
By some inhuman tyrant's order,
Were ask'd to sing, by joy forsaken,
On Babylonian river's border.

Oh! had they sung in notes like these,
Inspired by stratagem or fear,
They might have set their hearts at ease,
The devil a soul had stay'd to hear.

But if I scribble longer now,
The deuce a soul will stay to read;
My pen is blunt, my ink is low;
'Tis almost time to stop, indeed.

Therefore, farewell, old Granta's spires!
No more, like Cleofas, I fly;
No more thy theme my muse inspires;
The reader's tired, and so am I.

1806.

ON A DISTANT VIEW OF THE VIL-
LAGE AND SCHOOL OF HARROW
ON THE HILL.

Oh! mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos.—
VIRGIL.

YE scenes of my childhood, whose loved
recollection
Embitters the present, compared with the
past;
Where science first dawn'd on the powers of
reflection,
And friendships were form'd, too romantic
to last;

Where fancy yet joys to trace the resemblance
Of comrades, in friendship and mischief
allied;
How welcome to me your ue'er fading re-
membrance,
Which rests in the bosom, though hope is
denied!

Again I revisit the hills where we sported,
The streams where we swam, and the fields
where we fought;
The school where, loud warn'd by the bell,
we resorted,
To pore o'er the precepts by pedagogues
taught.

Again I behold where for hours I have
ponder'd,
As reclining, at eve, on yon tombstone I lay;
Or round the steep brow of the churchyard
I wander'd,
To catch the last gleam of the sun's setting
ray.

I once more view the room, with spectators
surrounded,
Where, as Zanga, I trod on Alonzo o'er-
thrown;

While, to swell my young pride, such ap-
plauses resounded,
I fancied that Mossop himself was out-
shone:

Or, as Lear, I pour'd forth the deep impre-
cation,
By my daughters of kingdom and reason
deprived;
Till, fired by loud plaudits and self-adulation,
I regarded myself as a Garrick revived.

Ye dreams of my boyhood, how much I regret
you!
Unfaded your memory dwells in my breast;
Though sad and deserted, I ne'er can forget
you:
Your pleasures may still be in fancy possess.

To Ida full oft may remembrance restore me,
While fate shall the shades of the future
unroll!
Since darkness o'er shadows the prospect
before me,
More dear is the beam of the past to my
soul!

But if, through the course of the years which
await me,
Some new scene of pleasure should open to
view,

I will say, while with rapture the thought
shall elate me,
"Oh! such were the days which my infancy
knew."

1806.

TO M—.

Oh! did those eyes, instead of fire,
With bright but mild affection shine,
Though they might kindle less desire,
Love, more than mortal, would he thine.

For thou art form'd so heavenly fair,
Howe'er those orbs may wildly beam,
We must admire, but still despair;
That fatal glance forbids esteem.

When Nature stamp'd thy beauteous birth,
So much perfection in thee shone,
She fear'd that, too divine for earth,
The skies might claim thee for their own:

Therefore, to guard her dearest work,
Lest angels might dispute the prize,
She bade a secret lightning lurk
Within those once celestial eyes.

These might the boldest sylph appal,
 When gleaming with meridian blaze ;
 Thy beauty must enrapture all ;
 But who can dare thine ardent gaze ?

'Tis said that Berenice's hair
 In stars adorns the vault of heaven ;
 But they would ne'er permit thee there,
 Thou wouldst so far outshine the seven.

For did those eyes as planets roll,
 Thy sister-lights would scarce appear :
 E'en suns, which systems now control,
 Would twinkle dimly through their sphere.

1806.

TO WOMAN.

WOMAN! experience might have told me
 That all must love thee who behold thee :
 Surely experience might have taught
 Thy firmest promises are nought ;
 But, placed in all thy charms before me,
 All I forget, but to adore thee.
 Oh memory! thou choicest blessing.
 When join'd with hope, when still possessing ;
 But how much cursed by every lover
 When hope is fled and passion's over.
 Woman, that fair and fond deceiver,
 How prompt are striplings to believe her !
 How throbs the pulse when first we view
 The eye that rolls in glossy blue,
 Or sparkles black, or mildly throws
 A beam from under hazel brows !
 How quick we credit every oath,
 And hear her plight the willing troth !
 Fondly we hope 't will last for aye,
 When, lo ! she changes in a day.
 This record will for ever stand,
 " Woman, thy vows are traced in sand."

TO M. S. G.

WHEN I dream that you love me, you'll surely
 forgive ;
 Extend not your anger to sleep ;
 For in visions alone your affection can live,—
 I rise, and it leaves me to weep.
 Then, Morpheus! envelope my faculties fast,
 Shed o'er me your languor benign ;
 Should the dream of to-night but resemble the
 last,
 What rapture celestial is mine !
 They tell us that slumber, the sister of death,
 Mortality's emblem is given ;
 To fate how I long to resign my frail breath,
 If this be a foretaste of heaven !

Ah! frown not, sweet lady, unbend your soft
 brow,
 Nor deem me too happy in this ;
 If I sin in my dream, I atone for it now,
 Thus doom'd but to gaze upon bliss.

Though in visions, sweet lady, perhaps you
 may smile,
 Oh! think not my penance deficient !
 When dreams of your presence my slumbers
 beguile,
 To awake will be torture sufficient.

TO MARY,

ON RECEIVING HER PICTURE.

THIS faint resemblance of thy charms,
 Though strong as mortal art could give,
 My constant heart of fear disarms,
 Revives my hopes, and bids me live.

Here I can trace the locks of gold
 Which round thy snowy forehead wave,
 The cheeks which sprung from beauty's mould,
 The lips which made me beauty's slave.

Here I can trace—ah, no! that eye,
 Whose azure floats in liquid fire,
 Must all the painter's art defy,
 And bid him from the task retire.

Here I behold its beauteous hue ;
 But where's the beam so sweetly straying,
 Which gave a lustre to its blue,
 Like Luna o'er the ocean playing ?

Sweet copy! far more dear to me,
 Lifeless, unfeeling as thou art,
 Than all the living forms could be,
 Save her who placed thee next my heart.

She placed it, sad, with needless fear,
 Lest time might shake my wavering soul,
 Unconscious that her image there
 Held every sense in fast control.

Through hours, through years, through time,
 'twill cheer ;
 My hope, in gloomy moments, raise ;
 In life's last conflict 't will appear,
 And meet my fond expiring gaze.

TO LESBIA.

LESBIA! since far from you I've ranged,
 Our souls with fond affection glow not ;
 You say 'tis I, not you, have changed,
 I'd tell you why,—but yet I know not.

Your polish'd brow no cares have crost ;
And, Lesbia ! we are not much older
Since, trembling, first my heart I lost,
Or told my love, with hope grown bolder.

Sixteen was then our utmost age,
Two years have lingering pass'd away,
love !

And now new thoughts our minds engage,
At least I feel disposed to stray, love !

'Tis I that am alone to blame,
I, that am guilty of love's treason ;
Since your sweet breast is still the same,
Caprice must be my only reason.

I do not, love ! suspect your truth,
With jealous doubt my bosom heaves not ;
Warm was the passion of my youth,
One trace of dark deceit it leaves not.

No, no, my flame was not pretended ;
For, oh ! I loved you most sincerely ;
And—though our dream at last is ended—
My bosom still esteems you dearly.

No more we meet in yonder bowers ;
Absence has made me prone to roving ;
But older, firmer hearts than ours,
Have found monotony in loving.

Your cheek's soft bloom is unimpair'd,
New beauties still are daily bright'ning,
Your eye for conquest beams prepared,
The force of love's resistless lightning.

Arm'd thus, to make their bosoms bleed,
Many will throng to sigh like me, love !
More constant they may prove, indeed ;
Fonder, alas ! they ne'er can be, love !

LINES ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

[As the author was discharging his pistols in a garden, two ladies passing near the spot were alarmed by the sound of a bullet hissing near them ; to one of whom the following stanzas were addressed the next morning.]

DOUBTLESS, sweet girl ! the hissing lead,
Wafting destruction o'er thy charms,
And hurtling o'er thy lovely head,
Has fill'd that breast with fond alarms.

Surely some envious demon's force,
Vex'd to behold such beauty here,
Impell'd the bullet's viewless course,
Diverted from its first career.

Yes ! in that nearly fatal hour
The hall obey'd some hell-born guide ;
But Heaven, with interposing power,
In pity turn'd the death aside.

Yet, as perchance one trembling tear
Upon that thrilling bosom fell ;
Which I, th' unconscious cause of fear,
Extracted from its glistening cell :

Say, what dire penance can atone
For such an outrage done to thee ?
Arraign'd before thy beauty's throne,
What punishment wilt thou decree ?

Might I perform the judge's part,
The sentence I should scarce deplore ;
It only would restore a heart
Which but belong'd to thee before.

The least atonement I can make
Is to become no longer free ;
Henceforth I breathe but for thy sake,
Thou shalt be all in all to me.

But thou, perhaps, may'st now reject
Such expiation of my guilt ;
Come then, some other mode elect ;
Let it be death, or what thou wilt.

Choose then, relentless ! and I swear
Nought shall thy dread decree prevent ;
Yet hold—one little word forbear !
Let it be aught but banishment.

LOVE'S LAST ADIEU.

Ἀεὶ δ' αἰεὶ με φέρεις.—ANACREON.

THE roses of love glad the garden of life,
Though nurtured 'mid weeds dropping pes-
tilent dew,
Till time crops the leaves with unmerciful
knife,
Or prunes them for ever, in love's last adieu !

In vain with endearments we soothe the sad
heart,
In vain do we vow for an age to be true ;
The chance of an hour may command us to
part,
Or death disunite us in love's last adieu !

Still Hope, breathing peace through the
grief-swollen breast,
Will whisper, "Our meeting we yet may
renew :"
With this dream of deceit half our sorrow's
represt,
Nor taste we the poison of love's last adieu !

Oh ! mark you yon pair : in the sunshine of
youth
Love twined round their childhood his
flowers as they grew ;
They flourish awhile in the season of truth,
Till chill'd by the winter of love's last adieu !

Sweet lady! why thus doth a tear steal its way
Down a cheek which outrivals thy bosom
in hue?

Yet why do I ask?—to distraction a prey,
Thy reason has perish'd with love's last
adieu!

Oh! who is yon misanthrope, shunning man-
kind?

From cities to caves of the forest he flew:
There, raving, he howls his complaint to the
wind;

The mountains reverberate love's last adieu!

Now hate rules a heart which in love's easy
chais

Once passion's tumultuous blandishments
knew;

Despair now inflames the dark tide of his veins;
He ponders in frenzy on love's last adieu!

How he envies the wretch with a soul wrapt
in steel!

His pleasures are scarce, yet his troubles
are few,

Who laughs at the pang which he never can
feel,

And dreads not the anguish of love's last
adieu!

Youth flies, life decays, even hope is o'er-
cast;

No more with love's former devotion we sue:
He spreads his young wing, he retires with
the blast;

The shroud of affection is love's last adieu!

In this life of probation for rapture divine,
Astrea declares that some penance is due;

From him who has worshipp'd at love's gentle
shrine,

The atonement is ample in love's last adieu!

Who kneels to the god, on his altar of light
Must myrtle and cypress alternately strew:

His myrtle, an emblem of purest delight;
His cypress, the garland of love's last adieu!

DAMÆTAS.

IN law an infant, and in years a boy,
In mind a slave to every vicious joy;

From every sense of shame and virtue wean'd;
In lies an adept, in deceit a fiend;

Versed in hypocrisy, while yet a child;
Fickle as wind, of inclinations wild;

Woman his dupe, his heedless friend a tool;
Old in the world, though scarcely broke from
school;

Damætas ran through all the maze of sin,
And found the goal when others just begin:

Even still conflicting passions shake his soul,
And bid him drain the dregs of pleasure's bowl;
But, pall'd with vice, he breaks his former
chain,
And what was once his bliss appears his bane.

TO MARION.

MARION! why that pensive brow?

What disgust to life hast thou?

Change that discontented air;

Frowns become not one so fair.

'T is not love disturbs thy rest,

Love's a stranger to thy breast;

He in dimpling smiles appears,

Or mourns in sweetly timid tears,

Or bends the languid eyelid down,

But shuns the cold forbidding frown.

Then resume thy former fire,

Some will love, and all admire;

While that icy aspect chills us,

Nought but cool indifference thrills us.

Wouldst thou wandering hearts beguile,

Smile at least, or seem to smile.

Eyes like thine were never meant

To hide their orbs in dark restraint.

Spite of all thou fain wouldst say,

Still in truant beams they play.

Thy lips—but here my modest Muse

Her impulse chaste must needs refuse:

She blushes, curtsies, frowns,—in short she

Dreads lest the subject should transport me;

And flying off in search of reason,

Brings prudence back in proper season.

All I shall therefore say (whate'er

I think, is neither here nor there)

Is, that such lips, of looks endearing,

Were form'd for better things than sneering:

Of soothing compliments divested,

Advice at least's disinterested;

Such is my artless song to thee,

From all the flow of flattery free;

Counsel like mine is like a brother's,

My heart is given to some others;

That is to say, unskill'd to cozen,

It shares itself among a dozen.

Marion, adieu! oh, pry'thee slight not

This warning, though it may delight not;

And, lest my precepts be displeasing

To those who think remonstrance teasing:

At once I'll tell thee our opinion

Concerning woman's soft dominion:

Howe'er we gaze with admiration

On eyes of blue or lips carnation,

Howe'er the flowing locks attract us,

Howe'er those beauties may distract us,

Still fickle, we are prone to rove,

These cannot fix our souls to love;

It is not too severe a stricture
To say they form a pretty picture ;
But wouldst thou see the secret chain
Which binds us in your humble train,
To hail you queens of all creation,
Know, in a word, 'tis ANIMATION.

—♦—♦—♦—

TO A LADY

WHO PRESENTED TO THE AUTHOR A LOCK OF
HAIR BRAIDED WITH HIS OWN, AND APPOINTED
A NIGHT IN DECEMBER TO MEET HIM IN
THE GARDEN.

THESE locks, which fondly thus entwine,
In firmer chains our hearts confine,
Than all th' unmeaning protestations
Which swell with nonsense love orations.
Our love is fix'd, I think we've proved it ;
Nor time, nor place, nor art have moved it ;
Then wherefore should we sigh and whine,
With groundless jealousy repine,
With silly whims and fancies frantic,
Merely to make our love romantic?
Why should you weep like Lydia Languish,
And fret with self-created anguish?
Or doom the lover you have chosen,
On winter nights to sigh half frozen ;
In leafless shades to sue for pardon,
Only because the scene's a garden ?
For gardens seem, by one consent,
Since Shakspeare set the precedent,
Since Juliet first declared her passion,
To form the place of assignation.
Oh ! would some modern muse inspire,
And seat her by a sea-coal fire ;
Or had the bard at Christmas written,
And laid the scene of love in Britain,
He surely, in commiseration,
Had changed the place of declaration.
In Italy I've no objection ;
Warm nights are proper for reflection ;
But here our climate is so rigid,
That love itself is rather frigid :
Think on our chilly situation,
And curb this rage for imitation ;
Then let us meet, as oft we've done,
Beneath the influence of the sun ;
Or, if at midnight I must meet you
Within your mansion let me greet you :
There we can love for hours together,
Much better, in such snowy weather,
Than placed in all th' Arcadian groves
That ever witness'd rural loves ;
Then, if my passion fail to please,
Next night I'll be content to freeze ;
No more I'll give a loose to laughter
But curse my fate for ever after.

OSCAR OF ALVA.

A TALE.

How sweetly shines through azure skies,
The lamp of heaven on Lora's shore ;
Where Alva's hoary turrets rise,
And hear the din of arms no more !

But often has yon rolling moon
On Alva's casques of silver play'd ;
And view'd, at midnight's silent noon,
Her chiefs in gleaming mail array'd :

And on the crimson'd rocks beneath,
Which scowl o'er ocean's sullen flow,
Pale in the scatter'd ranks of death,
She saw the gasping warrior low ;

While many an eye which ne'er again
Could mark the rising orb of day,
Turn'd feebly from the gory plain,
Beheld in death her fading ray.

Once to those eyes the lamp of Love,
They blest her dear propitious light ;
But now she glimmer'd from above,
A sad, funereal torch of night.

Faded is Alva's noble race,
And gray her towers are seen afar ;
No more her heroes urge the chase,
Or roll the crimson tide of war.

But who was last of Alva's clan ?
Why grows the moss on Alva's stone ?
Her towers resound no steps of man,
They echo to the gale alone.

And when that gale is fierce and high,
A sound is heard in yonder hall ;
It rises hoarsely through the sky,
And vibrates o'er the mould'ring wall.

Yes, when the eddying tempest sighs,
It shakes the shield of Oscar brave ;
But there no more his banners rise,
No more his plumes of sable wave.

Fair shone the sun on Oscar's birth,
When Angus hail'd his eldest born ;
The vassals round their chieftain's hearth
Crowd to applaud the happy morn.

They feast upon the mountain deer,
The pibroch raised its piercing note ;
To gladden more their highland cheer,
The strains in martial numbers float :

And they who heard the war-notes wild
Hoped that one day the pibroch's strain
Should play before the hero's child
While he should lead the tartan train.

Another year is quickly past,
And Angus hails another son ;
His natal day is like the last,
Nor soon the jocund feast was done.

Taught by their sire to bend the bow,
On Alva's dusky hills of wind,
The boys in childhood chased the roe,
And left their hounds in speed behind.

But ere their years of youth are o'er,
They mingle in the ranks of war;
They lightly wheel the bright claymore,
And send the whistling arrow far.

Dark was the flow of Oscar's hair,
Wildly it stream'd along the gale;
But Allan's locks were bright and fair,
And pensive seem'd his cheek, and pale.

But Oscar own'd a hero's soul,
His dark eye shone through beams of truth;
Allan had early learu'd control,
And smooth his words had been from youth.

Both, both were brave; the Saxon spear
Was shiver'd oft beneath their steel;
And Oscar's bosom scorn'd to fear,
But Oscar's bosom knew to feel;

While Allan's soul belied his form,
Unworthy with such charms to dwell:
Keen as the lightning of the storm,
On foes his deadly vengeance fell.

From high Southannon's distant tower
Arrived a young and noble dame;
With Kenneth's lands to form her dower,
Glenalvon's blue-eyed daughter came;

And Oscar claim'd the beauteous bride,
And Angus on his Oscar smiled:
It soothed the father's feudal pride
Thus to obtain Glenalvon's child.

Hark to the pibroch's pleasing note!
Hark to the swelling nuptial song!
In joyous strains the voices float,
And still the choral peal prolong.

See how the heroes' blood-red plumes
Assembled wave in Alva's hall;
Each youth his varied plaid assumes,
Attending on their chieftain's call.

It is not war their aid demands,
The pibroch plays the song of peace;
To Oscar's nuptials throng the bands,
Nor yet the sounds of pleasure cease.

But where is Oscar? sure 'tis lato:
Is this a bridegroom's ardent flame?
While thronging guests and ladies wait,
Nor Oscar nor his brother came.

At length young Allan join'd the bride;
"Why comes not Oscar," Angus said:
"Is he not here?" the youth replied;
"With me he roved not o'er the glade:

"Perchance, forgetful of the day,
'Tis his to chase the bounding roe;
Or ocean's waves prolong his stay;
Yet Oscar's bark is seldom slow."

"Oh, no!" the anguish'd sire rejoin'd,
"Nor chase, nor wave, my boy delay;
Would he to Mora seem unkind?
Would aught to her impede his way?"

"Oh, search, ye chiefs! oh, search around!
Allan, with these through Alva fly;
Till Oscar, till my son is found,
Haste, haste, nor dare attempt reply."

All is confusion—through the vale
The name of Oscar hoarsely rings,
It rises on the murmuring gale,
Till night expands her dusky wings;

It breaks the stillness of the night,
But echoes through her shades in vain;
It sounds through morning's misty light,
But Oscar comes not o'er the plain.

Three days, three sleepless nights, the Chief
For Oscar search'd each mountain cave:
Then hope is lost; in boundless grief,
His locks in gray-torn ringlets wave.

"Oscar! my son!—thou God of heaven,
Restore the prop of sinking age!
Or if that hope no more is given,
Yield his assassin to my rage.

"Yes, on some desert rocky shore
My Oscar's whiten'd bones must lie;
Then grant, thou God! I ask no more,
With him his frantic sire may die!

"Yet he may live,—away, despair!
Be calm, my soul! he yet may live;
T' arraign my fate, my voice forbear!
O God! my impious prayer forgive.

"What, if he live for me no more,
I sink forgotten in the dust,
The hope of Alva's age is o'er:
Alas! can pangs like these be just?"

Thus did the hapless parent mourn,
Till Time, which sooths severest woe,
Had bade serenity return,
And made the tear-drop cease to flow.

For still some latent hope survived
That Oscar might once more appear;
His hope now droop'd and now revived,
Till Time had told a tedious year.

Days roll'd along, the orb of light
Again had run his destined race;
No Oscar bless'd his father's sight,
And sorrow left a fainter trace.

For youthful Allan still remain'd,
 And now his father's only joy :
 And Mora's heart was quickly gain'd,
 For beauty crown'd the fair-hair'd boy.

She thought that Oscar low was laid,
 And Allan's face was wondrous fair ;
 If Oscar liv'd, some other maid
 Had claim'd his faithless bosom's care.

And Angus said, if one year more
 In fruitless hope was pass'd away,
 His fondest scruples should be o'er,
 And he would name their nuptial day.

Slow roll'd the moons, but blest at last
 Arrived the dearly destined morn :
 The year of anxious trembling past,
 What smiles the lovers' cheeks adorn !

Hark to the pibroch's pleasing note !
 Hark to the swelling nuptial song !
 In joyous strains the voices float,
 And still the choral peal prolong.

Again the clan, in festive crowd,
 Through through the gate of Alva's hall ;
 The sounds of mirth re-echo loud,
 And all their former joy recall.

But who is he, whose darken'd brow
 Grooms in the midst of general mirth ?
 Before his eyes' far fiercer glow
 The blue flames curdle o'er the hearth.

Dark is the robe which wraps his form,
 And tall his plume of gory red ;
 His voice is like the rising storm,
 But light and trackless is his tread.

'Tis noon of night, the pledge goes round,
 The bridegroom's health is deeply quaff'd ;
 With shouts the vaulted roofs resound,
 And all combine to hail the draught.

Sudden the stranger-chief arose,
 And all the clamorous crowd are bush'd ;
 And Angus' cheek with wonder glows,
 And Mora's tender bosom blush'd.

"Old man!" he cried, "this pledge is done;
 Thou saw'st 'twas duly drank by me ;
 It hail'd the nuptials of thy son :
 Now will I claim a pledge from thee.

"While all around is mirth and joy,
 To bless thy Allan's happy lot,
 Say, hadst thou ne'er another boy?
 Say, why should Oscar be forgot?"

"Alas!" the hapless sire replied,
 The big tear starting as he spoke,
 "When Oscar left my hall, or died,
 This aged heart was almost broke.

"Thrice has the earth revolved her course
 Since Oscar's form has bless'd my sight ;
 And Allan is my last resource,
 Since martial Oscar's death or flight."

"'Tis well," replied the stranger stern,
 And fiercely flash'd his rolling eye ;
 "Thy Oscar's fate I fain would learn ;
 Perhaps the hero did not die.

"Perchance, if those whom most he loved
 Would call, thy Oscar might return ;
 Perchance the chief has only roved ;
 For him thy beltane yet may burn.

"Fill high the bowl the table round,
 We will not claim the pledge by stealth ;
 With wine let every cup be crown'd ;
 Pledge me departed Oscar's health."

"With all my soul," old Angus said,
 And fill'd his goblet to the brim ;
 "Here's to my boy! alive or dead,
 I ne'er shall find a son like him."

"Bravely, old man, this health has sped ;
 But why does Allan trembling stand ?
 Come, drink remembrance of the dead,
 And raise thy cup with firmer hand."

The crimson glow of Allan's face
 Was turn'd at once to ghastly hue ;
 The drops of death each other chase
 Adown in agonizing dew.

Thrice did he raise the goblet high,
 And thrice his lips refused to taste ;
 For thrice he caught the stranger's eye
 On his with deadly fury plac'd.

"And is it thus a brother hails
 A brother's fond remembrance here ?
 If thus affection's strength prevails,
 What might we not expect from fear?"

Roused by the sneer, he raised the bowl,
 "Would Oscar now could share our mirth!"
 Internal fear appall'd his soul ;
 He said, and dash'd the cup to earth.

"'Tis he! I hear my murderer's voice!"
 Loud shrieks a darkly gleaming form.
 "A murderer's voice!" the roof replies,
 And deeply swells the bursting storm.

The tapers wink, the chieftains shrink,
 The stranger's gone,—amidst the crew,
 A form was seen in tartan green,
 And tall the shade terrific grew.

His waist was bound with a broad belt round,
 His plume of sable stream'd on high ;
 But his breast was bare, with the red wounds
 there,
 And fix'd was the glare of his glassy eye.

And thrice he smiled, with his eye so wild,
On Angus bending low the knee ;
And thrice he frown'd on a chief on the ground,
Whom shivering crowds with horror see.

The bolts loud roll from pole to pole,
The thunders through the welkin ring,
And the gleaming form, through the mist of
the storm,

Was borne on high by the whirlwind's wing.

Cold was the feast, the revel ceased.
Who lies upon the stony floor ?
Oblivion press'd old Angus' breast,
At length his life-pulse throbs once more.

" Away, away ! let the leech essay
To pour the light on Allan's eyes : "
His sand is done,—his race is run,—
Oh ! never more shall Allan rise !

But Oscar's breast is cold as clay,
His locks are lifted by the gale ;
And Allan's barbed arrow lay
With him in dark Glentanar's vale.

And whence the dreadful stranger came,
Or who, no mortal wight can tell ;
But no one doubts the form of flame,
For Alva's sons knew Oscar well.

Ambition nerved young Allan's hand,
Exulting demons wing'd his dart ;
While Envy waded her burning brand,
And pour'd her venom round his heart.

Swift is the shaft from Allan's bow ;
Whose streaming life-blood stains his side ?
Dark Oscar's sable crest is low,
The dart has drunk his vital tide.

And Mora's eye could Allan move,
She bade his wounded pride rebel :
Alas ! that eyes which beam'd with love
Should urge the soul to deeds of hell.

Lo ! seest thou not a lonely tomb
Which rises o'er a warrior dead ?
It glimmers through the twilight gloom ;
Oh ! that is Allan's nuptial bed.

Far, distant far, the noble grave
Which held his clan's great ashes stood ;
And o'er his corse no banners wave,
For they were stain'd with kindred blood.

What minstrel gray, what hoary bard,
Shall Allan's deeds on harp-strings raise ?
The song is glory's chief reward,
But who can strike a murderer's praise ?

Unstrung, untouched, the harp must stand,
No minstrel dare the theme awake ;
Guilt would benumb his palsied hand,
His harp in shuddering chords would break.

No lyre of fame, no hallow'd verse,
Shall sound his glories high in air :
A dying father's bitter curse,
A brother's death-groan echoes there.

THE EPISODE OF NISUS AND EURYALUS,

A PARAPHRASE FROM THE ENEID, LIB. IX.

Nisus, the guardian of the portal, stood,
Eager to gild his arms with hostile blood ;
Well skill'd in fight the quivering lance to
wield,

Or pour his arrows through th' embattled
field :

From Ida torn, he left his sylvan cave,
And sought a foreign home, a distant grave.
To watch the movements of the Daunian host,
With him Euryalus sustains the post ;
No lovelier mien adorn'd the ranks of Troy,
And beardless bloom yet graced the gallant
boy ;

Though few the seasons of his youthful life,
As yet a novice in the martial strife,
'T was his, with beauty, valour's gifts to
share—

A soul heroic, as his form was fair :
These burn with one pure flame of generous
love ;

In peace, in war, united still they move ;
Friendship and glory form their joint reward ;
And now combined they hold their nightly
guard.

" What god," exclaim'd the first, " instils
this fire ?

Or, in itself a god, what great desire ?
My labouring soul, with anxious thought
oppress'd,

Abhors this station of inglorious rest ;
The love of fame with this can ill accord,
Be't mine to seek for glory with my sword.
Seest thou yon camp, with torches twinkling
dim,

Where drunken slumbers wrap each lazy
limb ?

Where confidence and ease the watch disdain,
And drowsy Silence holds her sable reign ?
Then hear my thought :—In deep and sullen
grief

Our troops and leaders mourn their absent
chief :

Now could the gifts and promised prize be
thine

(The deed, the danger, and the fame be mine),
Were this decreed, beneath yon rising mound,
Methinks, an easy path perchance were
found ;

Which past, I speed my way to Pallas' walls,
And lead Æneas from Evander's halls."

With equal ardour fired, and warlike joy,
His glowing friend address'd the Dardan
boy:—

"These deeds, my Nisus, shalt thou dare
alone?

Must all the fame, the peril, be thine own?
Am I by thee despised, and left afar,
As one unfit to share the toils of war?
Not thus his son the great Opheltes taught;
Not thus my sire in Argive combats fought;
Not thus, when Ilion fell by heavenly hate,
I track'd Æneas through the walks of fate:
Thou know'st my deeds, my breast devoid of
fear,

And hostile life-drops dim my gory spear.
Here is a soul with hope immortal burns,
And life, ignoble life, for *glory* spurns.
Fame, fame is cheaply earn'd by fleeting
breath:

The price of honour is the sleep of death."

Then Nisus:—"Calm thy bosom's fond
alarms:

Thy heart beats fiercely to the din of arms.
More dear thy worth and valour than my own,
I swear by him who fills Olympus' throne!
So may I triumph, as I speak the truth,
And clasp again the comrade of my youth!
But should I fall,—and he who dares advance
Through hostile legions must abide by
chance,—

If some Rutulian arm, with adverse blow,
Should lay the friend who ever loved thee
low,

Live thou, such beauties I would fain pre-
serve,

Thy budding years a lengthen'd term deserve.
When humbled in the dust, let some one be,
Whose gentle eyes will shed one tear for me;
Whose manly arm may snatch me back by
force,

Or wealth redeem from foes my captive corse:
Or, if my destiny these last deny,
If in the spoiler's power my ashes lie,
Thy pious care may raise a simple tomb,
To mark thy love, and signalize my doom.

Why should thy dotting wretched mother weep
Her only boy, reclined in endless sleep?
Who, for thy sake, the tempest's fury dared,
Who, for thy sake, war's deadly peril shared;
Who braved what woman never braved be-
fore,

And left her native for the Latian shore."

"In vain you damp the ardour of my soul,"
Replied Euryalus; "it scorns control!

Hence, let us haste!"—their brother guards
arose,

Roused by their call, nor court again repose;
The pair, buoy'd up on Hope's exulting wing,
Their stations leave, and speed to seek the
king.

Now o'er the earth a solemn stillness ran,
And lull'd alike the cares of brute and man;
Save where the Dardan leaders nightly hold
Alternate converse, and their plans unfold.
On one great point the council are agreed,
An instant message to their prince decreed;
Each lean'd upon the lance he well could
wield,

And poised with easy arm his ancient shield;
When Nisus and his friend their leave request
To offer something to their high behest.
With anxious tremors, yet unawed by fear,
The faithful pair before the throne appear:
Iulus greets them; at his kind command,
The elder first address'd the hoary hand.

"With patience" (thus Hyrtacides began)
"Attend, nor judge from youth our humble
plan.

Where yonder beacons half expiring beam,
Our slumbering foes of future conquest dream,
Nor heed that we a secret path have traced,
Between the ocean and the portal placed,
Beneath the covert of the blackening smoke,
Whose shade securely our design will cloak!
If you, ye chiefs, and fortune will allow,
We'll bend our course to yonder mountain's
brow,

Where Pallas' walls at distance meet the
sight,
Seen o'er the glade, when not obscured by
night:

Then shall Æneas in his pride return,
When hostile matrons raise their offspring's
urn;

And Latian spoils and purpled heaps of dead
Shall mark the havoc of our hero's tread.
Such is our purpose, not unknown the way;
Where yonder torrent's devious waters stray,
Oft have we seen, when hunting by the
stream,

The distant spires above the valleys gleam."

Mature in years, for sober wisdom famed,
Moved by the speech, Ælethes here ex-
claim'd,—

"Ye parent gods! who rule the fate of Troy,
Still dwells the Dardan spirit in the boy;
When minds like these in striplings thus ye
raise,

Yours is the godlike act, be yours the praise;
In gallant youth, my fainting hopes revive,
And Ilion's wonted glories still survive."

Then in his warm embrace the boys he
 press'd,
 And, quivering, strain'd them to his aged
 breast;
 With tears the burning cheek of each be-
 dew'd,
 And, sobbing, thus his first discourse renew'd:
 "What gift, my countrymen, what martial
 prize,
 Can we bestow, which you may not despise?
 Our deities the first best boon have given—
 Internal virtues are the gift of Heaven.
 What poor rewards can bless your deeds on
 earth,
 Doubtless await such young, exsulted worth.
 Æneas and Ascanius shall combine
 To yield applause far, far surpassing mine."

Iulus then :—"By all the powers above!
 By those Penates who my country love!
 By hoary Vesta's sacred fane, I swear,
 My hopes are all in you, ye generous pair!
 Restore my father to my grateful sight,
 And all my sorrows yield to one delight.
 Nisus! two silver goblets are thine own,
 Saved from Arisba's stately domes o'er-
 thrown!

My sire secured them on that fatal day,
 Nor left such bowls an Argive robber's prey:
 Two massy tripods, also, shall he thine;
 Two talents polish'd from the glittering mine;
 An ancient cup, which Tyrian Dido gave,
 While yet our vessels press'd the Punic
 wave:

But when the hostile chiefs at length bow
 down,

When great Æneas wears Hesperia's crown,
 The casque, the buckler, and the fiery steed
 Which Turnus guides with more than mortal
 speed,

Are thine; no envious lot shall then be cast,
 I pledge my word, irrevocably past:
 Nay more, twelve slaves, and twice six cap-
 tive dames,

To soothe thy softer hours with amorous
 flames,

And all the realms which now the Latins
 sway,

The labours of to-night shall well repay.
 But thou, my generous youth, whose tender
 years

Are near my own, whose worth my heart
 reveres,

Henceforth affection, sweetly thus begun,
 Shall join our bosoms and our souls in one;

Without thy aid, no glory shall be mine;
 Without thy dear advice, no great design;

Alike through life esteem'd, thou godlike
 boy,

In war my bulwark, and in peace my joy."

To him Enryalus:—"No day shall shame
 The rising glories which from this I claim.
 Fortune may favour, or the skies may frown,
 But valour, spite of fate, obtains renown.
 Yet, ere from hence our eager steps depart,
 One boon I beg, the nearest to my heart:
 My mother, sprung from Priam's royal line,
 Like thine ennobled, hardly less divine,
 Nor Troy nor king Acestes' realms restrain
 Her feeble age from dangers of the main:
 Alone she came, all selfish fears above,
 A bright example of maternal love.
 Unknown the secret enterprise I brave,
 Lest grief should bend my parent to the
 grave;

From this alone no fond adieus I seek,
 No fainting mother's lips have press'd my
 cheek;

By gloomy night and thy right hand I vow
 Her parting tears would shake my purpose
 now:

Do thou, my prince, her failing age sustain,
 In thee her much-loved child may live
 again;

Her dying hours with pious conduct bless,
 Assist her wants, relieve her fond distress:

So dear a hope must all my soul inflame,
 To rise in glory, or to fall in fame."

Struck with a filial care so deeply felt,
 In tears at once the Trojan warriors melt;
 Faster than all, Iulus' eyes o'erflow!
 Such love was his, and such had been his
 woe.

"All thou hast ask'd, receive," the prince
 replied;

"Nor this alone, but many a gift beside.
 To cheer thy mother's years shall be my aim,
 Crensa's style but wanting to the dame.

Fortune an adverse wayward course may run,
 But bless'd thy mother in so dear a son.

Now, by my life!—my sire's most sacred
 oath—

To thee I pledge my full, my firmest troth,
 All the rewards which once to thee were
 vow'd,

If thou shouldst fall, on her shall be be-
 stow'd."

Thus spoke the weeping prince, then forth to
 view

A gleaming falchion from the sheath he
 drew;

Lycaon's utmost skill had graced the steel,
 For friends to envy and for foes to feel:

A tawny hide, the Moorish lion's spoil,
 Slain 'midst the forest, in the hunter's toil,

Mnestheus to guard the elder youth bestows,
 And old Alethes' casque defends his brows.

Arm'd, thence they go, while all th' assembled
 train,

To aid their cause, implore the gods in vain.

More than a boy, in wisdom and in grace,
Iulus holds amidst the chiefs his place :
His prayer he sends ; hut what can prayers
avail,
Lost in the murmurs of the sighing gale ?

The trench is pass'd, and, favour'd by the
night,
Through sleeping foes they wheel their wary
fight.

When shall the sleep of many a foe be o'er ?
Alas ! some slumber who shall wake no
more !

Chariots and bridles, mix'd with arms, are
seen ;
And flowing flasks, and scatter'd troops be-
tween :

Bacchus and Mars to rule the camp combine ;
A mingled chaos this of war and wine.

"Now," cries the first, "for deeds of blood
prepare,

With me the conquest and the labour share :
Here lies our path ; lest any hand arise,
Watch thou, while many a dreaming chief-
tain dies :

I'll carve our passage through the heedless
foe,

And clear thy road with many a deadly blow."
His whispering accents then the youth re-
press'd,

And pierced proud Rhamnes through his
panting breast :

Stretch'd at his ease, th' incautious king
reposed ;

Debauch, and not fatigue, his eyes had closed :
To Turnus dear, a prophet and a prince,
His omens more than augur's skill evince ;
But he, who thus foretold the fate of all,
Could not avert his own untimely fall.

Next Remus' armour-bearer, hapless, fell,
And three unhappy slaves the carnage swell ;
The charioteer along his courser's sides
Expires, the steel his sever'd neck divides ;
And, last, his lord is number'd with the dead :
Bounding convulsive, flies the gasping head ;
From the swoll'n veins the blackening tor-
rents pour ;

Stain'd is the couch and earth with clotting
gore.

Young Lamyus and Lamus next expire,
And gay Serranus, fill'd with youthful fire ;
Half the long night in childish games was
pass'd ;

Lull'd by the potent grape, he slept at last :
Ah ! happier far had he the moru survey'd,
And till Aurora's dawn his skill display'd.

In slaughter'd fold, the keepers lost in
sleep,
His hungry fangs a lion thus may steep ;

'Mid the sad flock, at dead of night he prowls,
With murder glutted, and in carnage rolls :
Insatiate still, through teeming herds he
roams ;
In seas of gore the lordly tyrant foams.

Nor less the other's deadly vengeance
came,
But falls on feeble crowds without a name ;
His wound unconscious Fadius scarce can
feel,

Yet wakeful Rhæsus sees the threatening
steel ;

His coward breast behind a jar he hides,
And vainly in the weak defence confides ;
Full in his heart, the falchion search'd his
veins,

The reeking weapon bears alternate stains ;
Through wine and blood, commingling as
they flow,

One feeble spirit seeks the shades below.
Now where Messapus dwelt they bend their
way,

Whose fires emit a faint and trembling ray ;
There, unconfined, behold each grazing steed,
Unwatch'd, unheeded, on the herbage feed :
Brave Nisus here arrests his comrade's arm,
Too flush'd with carnage, and with conquest
warm :

"Hence let us haste, the dangerous path is
pass'd ;

Full foes enough to-night have breathed their
last :

Soon will the day those eastern clouds adorn ;
Now let us speed, nor tempt the rising morn."

What silver arms, with various art em-
boss'd,

What howls and mantles in confusion toss'd,
They leave regardless ! yet one glittering
prize

Attracts the younger hero's wandering eyes ;
The gilded harness Rhamnes' couriers felt,
The gems which stud the monarch's golden
belt :

This from the pallid corse was quickly torn,
Once by a line of former chieftains worn.
Th' exulting boy the studded girdle wears,
Messapus' helm his head in triumph bears ;
Then from the tents their cautious steps they
bend,

To seek the vale where safer paths extend.

Just at this hour, a band of Latian horse
To Turnus' camp pursue their destined
course :

While the slow foot their tardy march delay,
The knights, impatient, spur along the way :
Three hundred mail-clad men, by Volscens led,
To Turnus with their master's promise sped :

Now they approach the trench, and view the walls,

When, on the left, a light reflection falls;
The plunder'd helmet, through the waning night,

Sheds forth a silver radiance, glancing bright.
Volscens with question loud the pair alarms:—
"Stand, stragglers! stand! why early thus in arms?"

From whence? to whom?"—He meets with no reply;

Trusting the covert of the night, they fly:
The thicket's depth with hurried pace they tread,

While round the wood the hostile squadron spread.

With brakes entangled, scarce a path between.

Dreary and dark appears the sylvan scene:
Euryalus his heavy spoils impede,
The boughs and winding turns his steps mislead;

But Nisus scours along the forest's maze
To where Latinus' steeds in safety graze,
Then backward o'er the plain his eyes extend,
On every side they seek his absent friend.
"O God! my boy," he cries, "of me bereft,
In what impending perils art thou left!"

Listening he runs—above the waving trees,
Tumultuous voices swell the passing breeze;
The war-cry rises, thundering hoofs around
Wake the dark echoes of the trembling ground.
Again he turns, of footsteps hears the noise;
The sound elates, the sight his hope destroys:
The hapless boy a ruffian train surround,
While lengthening shades his weary way confound;

Him with loud shouts the furious knights pursue,

Struggling in vain, a captive to the crew.
What can his friend 'gainst thronging numbers dare?

Ah! must he rush his comrade's fate to share?

What force, what aid, what stratagem essay,
Back to redeem the Latian spoiler's prey?
His life a votive ransom nobly give,
Or die with him for whom he wish'd to live?
Poising with strength his lifted lance on high,
On Luna's orb he cast his frenzied eye:—
"Goddess serene, transcending every star!
Queen of the sky, whose beams are seen afar!

By night heaven owns thy sway, by day the grove,

When, as chaste Dian, here thou deign'st to rove;

If e'er myself, or sire, have sought to grace
Thine altars with the produce of the chase.

Speed, speed my dart to pierce yon vanting crowd,

To free my friend, and scatter far the proud."
Thus having said, the hissing dart he flung;
Through parted shades the hurtling weapon sung;

The thirsty point in Sulmo's entrails lay,
Transfix'd his heart, and stretch'd him on the clay:

He sobs, he dies,—the troop in wild amaze,
Unconscious whence the death, with horror gaze.

While pale they stare, through Tagus' temples riven,

A second shaft with equal force is driven:
Fierce Volscens rolls around his lowering eyes;

Veil'd by the night, secure the Trojan lies.
Burning with wrath, he view'd his soldiers fall.

"Thou youth accurst, thy life shall pay for all!"

Quick from the sheath his flaming glaive he drew,

And, raging, on the boy defenceless flew.

Nisus no more the blackening shade conceals,
Forth, forth he starts, and all his love reveals;
Aghast, confused, his fears to madness rise,
And pour these accents, shrieking as he flies:

"Me, me,—your vengeance hurl on me alone;
Here sheathe the steel, my blood is all your own.

Ye starry spheres! thou conscions Heaven! attest!

He could not—durst not—lo! the guile confest!

All, all was mine,—his early fate suspend;
He only loved too well his hapless friend:

Spare, spare, ye chiefs! from him your rage remove;

His fault was friendship, all his crime was love."

He pray'd in vain; the dark assassin's sword
Pierced the fair side, the snowy bosom gored;
Lowly to earth inclines his plume-clad crest,
And sanguine torrents mantle o'er his breast:
As some young rose, whose blossom scents the air,

Languid in death, expires beneath the share;
Or crimson poppy, sinking with the shower,
Declining gently, falls a fading flower;
Thus, sweetly drooping, bends his lovely head,
And lingering beauty hovers round the dead.

But fiery Nisus stems the battle's tide,
Revenge his leader, and despair his guide;
Volscens he seeks amidst the gathering host,
Volscens must soon appease his comrade's ghost;

Steel, flashing, pours on steel, foe crowds on foe;

Rage nerves his arm, fate gleams in every blow;

In vain beneath unnumber'd wounds he bleeds,
Nor wounds, nor death, distracted Nisus heeds;
In viewless circles wheel'd, his falchion flies,
Nor quits the hero's grasp till Volscens dies;
Deep in his throat its end the weapon found,
The tyrant's soul fled groaning through the wound.

Thus Nisus all his fond affection proved—
Dying, revenged the fate of him he loved;
Then on his bosom sought his wonted place,
And death was heavenly in his friend's embrace!

Celestial pair! if aught my verse can claim,
Wafted on Time's broad pinion, yours is fame!
Ages on ages shall your fate admire,
No future day shall see your names expire,
While stands the Capitol, immortal dome!
And vanquish'd millions hail their empress,
Rome!

—♦—
TRANSLATION FROM THE MEDEA
OF EURIPIDES.

[Ἐρωτες ὑπερ μὲν ἄγαν, κ. τ. λ.]

WHEN fierce conflicting passions urge
The breast where love is wont to glow,
What mind can stem the stormy surge
Which rolls the tide of human woe?
The hope of praise, the dread of shame,
Can rouse the tortured breast no more;
The wild desire, the guilty flame,
Absorbs each wish it felt before.

But if affection gently thrills
The soul by purer dreams possess'd,
The pleasing balm of mortal ills
In love can soothe the aching breast:
If thus thou comest in disguise,
Fair Venus! from thy native heaven,
What heart unfeeling would despise
The sweetest boon the gods have given?

But never from thy golden bow
May I beneath the shaft expire!
Whose creeping venom, sure and slow,
Awakes an all-consuming fire:
Ye racking doubts! ye jealous fears!
With others wage internal war;
Repentance, source of future tears,
From me be ever distant far!

May no distracting thoughts destroy
The holy calm of sacred love!
May all the hours be wing'd with joy,
Which hover faithful hearts above!

Fair Venus! on thy myrtle shrine
May I with some fond lover sigh,
Whose heart may mingle pure with mine—
With me to live, with me to die!

My native soil! beloved before,
Now dearer as my peaceful home,
Ne'er may I quit thy rocky shore,
A hapless banish'd wretch to roam!
This very day, this very hour,
May I resign this fleeting breath!
Nor quit my silent humble bower;
A doom to me far worse than death.

Have I not heard the exile's sigh,
And seen the exile's silent tear,
Through distant climes condemn'd to fly,
A pensive weary wanderer here?
Ah! hapless dame! no sire bewails,
No friend thy wretched fate deploras,
No kindred voice with rapture hails
Thy steps within a stranger's doors.

Perish the fiend whose iron heart,
To fair affection's truth unknown,
Bids her he fondly loved depart,
Unpitied, helpless, and alone;
Who ne'er unlocks with silver key
The milder treasures of his soul,—
May such a friend be far from me,
And ocean's storms between us roll!

—♦—
THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY A COL-
LEGE EXAMINATION.

HIGH in the midst, surrounded by his peers,
MAGNUS his ample front sublime uprears:
Placed on his chair of state, he seems a god,
While Sophs and Freshmen tremble at his nod.
As all around sit wrapt in speechless gloom,
His voice in thunder shakes the sounding
dome;
Denouncing dire reproach to luckless fools,
Unskill'd to plod in mathematic rules.

Happy the youth in Euclid's axioms tried,
Though little versed in any art beside;
Who, scarcely skill'd an English line to pen,
Scans Attic metres with a critic's ken.
What, though he knows not how his fathers
bled,
When civil discord piled the fields with dead,
When Edward bade his conquering bands ad-
vance,
Or Henry trampled on the crest of France,
Though marvelling at the name of Magna
Charta,
Yet well he recollects the laws of Sparta;
Can tell what edicts sage Lycurgus made,
While Blackstone's on the shelf neglected laid;

Of Grecian dramas vaunts the deathless fame,
Of Avon's bard remembering scarce the name.

Such is the youth whose scientific pate
Class-honours, medals, fellowships, await;
Or even, perhaps, the declamation prize,
If to such glorions height he lifts his eyes.
But lo! no common orator can hope
The envied silver cup within his scope.
Not that our heads much eloquence require,
Th' ATHENIAN's glowing style, or Tully's fire.
A manner clear or warm is useless, since
We do not try by speaking to convince.
Be other orators of pleasing proud,—
We speak to please ourselves, not move the
crowd:
Our gravity prefers the muttering tone,
A proper mixture of the squeak and groan:
No borrow'd grace of action must be seen;
The slightest motion would displease the
Dean;
Whilst every staring graduate would prate
Against what he could never imitate.

The man who hopes t' obtain the promised
cup
Must in one posture stand, and ne'er look up;
Nor stop, but rattle over every word—
No matter what, so it can *not* be heard.
Thus let him hurry on, nor think to rest:
Who speaks the fastest's sure to speak the
best;
Who utters most within the shortest space
May safely hope to win the wordy race.

The sons of science these, who, thus repaid,
Linger in ease in Granta's sluggish shade;
Where on Cam's sedgy banks supine they lie,
Unknown, unhonour'd live, unwept-for die:
Dull as the pictures which adorn their halls,
They think all learning fix'd within their
walls:

In manners rude, in foolish forms precise,
All modern arts affecting to despise;
Yet prizing Bentley's, Brunck's, or Porson's
note,
More than the verse on which the critic wrote:
Vain as their honours, heavy as their ale,
Sad as their wit, and tedious as their tale;
To friendship dead, though not untaught to
feel
When Self and Church demand a bigot zeal.
With eager haste they court the lord of power,
Whether 'tis Pitt or Petty rules the hour;
To him, with suppliant smiles, they bend the
head,
While distant mitres to their eyes are spread.
But should a storm o'erwhelm him with dis-
grace,
They'd fly to seek the next who fill'd his place.

Such are the men who learning's treasures
guard!

Such is their practice, such is their reward!
This much, at least, we may presume to say—
The premium can't exceed the price they pay.
1806.

—♦♦—
TO A BEAUTIFUL QUAKER.

SWEET girl! though only once we met,
That meeting I shall ne'er forget;
And though we ne'er may meet again,
Remembrance will thy form retain.
I would not say, "I love," but still
My senses struggle with my will:
In vain, to drive thee from my breast,
My thoughts are more and more repress;
In vain I check the rising sighs,
Another to the last replies:
Perhaps this is not love, but yet
Our meeting I can ne'er forget.

What though we never silence broke,
Our eyes a sweeter language spoke;
The tongue in flattering falsehood deals,
And tells a tale it never feels:
Deceit the guilty lips impart,
And hush the mandates of the heart;
But soul's interpreters, the eyes,
Spurn such restraint, and scorn disguise.
As thus our glances oft conversed,
And all our bosoms felt rehearsed,
No spirit, from within, reproved us,
Say rather, "'twas the spirit moved us."
Though what they utter'd I repress,
Yet I conceive thou'lt partly guess;
For as on thee my memory ponders,
Perchance to me thine also wanders.
This for myself, at least, I'll say,
Thy form appears through night, through
day;
Awake, with it my fancy teems;
In sleep, it smiles in fleeting dreams;
The vision charms the hours away,
And bids me curse Aurora's ray
For breaking slumbers of delight
Which make me wish for endless night.
Since, oh! whate'er my future fate,
Shall joy or woe my steps await,
Tempted by love, by storms beset,
Thine image I can ne'er forget.

Alas! again no more we meet,
No more our former looks repeat;
Then let me breathe this parting prayer,
The dictate of my bosom's care:
"May Heaven so guard my lovely quaker,
That anguish never can o'ertake her;

That peace and virtue ne'er forsake her,
 But bliss be aye her heart's partaker!
 Oh! may the happy mortal, fated
 To be, by dearest ties, related,
 For her each hour new joys discover,
 And lose the husband in the lover!
 May that fair losom never know
 What 'tis to feel the restless woe
 Which stings the soul, with vain regret,
 Of him who never can forget!"

—♦—

THE CORNELIAN.

No specious splendour of this stone
 Eudears it to my memory ever;
 With lustre only once it shone,
 And blushes modest as the giver.

Some, who can sneer at friendship's ties,
 Have, for my weakness, oft reproved me;
 Yet still the simple gift I prize,
 For I am sure the giver loved me.

He offer'd it with downcast look,
 As fearful that I might refuse it;
 I told him, when the gift I took,
 My only fear should be to lose it.

This pledge attentively I view'd,
 And sparkling as I held it near,
 Methought one drop the stone bedew'd,
 And ever since I've loved a tear.

Still, to adorn his humble youth,
 Nor wealth nor birth their treasures yield,
 But he who seeks the flowers of truth
 Must quit the garden for the field.

'Tis not the plant uprear'd in sloth,
 Which beauty shows, and sheds perfume;
 The flowers which yield the most of both
 In Nature's wild luxuriance bloom.

Had Fortune aided Nature's care,
 For once forgetting to be blind,
 His would have been an ample share,
 If well proportion'd to his mind.

But had the goddess clearly seen,
 His form had fix'd her fickle breast;
 Her countless hoards would his have been,
 And none remain'd to give the rest.

—♦—

AN OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

DELIVERED PREVIOUS TO THE PERFORMANCE
 OF "THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE" AT A
 PRIVATE THEATRE.

SINCE the refinement of this polish'd age
 Has swept immoral raillery from the stage;
 Since taste has now expunged licentious wit,
 Which stamp'd disgrace on all an author's writ;

Since now to please with purer scenes we
 seek,
 Nor dare to call the blush from Beauty's
 cheek;
 Ob! let the modest Muse some pity claim,
 And meet indulgence, though she find not
 fame.

Still, not for her alone we wish respect,
 Others appear more conscious of defect
 To-night no veteran Roscius you behold,
 In all the arts of scenic action old;
 No Cooke, no Kemble, can salute you here,
 No Siddons draw the sympathetic tear;
 To-night you throng to witness the *début*
 Of embryo actors, to the Drama new:
 Here, then, our almost unfledged wings we
 try;

Clip not our pinions ere the birds can fly:
 Failing in this our first attempt to soar,
 Drooping, alas! we fall to rise no more.
 Not one poor trembler only fear betrays
 Who hopes, yet almost dreads, to meet your
 praise,

But all our dramatis personæ wait
 In fond suspense this crisis of their fate.
 No venal views our progress can retard,
 Your generous plaudits are our sole reward.
 For these, each Hero all his power displays,
 Each timid Heroine shrinks before your gaze.
 Surely the last will some protection find;
 None to the softer sex can prove unkind:
 While Youth and Beauty form the female
 shield,

The sternest censor to the fair must yield.
 Yet, should our feeble efforts nought avail,
 Should, after all, our best endeavours fail,
 Still let some mercy in your bosoms live,
 And, if you can't applaud, at least forgive.

—♦—

ON THE DEATH OF MR. FOX,

THE FOLLOWING ILLIBERAL IMPROMPTU
 APPEARED IN A MORNING PAPER.

"OUR nation's foes lament on Fox's death,
 But bless the hour when PITT resign'd his
 breath:

These feelings wide, let sense and truth
 unclue,
 We give the palm where Justice points its
 due."

TO WHICH THE AUTHOR OF THESE PIECES
 SENT THE FOLLOWING REPLY.

OH factious viper! whose evenenom'd tooth
 Would mangle still the dead, perverting
 truth;
 What though our "nation's foes" lament the
 fate,
 With generous feeling, of the good and great,

Shall dastard tongues essay to blast the
name

Of him whose meed exists in endless fame?
When PITT expired in plenitude of power,
Though ill success obscured his dying hour,
Pity her dewy wings before him spread,
For noble spirits "war not with the dead:"
His friends, in tears, a last sad requiem gave,
As all his errors slumber'd in the grave;
He sunk, an Atlas bending 'neath the weight
Of cares o'erwhelming our conflicting state:
When, lo! a Hercules in FOX appear'd,
Who for a time the ruin'd fabric rear'd:
He, too, is fall'n, who Britain's loss supplied,
With him our fast reviving hopes have died;
Not one great people only raise his urn,
All Europe's far-extended regions mourn.
"These feelings wide, let sense and truth
unclue,

To give the palm where Justice points its
due;"

Yet let not canker'd Calumny assail,
Or round our statesman wind her gloomy
veil.

FOX! o'er whose corse a mourning world
must weep,
Whose dear remains in honour'd marble
sleep;

For whom, at last, e'en hostile nations groan,
While friends and foes alike his talents own;
FOX shall in Britain's future annals shine,
Nor e'en to PITT the patriot's palm resign;
Which Envy, wearing Candour's sacred
mask,

For PITT, and PITT alone, has dared to ask.

THE TEAR.

"O lachrymarum fons, tenero sacros
Ducentium ortus ex animo; quater
Felix! in imo qui secatentem
Pectore te, pia Nympha, sensit."—GRAY.

WHEN Friendship or Love our sympathies
move,

When Truth in a glance should appear,
The lips may beguile with a dimple or smile,
But the test of affection's a Tear.

Too oft is a smile but the hypocrite's wile,
To mask detestation or fear;
Give me the soft sigh, whilst the soul-telling
eye

Is dimm'd for a time with a Tear.

Mild Charity's glow, to us mortals below,
Shows the soul from barbarity clear;
Compassion will melt where this virtue is
felt,

And its dew is diffused in a Tear.

The man doom'd to sail with the blast of the
gale,
Through billows Atlantic to steer,
As he bends o'er the wave which may soon
be his grave,
The green sparkles bright with a Tear.

The soldier braves death for a fanciful wreath
In Glory's romantic career;
But he raises the foe when in battle laid low,
And bathes every wound with a Tear.

If with high-bounding pride he return to his
bride,
Renouncing the gore-crimson'd spear,
All his toils are repaid when, embracing the
maid,
From her eyelid he kisses the Tear.

Sweet scene of my youth! seat of Friendship
and Truth,
Where love chased each fast-fleeting year,
Loth to leave thee, I mourn'd, for a last look
I turn'd,
But thy spire was scarce seen through a
Tear.

Though my vows I can pour to my Mary no
more,
My Mary to Love once so dear,
In the shade of her bower I remember the
hour
She rewarded those vows with a Tear.

By another possess, may she live ever blest
Her name still my heart must revere:
With a sigh I resign what I once thought was
mine,
And forgive her deceit with a Tear.

Ye friends of my heart, ere from you I de-
part,
This hope to my breast is most near:
If again we shall meet in this rural retreat,
May we meet, as we part, with a Tear.

When my soul wings her flight to the regions
of night,
And my corse shall recline on its hier,
As ye pass by the tomb where my ashes con-
sume,
Oh! moisten their dust with a Tear.

May no marble bestow the splendour of
woe
Which the children of vanity rear;
No fiction of fame shall blazon my name,
All I ask—all I wish—is a Tear.

October 26, 1806.

REPLY TO SOME VERSES OF J. M. B. PIGOT, ESQ., ON THE CRUELTY OF HIS MISTRESS.

WHY, Pigot, complain of this damsel's disdain,

Why thus in despair do you fret?

For months you may try, yet, believe me, a sigh

Will never obtain a coquette.

Would you teach her to love? for a time seem to rove;

At first she may frown in a pet;

But leave her awhile, she shortly will smile,
And then you may kiss your coquette.

For such are the airs of these fanciful fairs,
They think all our homage a debt:

Yet a partial neglect soon takes an effect,
And humbles the proudest coquette.

Dissemble your pain, and lengthen your chain,

And seem her hauteur to regret;

If again you shall sigh, she no more will deny,
That yours is the rosy coquette.

If still, from false pride, your pangs she deride,

This whimsical virgin forget;

Some other admire, who will melt with your fire,
And laugh at the little coquette.

For me, I adore some twenty or more,

And love them most dearly; but yet,

Though my heart they enthral, I'd abandon them all,

Did they act like your blooming coquette.

No longer repine, adopt this design,

And break through her slight-woven net;

Away with despair, no longer forbear
To fly from the captious coquette.

Then quit her, my friend! your bosom defend,
Ere quite with her snares you're beset:

Lest your deep-wounded heart, when incensed
by the smart,

Should lead you to curse the coquette.

October 27, 1806.

TO THE SIGHING STREPHON.

YOUR pardon, my friend, if my rhymes did offend;

Your pardon, a thousand times o'er:

From friendship I strove your pangs to remove,

But I swear I will do so no more.

Since your beautiful maid your flame has repaid,

No more I your folly regret;

She's now most divine, and I bow at the shrine

Of this quickly reformed coquette.

Yet still, I must own, I should never have known

From your verses what else she deserved;

Your pain seem'd so great, I pitied your fate,

As your fair was so devilish reserved.

Since the balm-breathing kiss of this magical miss

Can such wonderful transports produce;

Since the "world you forget, when your lips
once have met,"

My counsel will get but abuse.

You say, when "I rove, I know nothing of love;"

'Tis true, I am given to range;

If I rightly remember, I've loved a good number,

Yet there's pleasure, at least, in a change.

I will not advance, by the rules of romance,

To humour a whimsical fair;

Though a smile may delight, yet a frown won't affright,

Or drive me to dreadful despair.

While my blood is thus warm I ne'er shall reform,

To mix in the Platonists' school;

Of this I am sure, was my passion so pure,
Thy mistress would think me a fool.

And if I should shun every woman for one,

Whose image must fill my whole breast—

Whom I must prefer, and sigh but for her—
What an insult 't would be to the rest!

Now, Strephon, good bye, I cannot deny

Your passion appears most absurd;

Such love as you plead is pure love indeed,
For it only consists in the word.

TO ELIZA.

ELIZA, what fools are the Mussulman sect,
Who to woman deny the soul's future
existence!

Could they see thee, Eliza, they'd own their defect,

And this doctrine would meet with a general
resistance.

Had their prophet possess'd half an atom of sense,
He ne'er would have women from paradise driven;

Instead of his houris, a flimsy pretence,
With women alone he had peopled his heaven.

Yet still, to increase your calamities more,
Not content with depriving your bodies of spirit,
He allots one poor husband to share amongst four!—

With souls you'd dispense; but this last, who could bear it?

His religion to please neither party is made;
On husbands 'tis hard, to the wives most uncivil;

Still I can't contradict, what so oft has been said,

"Though women are angels, yet wedlock's the devil."

LACHIN Y GAIR.

Away, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;

Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,

Though still they are sacred to freedom and love:

Yet, Caledonia, beloved are thy mountains,
Round their white summits though elements war;

Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth-flowing fountains,

I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd;

My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;

On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd,

As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade;

I sought not my home till the day's dying glory
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star;

For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,
Disclosed by the natives of dark Loch na Garr.

"Shades of the dead! have I not heard your voices

Rise on the night-rolling breath of the gale?"

Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,
And rides on the wind, o'er his own Highland vale.

Round Loch na Garr while the stormy mist gathers,

Winter presides in his cold icy car:
Clouds there encircle the forms of my fathers;
They dwell in the tempests of dark Loch na Garr.

"Ill-starr'd, though brave, did no visions foreboding

Tell you that fate had forsaken your cause?"

Ah! were you destined to die at Culloden,
Victory crown'd not your fall with applause:
Still were you happy in death's earthly slumber,

You rest with your clan in the caves of Braemar;

The pibroch resounds, to the piper's loud number,

Your deeds on the echoes of dark Loch na Garr.

Years have roll'd on, Loch na Garr, since I left you,

Years must elapse ere I tread you again:
Nature of verdure and flow'rs has bereft you,

Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain.
England! thy beauties are tame and domestic

To one who has roved o'er the mountains afar:

Oh for the crags that are wild and majestic!
The steep frowning glories of dark Loch na Garr.

TO ROMANCE.

PARENT of golden dreams, Romance!

Auspicious queen of childish joys,

Who lead'st along, in airy dance,

Thy votive train of girls and boys;

At length, in spells no longer bound,

I break the fetters of my youth;

No more I tread thy mystic round,

But leave thy realms for those of Truth.

And yet 'tis hard to quit the dreams

Which haunt the unsuspecting soul,

Where every nymph a goddess seems,

Whose eyes through rays immortal roll;

While Fancy holds her boundless reign,

And all assume a varied hue;

When virgins seem no longer vain,

And even woman's smiles are true.

And must we own thee but a name,

And from thy hall of clouds descend?

Nor find a sylph in every dame,

A Pylades in every friend?

But leave at once thy realms of air—

To mingling bands of fairy elves;

Confess that woman's false as fair,

And friends have feeling for themselves:

With shame I own I've felt thy sway ;
 Repentant, now thy reign is o'er,
 No more thy precepts I obey,
 No more on fancied pinions soar.
 Fond fool! to love a sparkling eye,
 And think that eye to truth was dear ;
 To trust a passing wanton's sigh,
 And melt beneath a wanton's tear!

Romance! disgusted with deceit,
 Far from thy motley court I fly,
 Where Affectation holds her seat,
 And sickly Sensibility ;
 Those silly tears can never flow
 For any pangs excepting thine ;
 Who turns aside from real woe,
 To steep in dew thy gaudy shrine.

Now join with sable Sundry,
 With cypress crown'd, array'd in weeds,
 Who heaves with thee her simple sigh,
 Whose breast for every bosom bleeds ;
 And call thy sylvan female choir,
 To mourn a swain for ever gone.
 Who once could glow with equal fire,
 But bends not now before thy throne.

Ye genial nymphs, whose ready tears
 On all occasions swiftly flow ;
 Whose bosoms heave with fancied fears,
 With fancied flames and phrensy glow ;
 Say, will you mourn my absent name,
 Apostate from your gentle train ?
 An infant bard at least may claim
 From you a sympathetic strain.

Adieu, fond race! a long adieu!
 The hour of fate is hovering nigh,
 E'en now the gulf appears in view,
 Where unlamented you must lie:
 Oblivion's blackening lake is seen,
 Convulsed by gales you cannot weather ;
 Where you, and eke your gentle queen,
 Alas! must perish altogether.

—♦—♦—
**ANSWER TO SOME ELEGANT VERSES
 SENT BY A FRIEND TO THE AUTHOR,
 COMPLAINING THAT ONE OF HIS
 DESCRIPTIONS WAS RATHER TOO
 WARMLY DRAWN.**

"But if any old lady, knight, priest, or physician,
 Should condemn me for printing a second edition ;
 If good Madam Squintum my work should abuse,
 May I venture to give her a smack of my muse?"
New Bath Guide.

CANDOUR compels me, BECHER! to commend
 The verse which blends the censor with the friend.

Your strong yet just reproof extorts applause
 From me, the heedless and imprudent cause.

For this wild error which pervades my strain,
 I sue for pardon,—must I sue in vain?
 The wise sometimes from Wisdom's ways
 depart:

Can youth then hush the dictates of the heart?
 Precepts of prudence curb, but can't control,
 The fierce emotions of the flowing soul.
 When Love's delirium haunts the glowing
 mind,

Limping Decorum lingers far behind:
 Vainly the dotard mends her prudish pace,
 Outstrip and vanquish'd in the mental chase.
 The young, the old, have worn the chains of
 love;

Let those they ne'er confined my lay reprove:
 Let those whose souls contemn the pleasing
 power

Their censures on the hapless victim shower.
 Oh! how I hate the nerveless, frigid song,
 The ceaseless echo of the rhyming throng,
 Whose labour'd lines in chilling numbers flow,
 To paint a pang the author ne'er can know!
 The artless Helicon I boast is youth;—
 My lyre, the heart; my muse, the simple truth.
 Far be't from me the "virgin's mind" to
 "taint:"

Seduction's dread is here no slight restraint.
 The maid whose virgin breast is void of guile,
 Whose wishes dimple in a modest smile,
 Whose downcast eye disdains the wanton leer,
 Firm in her virtue's strength, yet not severe—
 She whom a conscious grace shall thus refine
 Will ne'er be "tainted" by a strain of mine.
 But for the nymph whose premature desires
 Torment her bosom with unholty fires,
 No net to snare her willing heart is spread;
 She would have fallen, though she ne'er had
 read.

For me, I fain would please the chosen few,
 Whose souls, to feeling and to nature true,
 Will spare the childish verse, and not destroy
 The light effusions of a heedless boy.
 I seek not glory from the senseless crowd;
 Of fancied laurels I shall ne'er be proud;
 Their warmest plaudits I would scarcely prize,
 Their sneers or censures I alike despise.

November 26, 1806.

—♦—♦—
ELEGY ON NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

"It is the voice of years that are gone! they roll
 before me with all their deeds."—OSSIAN.

NEWSTEAD! fast-falling, once-resplendent
 dome!

Religion's shrine! repentant HENRY's pride!
 Of warriors, monks, and dames the cloister'd
 tomb,

Whose peusive shades around thy ruins
 glide,

- Hail to thy pile! more honour'd in thy fall
Than modern mausions in their pillar'd state;
Proudly majestic frowns thy vaulted hall,
Scowling defiance on the blasts of fate.
- No mail-clad serfs, obedient to their lord,
In grim array the crimson cross demand;
Or gay assemble round the festive board
Their chief's retainers, an immortal band:
- Else might inspiring Fancy's magic eye
Retrace their progress through the lapse of
time,
Marking each ardent youth, ordain'd to die,
A votive pilgrim in Judea's clime.
- But not from thee, dark pile! departs the
chief;
His feudal realm in other regions lay:
In thee the wounded conscience courts relief,
Retiring from the garish blaze of day.
- Yes! in thy gloomy cells and shades profound
The monk abjured a world he ne'er could
view;
Or blood-stain'd guilt repenting solace found,
Or innocence from stern oppression flew.
- A monarch bade thee from that wild arise,
Where Sherwood's outlaws once were wont
to prowl;
And Superstition's crimes, of various dyes,
Sought shelter in the priest's protecting cowl.
- Where now the grass exhales a murky dew,
The humid pall of life-extinguish'd clay,
In sainted fame the sacred fathers grew,
Nor raised their pious voices but to pray.
- Where now the bats their wavering wings
extend *
Soon as the gloaming spreads her waning
shade,
The choir did oft their mingling vespers blend,
Or matin orisons to Mary paid.
- Years roll on years; to ages, ages yield;
Abbots to abbots, in a line, succeed;
Religion's charter their protecting shield,
Till royal sacrilege their doom decreed.
- One holy HENRY rear'd the Gothic walls,
And bade the pious inmates rest in peace;
Another HENRY the kind gift recalls,
And bids devotion's hallow'd echoes cease.
- Vain is each threat or supplicating prayer;
He drives them exiles from their blest abode,
To roam a dreary world in deep despair—
No friend, no home, no refuge, but their God.
- Hark how the hall, resounding to the strain,
Shakes with the martial music's novel din!
The heralds of a warrior's haughty reign,
High crested banners wave thy walls within.
- Of changing sentinels the distant hum,
The mirth of feasts, the clang of burnish'd
arms,
The braying trumpet and the hoarser drum,
Unite in concert with increased alarms.
- An abbey once, a regal fortress now,
Encircled by insulting rebel powers,
War's dread machines o'erhang thy threat'ning
brow,
And dart destruction in sulphureous showers.
- Ah vain defence! the hostile traitor's siege,
Though oft repulsed, by guile o'ercomes
the brave;
His thronging foes oppress the faithful liege,
Rebellion's reeking standards o'er him wave.
- Not unavenged the raging baron yields;
The blood of traitors smears the purple
plain;
Unconquer'd still, his falchion there he wields,
And days of glory yet for him remain.
- Still in that hour the warrior wish'd to strew
Self-gather'd laurels on a self-sought grave;
But Charles' protecting genius hither flew,
The monarch's friend, the monarch's hope,
to save.
- Trembling, she snatch'd him from th' unequal
strife,
In other fields the torrent to repel;
For nobler combats, here, reserved his life,
To lead the band where godlike FALKLAND
fell.
- From thee, poor pile! to lawless plunder given.
While dying groans their painful requiem
sound,
Far different incense now ascends to heaven,
Such victims wallow on the gory ground.
- There many a pale and ruthless robber's corse,
Noisome and ghastr, defiles thy sacred sod;
O'er mingling man, and horse commix'd with
horse,
Corruption's heap, the savage spoilers trod.
- Graves, long with rank and sighing weeds
o'erspread,
Ransack'd, resign perforce their mortal
mould:
- From ruffian fangs escape not e'en the dead,
Raked from repose in search of buried gold.
- Hush'd is the harp, unstrung the warlike lyre.
The minstrel's palsied hand reclines in
death;
No more he strikes the quivering chords with
fire,
Or sings the glories of the martial wreath.

At length the sated murderers, gorged with prey,

Retire : the clamour of the fight is o'er ;
Silence again resumes her awful sway,
And sable Horror guards the massy door.

Here Desolation holds her dreary court :

What satellites declare her dismal reign !
Shrieking their dirge, ill-omen'd birds resort,
To fit their vigils in the hoary fane.

Soon a new morn's restoring beams dispel
The clouds of anarchy from Britain's skies ;
The fierce usurper seeks his native hell,
And Nature triumphs as the tyrant dies.

With storms she welcomes his expiring groans ;
Whirlwinds, responsive, greet his labouring
breath ;

Earth shudders as her caves receive his bones,
Loathing the offering of so dark a death.

The legal ruler now resumes the helm,
He guides through gentle seas the prow of
state ;

Hope cheers, with wouted smiles, the peace-
ful realm,
And heals the bleeding wounds of wearied
hate.

The gloomy tenants, Newstead ! of thy cells,
Howling, resign their violated nest ;
Again the master on his tenure dwells,
Enjoy'd, from absence, with enraptured zest.

Vassals, within thy hospitable pale,
Loudly carousing, bless their lord's return ;
Culture again adorns the gladdening vale,
And matrons, once lamenting, cease to
mourn.

A thousand songs on tuneful echo float,
Unwonted foliage mantles o'er the trees ;
And hark ! the horns proclaim a mellow note,
The hunters' cry hangs lengthening on the
breeze.

Beneath their coursers' hoofs the valleys shake :
What fears, what anxious hopes, attend the
chase !

The dying stag seeks refuge in the lake ;
Exulting shouts announce the finish'd race.

Ah happy days ! too happy to endure !
Such simple sports our plain forefathers
knew :

No splendid vices glitter'd to allure ;
Their joys were many, as their cares were
few.

From these descending, sons to sires succeed ;
Time steals along, and Death appears his
dart ;

Another chief impels the foaming steed,
Another crowd pursue the panting hart.

Newstead ! what saddening change of scene
is thine !

Thy yawning arch betokens slow decay ;
The last and youngest of a noble line
Now holds thy mouldering turrets in his
sway.

Deserted now, he scans thy gray worn
towers ;
Thy vaults, where dead of feudal ages
sleep ;

Thy cloisters, pervious to the wintry showers ;
These, these he views, and views them but
to weep.

Yet are his tears no emblem of regret :
Cherish'd affection only bids them flow.
Pride, hope, and love forbid him to forget,
But warm his bosom with impassion'd glow.

Yet he prefers thee to the gilded domes
Or gewgaw grottos of the vainly great,
Yet lingers 'mid thy damp and mossy tombs,
Nor breathes a murmur 'gainst the will of
fate.

Haply thy sun, emerging, yet may shine,
Thee to irradiate with meridian ray ;
Hours splendid as the past may still be thine,
And bless thy future as thy former day.

CHILDISH RECOLLECTIONS.

"I cannot but remember such things were,
And were most dear to me."

WHEN slow Disease, with all her host of pains,
Chills the warm tide which flows along the
veins ;

When Health, affrighted, spreads her rosy
wing,

And flies with every changing gale of spring ;
Not to the aching frame alone confined,

Unyielding pangs assail the drooping mind :
What grisly forms, the spectre-train of woe,
Bid shuddering Nature shrink beneath the
blow,

With Resignation wage relentless strife,
While Hope retires appall'd, and clings to life !
Yet less the pang when, through the tedious
hour,

Remembrance sheds around her genial power,
Calls back the vanish'd days to rapture given,
When love was bliss, and Beauty form'd our
heaven ;

Or, dear to youth, portrays each childish scene,
Those fairy bowers, where all in turn have been.
As when through clouds that pour the summer
storm

The orb of day unveils his distant form,
Gilds with faint beams the crystal dews of rain,
And dimly twinkles o'er the watery plain ;

Thus, while the future dark and cheerless gleams,
The sun of memory, glowing through my dreams,
Though sunk the radiance of his former blaze,
To scenes far distant points his paler rays;
Still rules my senses with unbounded sway,
The past confounding with the present day.

Oft does my heart indulge the rising thought,
Which still recurs, unlook'd for and unsought;
My soul to Fancy's fond suggestion yields,
And roams romantic o'er her airy fields.
Scenes of my youth, developed, crowd to view,

To which I long have bade a last adieu!
Seats of delight, inspiring youthful themes;
Friends lost to me for aye, except in dreams;
Some who in marble prematurely sleep,
Whose forms I now remember but to weep;
Some who yet urge the same scholastic course
Of early science, future fame the source;
Who, still contending in the studious race,
In quick rotation fill the senior place.

These with a thousand visions now unite,
To dazzle, though they please, my aching sight.
IDA! blest spot, where Science holds her reign,
How joyous once I join'd thy youthful train!
Bright in idea gleams thy lofty spire,
Again I mingle with thy playful quire;
Our tricks of mischief, every childish game,
Unchanged by time or distance, seem the same;
Through winding paths along the glade, I trace
The social smile of every welcome face;
My wonted haunts, my scenes of joy and woe,
Each early boyish friend, or youthful foe,
Our feuds dissolved, but not my friendship past.—

I bless the former, and forgive the last.
Hours of my youth! when, nurtured in my breast,

To love a stranger, friendship made me blest,—
Friendship, the dear peculiar bond of youth,
When every artless bosom throbs with truth;
Untaught by worldly wisdom how to feign,
And check each impulse with prudential rein;
When all we feel, our honest souls disclose—
In love to friends, in open hate to foes;
No varnish'd tales the lips of youth repeat,
No dear-bought knowledge purchased by deceit,

Hypocrisy, the gift of lengthen'd years,
Matured by age, the garb of prudence wears.
When now the boy is ripen'd into man,
His careful sire chalks forth some wary plan;
Instructs his son from candour's path to shrink,

Smoothly to speak, and cautiously to think;
Still to assent, and never to deny—
A patron's praise can well reward the lie;

And who, when Fortune's warning voice is heard,
Would lose his opening prospects for a word?
Although against that word his heart rebel,
And truth indignant all his bosom swell.

Away with themes like this! not mine the task
From flattering friends to tear the hateful mask;
Let keener bards delight in satire's sting;
My fancy soars not on Detraction's wing:
Once, and but once, she aim'd a deadly blow,

To hurl defiance on a secret foe;
But when that foe, from feeling or from shame,
The cause unknown, yet still to me the same,
Warn'd by some friendly hint, perchance, retired,

With this submission all her rage expired.
From dreaded pangs that feeble foe to save,
She hush'd her young resentment, and forgave;

Or, if my muse a pedant's portrait drew,
Pomposus' virtues are but known to few:
I never fear'd the young usurper's nod,
And he who wields must sometimes feel the rod.

If since on Granta's failings, known to all
Who share the converse of a college hall,
She sometimes trifled in a lighter strain,
'Tis past, and thus she will not sin again;
Soon must her early song for ever cease,
And all may rail when I shall rest in peace.

Here first remember'd be the joyous band,
Who hail'd me chief, obedient to command;
Who join'd with me in every boyish sport—
Their first adviser, and their last resort;
Nor shrunk beneath the upstart pedant's frown,
Or all the sable glories of his gown;
Who, thus transplanted from his father's school—

Unfit to govern, ignorant of rule—
Succeeded him, whom all unite to praise,
The dear preceptor of my early days!
PROBUS, the pride of science, and the boast,
To IDA now, alas! for ever lost,
With him, for years, we search'd the classic page,

And fear'd the master, though we loved the sage:

Retired at last, his small yet peaceful seat
From learning's labour is the blest retreat.
Pomposus fills his magisterial chair;
Pomposus governs,—but, my muse, forbear:
Contempt, in silence, be the pedant's lot;
His name and precepts be alike forgot;

No more his mention shall my verse de-
grade,—
To him my tribute is already paid.

High through those elms, with hoary
branches crown'd,
Fair IDA's bower adorns the landscape
round;
There Science, 'from her favour'd seat,
surveys
The vale where rural Nature claims her
praise;

To her awhile resigns her youthful train,
Who move in joy, and dance along the plain;
In scatter'd groups each favour'd haunt
pursue,

Repeat old pastimes, and discover new;
Flush'd with his rays, beneath the noontide
sun,

In rival bands, between the wickets run,
Drive o'er the sward the ball with active
force,

Or chase with nimble feet its rapid course.
But these with slower steps direct their way,
Where Brent's cool waves in limpid currents
stray;

While yonder few search out some green
retreat
And arbours shade them from the summer
heat:

Others, again, a pert and lively crew,
Some rough and thoughtless stranger placed
in view,

With frolic quaint their antic jests expose,
And tease the grumbling rustic as he goes;
Nor rest with this, but many a passing
fray

Tradition treasures for a future day:
" 'Twas here the gather'd swains for
vengeance fought,

And here we earn'd the conquest dearly
bought;

Here have we fled before superior might,
And here renew'd the wild tumultuous fight."
While thus our souls with early passions
swell,

In lingering tones resounds the distant bell,
Th' allotted hour of daily sport is o'er,
And Learning beckons from her temple's
door.

No splendid tablets grace her simple hall,
But ruder records fill the dusky wall;
There, deeply carved, behold! each tyro's
name

Secures its owner's academic fame;
Here mingling view the names of sire and
son—

The one long grav'd, the other just begun:
These shall survive alike when son and sire
Beneath one common stroke of fate expire;

Perhaps their last memorial these alone,
Denied in death a monumental stone,
Whilst to the gale in mournful cadence wave
The sighing weeds that hide their nameless
grave.

And here my name, and many an early
friend's,

Along the wall in lengthen'd line extends.
Though still our deeds amuse the youthful
race,

Who tread our steps, and fill our former
place,

Who young obey'd their lords in silent
awe,

Whose nod commanded, and whose voice was
law;

And now, in turn, possess the reins of power,
To rule the little tyrants of an hour;

Though sometimes, with the tales of ancient
day,

They pass the dreary winter's eve away—
" And thus our former rulers stemm'd the
tide,

And thus they dealt the combat side by side;
Just in this place the mouldering walls they
scaled,

Nor bolts nor bars against their strength
avail'd;

Here PROBUS came, the rising fray to quell,
And here he falter'd forth his last farewell;
And here one night abroad they dared to
roam,

While bold POMPOSIUS bravely stay'd at
home;"

While thus they speak, the hour must soon
arrive,

When names of these, like ours, alone
survive:

Yet a few years, one general wreck will
whelm

The faint remembrance of our fairy realm.

Dear honest race! though now we meet no
more,

One last long look on what we were before—
Our first kind greetings, and our last adieu—
Drew tears from eyes unused to weep with
you.

Through splendid circles, fashion's gaudy
world,

Where folly's glaring standard waves un-
furl'd,

I plunged to drown in noise my fond regret,
And all I sought or hoped was to forget.

Vain wish! if chance some well-remember'd
face,

Some old companion of my early race,
Advanced to claim his friend with honest
joy,

My eyes, my heart, proclaim'd me still a boy;

The glittering scene, the fluttering groups around,
 Were quite forgotten when my friend was found;
 The smiles of beauty — (for, alas! I've known
 What 'tis to bend before Love's mighty throne)—
 The smiles of beauty, though those smiles were dear,
 Could hardly charm me, when that friend was near;
 My thoughts bewilder'd in the fond surprise,
 The woods of *IDA* danced before my eyes;
 I saw the sprightly wand'ers pour along,
 I saw and join'd again the joyous throng;
 Panting, again I traced her lofty grove,
 And friendship's feelings triumph'd over love.

Yet why should I alone with such delight
 Retrace the circuit of my former flight?
 Is there no cause beyond the common claim
 Endear'd to all in childhood's very name?
 Ah! sure some stronger impulse vibrates here,
 Which whispers friendship will be doubly dear
 To one who thus for kindred hearts must roam,
 And seek abroad the love denied at home.
 Those hearts, dear *IDA*, have I found in thee—
 A home, a world, a paradise to me.
 Stern Death forbade my orphan youth to share
 The tender guidance of a father's care.
 Can rank, or e'en a guardian's name supply
 The love which glistens in a father's eye?
 For this can wealth or title's sound atone,
 Made, by a parent's early loss, my own?
 What brother springs a brother's love to seek?
 What sister's gentle kiss has prest my cheek?
 For me how dull the vacant moments rise,
 To no fond bosom link'd by kindred ties!
 Oft in the progress of some fleeting dream
 Fraternal smiles collected round me seem;
 While still the visions to my heart are prest,
 The voice of love will murmur in my rest;
 I hear—I wake—and in the sound rejoice;
 I hear again,—but, ah! no brother's voice.
 A hermit, 'midst of crowds, I fain must stray
 Alone, though thousand pilgrims fill the way;
 While these a thousand kindred wreaths entwine,
 I cannot call one single blossom mine:
 What then remains? in solitude to groan,
 To mix in friendship, or to sigh alone.
 Thus must I cling to some endearing hand,
 And none more dear than *IDA*'s social band.

Alonzo! best and dearest of my friends,
 Thy name ennobs him who thus commends;
 From this fond tribute thou canst gain no
 praise;
 The praise is his who now that tribute pays.
 Oh! in the promise of thy early youth,
 If hope anticipate the words of truth,
 Some loftier bard shall sing thy glorious
 name,
 To build his own upon thy deathless fame.
 Friend of my heart, and foremost of the list
 Of those with whom I lived supremely blest,
 Oft have we drain'd the font of ancient lore;
 Though drinking deeply, thirsting still the
 more.
 (Yet, when confinement's lingering hour was
 done,
 Our sports, our studies, and our souls were
 one:
 Together we impell'd the flying ball;
 Together waited in our tutor's hall;
 Together join'd in cricket's manly toil,
 Or shared the produce of the river's spoil;
 Or, plunging from the green declining shore,
 Our pliant limbs the buoyant billows bore;
 In every element, unchanged, the same,
 All, all that brothers should be, but the name.

Nor yet are you forgot, my jocund boy!
DAVUS, the harbinger of childish joy;
 For ever foremost in the ranks of fun,
 The laughing herald of the harmless pun;
 Yet with a breast of such materials made—
 Anxious to please, of pleasing half afraid;
 Candid and liberal, with a heart of steel
 In danger's path, though not untought to
 feel.
 Still I remember, in the factious strife,
 The rustic's musket aim'd against my life:
 High pois'd in air the massy weapon hung,
 A cry of horror burst from every tongue;
 Whilst I, in combat with another foe,
 Fought on, unconscious of th' impending
 blow;
 Your arm, brave boy, arrested his career—
 Forward you sprung, insensible to fear;
 Disarm'd and baffled by your conquering
 hand,
 The grovelling savage roll'd upon the sand:
 An act like this, can simple thanks repay?
 Or all the labours of a grateful lay?
 Oh no! whene'er my breast forgets the deed,
 That instant, *DAVUS*, it deserves to bleed.

LYCUS! on me thy claims are justly great:
 Thy milder virtues could my muse relate,
 To thee alone, unrivall'd, would belong
 The feeble efforts of my lengthen'd song.
 Well canst thou boast, to lead in senates fit,
 A Spartan firmness with Athenian wit:

Though yet in embryo these perfections shine,
 Lycus! thy father's fame will soon be thine.
 Where learning nurtures the superior mind,
 What may we hope from genius thus refined!
 When time at length matures thy growing
 years,
 How wilt thou tower above thy fellow peers!
 Prudence and sense, a spirit bold and free,
 With honour's soul, united beam in thee.

Shall fair EURYALUS pass by unsung?
 From ancient lineage, not unworthy sprung:
 What though one sad dissension bade us part?
 That name is yet embalm'd within my heart;
 Yet at the mention does that heart rebound,
 And palpitate, responsive to the sound.
 Envy dissolved our ties, and not our will:
 We once were friends,—I'll think we are so
 still.

A form unmatch'd in nature's partial mould,
 A heart untainted, we in thee behold:
 Yet not the senate's thunder thou shalt wield,
 Nor seek for glory in the tented field;
 To minds of ruder texture these be given—
 Thy soul shall nearer soar its native heaven.
 Haply, in polish'd courts might be thy seat,
 But that thy tongue could never forge deceit:
 The courtier's supple bow and sneering smile,
 The flow of compliment, the slippery wile,
 Would make that breast with indignation burn,
 And all the glittering snares to tempt thee
 spurn.

Domestic happiness will stamp thy fate;
 Sacred to love, unclouded e'er by hate;
 The world admire thee, and thy friends
 adore;
 Ambition's slave alone would toil for more.

Now last, but nearest of the social band,
 See honest, open, generous CLEON stand;
 With scarce one speck to cloud the pleasing
 scene,

No vice degrades that purest soul serene.
 On the same day our studious race begunn,
 On the same day our studious race was run;
 Thus side by side we pass'd our first career,
 Thus side by side we strove for many a year;
 At last concluded our scholastic life,
 We neither conquer'd in the classic strife:
 As speakers each supports an equal name,
 And crowds allow to both a partial fame:
 To soothe a youthful rival's early pride,
 Though Cleon's candour would the palm di-
 vide,

Yet candour's self compels me now to own
 Justice awards it to my friend alone.

Oh! friends regretted, scenes for ever dear,
 Remembrance hails you with her warmest
 tear!

Drooping, she bends o'er pensive Fancy's
 urn,

To trace the hours which never can return;
 Yet with the retrospection loves to dwell,
 And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell!
 Yet greets the triumph of my boyish mind,
 As infant laurels round my head were twined,
 When PROBUS' praise repaid my lyric song,
 Or placed me higher in the studious throng;
 Or when my first harangue received applause,
 His sage instruction the primeval cause,
 What gratitude to him my soul possesset,
 While hope of dawning honours fill'd my
 breast!

For all my humble fame, to him alone
 The praise is due, who made that fame my
 own.

Oh! could I soar above these feeble lays,
 These young effusions of my early days,
 To him my muse her noblest strain would
 give:

The song might perish, but the theme might
 live.

Yet why for him the needless verse essay?
 His honour'd name requires no vain display:
 By every son of grateful IDA blest,
 It finds an echo in each youthful breast;
 A fame beyond the glories of the proud,
 Or all the plaudits of the venal crowd.

IDA! not yet exhausted is the theme,
 Nor closed the progress of my youthful dream.
 How many a friend deserves the grateful
 strain!

What scenes of childhood still unsung re-
 main!

Yet let me hush this echo of the past,
 This parting song, the dearest and the last;
 And breed in secret o'er those hours of joy,
 To me a silent and a sweet employ,
 While future hope and fear alike unknown,
 I think with pleasure on the past alone;
 Yes, to the past alone my heart confine,
 And chase the phantom of what once was
 mine.

IDA! still o'er thy hills in joy preside,
 And proudly steer through time's eventful
 tide;

Still may thy blooming sons thy name revere,
 Smile in thy bower, but quit thee with a
 tear,—

That tear, perhaps, the fondest which will
 flow,

O'er their last scene of happiness below.
 Tell me, ye heavy few, who glide along,
 The feeble veterans of some former throng.

Whose friends, like autumn leaves by tem-
 pests whirl'd,
 Are swept for ever from this busy world;

Revolve the fleeting moments of your youth,
While Care has yet withheld her venom'd
tooth;

Say if remembrance days like these endears
Beyond the rapture of succeeding years?
Say, can ambition's fever'd dream bestow
So sweet a balm to soothe your hours of woe?
Can treasures, hoarded for some thankless
son,

Can royal smiles, or wreaths by slaughter
won,

Can stars or ermine, man's maturer toys
(For glittering baubles are not left to boys),
Recall one scene so much beloved to view,
As those where Youth her garland twined for
you?

Ah, no! amidst the gloomy calm of age
You turn with faltering hand life's varied
page;

Peruse the record of your days on earth,
Unsullied only where it marks your birth;
Still lingering pause above each chequer'd
leaf,

And blot with tears the sable lines of grief;
Where Passion o'er the theme her mantle
threw,

Or weeping Virtue sigh'd a faint adieu;
But bless the scroll which fairer words adorn,
Traced by the rosy finger of the morn;
When Friendship bow'd before the shrine of
Truth,

And Love, without his pinion, smiled on
Youth.

ANSWER TO A BEAUTIFUL POEM,

ENTITLED "THE COMMON LOT."

MONTGOMERY! true, the common lot
Of mortals lies in Lethe's wave;
Yet some shall never be forgot,
Some shall exist beyond the grave.

"Unknown the region of his birth,"
The hero rolls the tide of war;
Yet not unknown his martial worth,
Which glares a meteor from afar.

His joy or grief, his weal or woe,
Perchance may 'scape the page of fame;
Yet nations now unborn will know
The record of his deathless name.

The patriot's and the poet's frame
Must share the common tomb of all
Their glory will not sleep the same;
That will arise, though empires fall.

The lustre of a beauty's eye
Assumes the ghastly stare of death;
The fair, the brave, the good must die,
And sink the yawning grave beneath.

Once more the speaking eye revives,
Still beaming through the lover's strain;
For Petrarch's Laura still survives:
She died, but ne'er will die again.

The rolling seasons pass away,
And Time, untiring, waves his wing;
Whilst honour's laurels ne'er decay,
But bloom in fresh, unfading spring.

All, all must sleep in grim repose,
Collected in the silent tomb;
The old and young, with friends and foes,
Fest'ring alike in shrouds, consume.

The mouldering marble lasts its day,
Yet falls at length an useless fane;
To ruin's ruthless fangs a prey,
The wrecks of pillar'd pride remain.

What, though the sculpture be destroy'd,
From dark oblivion meant to guard;
A bright renown shall be enjoy'd
By those whose virtues claim reward.

Then do not say the common lot
Of all lies deep in Lethe's wave;
Some few who ne'er will be forgot
Shall burst the bondage of the grave.

1806.

TO A LADY

WHO PRESENTED THE AUTHOR WITH THE VIL-
VET BAND WHICH BOUND HER TRESSES.

This Band, which bound thy yellow hair,
Is mine, sweet girl! thy pledge of love;
It claims my warmest, dearest care,
Like relics left of saints above.

Oh! I will wear it next my heart;
'T will bind my soul in bonds to thee:
From me again 't will ne'er depart,
But mingle in the grave with me.

The dew I gather from thy lip
Is not so dear to me as this;
That I but for a moment sip,
And banquet on a transient bliss:

This will recall each youthful scene,
E'en when our lives are on the wane;
The leaves of Love will still be green
When Memory bids them bud again.

Oh! little lock of golden hue,
In gently waving ringlet curl'd,
By the dear head on which you grew,
I would not lose you for a world.

Not though a thousand more adorn
The polish'd brow where once you shone,
Like rays which gild a cloudless morn,
Beneath Columbia's fervid zone.

1806. [First published, 1832.]

LINES

ADDRESSED TO THE REV. J. T. BECHER, ON HIS
ADVISING THE AUTHOR TO MIX MORE WITH
SOCIETY.

DEAR Becher, you tell me to mix with man-
kind;

I cannot deny such a precept is wise;
But retirement accords with the tone of my
mind:

I will not descend to a world I despise.

Did the senate or camp my exertions require,
Ambition might prompt me, at once, to go
forth;

When infancy's years of probation expire,
Perchance I may strive to distinguish my
birth.

The fire in the cavern of Etna conceal'd
Still mantles unseen in its secret recess;
At length, in a volume terrific reveal'd,
No torrent can quench it, no bounds can
repress.

Oh! thus, the desire in my bosom for fame
Bids me live but to hope for posterity's
praise.

Could I soar with the phoenix on pinions of
flame,
With him I would wish to expire in the blaze.

For the life of a Fox, of a Chatham the death,
What censure, what danger, what woe
would I brave!

Their lives did not end when they yielded
their breath;
Their glory illumines the gloom of their
grave.

Yet why should I mingle in Fashion's full
herd?

Why crouch to her leaders, or cringe to
her rules?

Why bend to the proud, or applaud the ab-
surd?

Why search for delight in the friendship
of fools?

I have tasted the sweets and the hitters of
love;

In friendship I early was taught to believe;
My passion the matrons of prudence reprove;
I have found that a friend may profess, yet
deceive.

To me what is wealth?—it may pass in an
hour,

If tyrants prevail, or if Fortune should
frown:

To me what is title?—the phantom of power;
To me what is fashion?—I seek but re-
nown.

Deceit is a stranger as yet to my soul:
I still am unpractised to varnish the truth:
Then why should I live in a hateful control?
Why waste upon folly the days of my
youth?

1806.

REMEMBRANCE.

'Tis done!—I saw it in my dreams;
No more with Hope the future beams;

My days of happiness are few:
Child'd by misfortune's wintry blast,
My dawn of life is overcast;

Love, Hope, and Joy, alike adieu!

Would I could aid Remembrance too?

1806. [First published, 1832.]

THE DEATH OF CALMAR AND ORLA.

AN IMITATION OF MACPHERSON'S OSSIAN.

DEAR are the days of youth! Age dwells on
their remembrance through the mist of time.
In the twilight he recalls the sunny hours of
morn. He lifts his spear with trembling hand.
"Not thus feebly did I raise the steel before
my fathers!" Past is the race of heroes. But
their fame rises on the harp; their souls ride
on the wings of the wind; they hear the
sound through the sighs of the storm, and
rejoice in their hall of clouds! Such is Calmar.
The gray stone marks his narrow house. He
looks down from eddyng tempests: he rolls
his form in the whirlwind, and hovers on the
blast of the mountain.

In Morven dwelt the chief; a beam of war
to Fingal. His steps in the field were marked
in blood. Lochlin's sons had fled before his
angry spear; but mild was the eye of Calmar;
soft was the flow of his yellow locks: they
streamed like the meteor of the night. No
maid was the sigh of his soul: his thoughts
were given to friendship,—to dark-haired
Orla, destroyer of heroes! Equal were their
swords in battle; but fierce was the pride of
Orla:—gentle alone to Calmar. Together
they dwelt in the cave of Oithoua.

From Lochlin, Swaran hounded o'er the
blue waves. Erin's sons fell beneath his
might. Fingal roused his chiefs to combat.
Their ships cover the ocean. Their hosts
throng on the green hills. They come to the
aid of Erin.

Night rose in clouds. Darkness veils the
armies: but the blazing oaks gleam through
the valley. The sons of Lochlin slept: their
dreams were of blood. They lift the spear
in thought, and Fingal flies. Not so the host
of Morven. To watch was the post of Orla.

Calmar stood by his side. Their spears were in their hands. Fingal called his chiefs: they stood around. The king was in the midst. Gray were his locks, but strong was the arm of the king. Age withered not his powers. "Sons of Morven," said the hero, "to-morrow we meet the foe. But where is Cuthullin, the shield of Erin? He rests in the halls of Tura; he knows not of our coming. Who will speed through Lochlin to the hero, and call the chief to arms? The path is by the swords of foes; but many are my heroes. They are thunderbolts of war. Speak, ye chiefs! Who will arise?"

"Son of Trenmor! mine be the deed," said dark-haired Orla, "and mine alone. What is death to me? I love the sleep of the mighty, but little is the danger. The sons of Lochlin dream. I will seek car-borne Cuthullin. If I fall, raise the song of bards; and lay me by the stream of Lubar."—"And shalt thou fall alone?" said fair-haired Calmar. "Wilt thou leave thy friend afar? Chief of Oithona! not feeble is my arm in fight. Could I see thee die, and not lift the spear? No, Orla! ours has been the chase of the roebuck, and the feast of shells; ours be the path of danger: ours has been the cave of Oithona; ours be the narrow dwelling on the banks of Lubar." "Calmar," said the chief of Oithona, "why should thy yellow locks be darkened in the dust of Erin? Let me fall alone. My father dwells in his hall of air: he will rejoice in his boy; but the blue-eyed Mora spreads the feast for her son in Morven. She listens to the steps of the hunter on the heath, and thinks it is the tread of Calmar. Let her not say, 'Calmar has fallen by the steel of Lochlin: he died with gloomy Orla, the chief of the dark brow.' Why should tears dim the azure eye of Mora? Why should her voice curse Orla, the destroyer of Calmar? Live, Calmar! Live to raise my stone of moss; live to revenge me in the blood of Lochlin. Join the song of bards above my grave. Sweet will be the song of death to Orla, from the voice of Calmar. My ghost shall smile on the notes of praise." "Orla," said the son of Mora, "could I raise the song of death to my friend? Could I give his fame to the winds? No, my heart would speak in sighs: faint and broken are the sounds of sorrow. Orla! our souls shall hear the song together. One cloud shall be ours on high: the bards will mingle the names of Orla and Calmar."

They quit the circle of the chiefs. Their steps are to the host of Lochlin. The dying blaze of oak dim twinkles through the night. The northern star points the path to Tura.

Swaran, the king, rests on his lonely hill. Here the troops are mixed: they frown in sleep; their shields beneath their heads. Their swords gleam at distance in heaps. The fires are faint; their embers fail in smoke. All is hushed; but the gale sighs on the rocks above. Lightly wheel the heroes through the slumbering band. Half the journey is past, when Mathon, resting on his shield, meets the eye of Orla. It rolls in flame, and glisters through the shade. His spear is raised on high. "Why dost thou bend thy brow, chief of Oithona?" said fair-haired Calmar: "we are in the midst of foes. Is this a time for delay?" "It is a time for vengeance," said Orla of the gloomy brow. "Mathon of Lochlin sleeps: seest thou his spear? Its point is dim with the gore of my father. The blood of Mathon shall reek on mine; but shall I slay him sleeping, son of Mora? No! he shall feel his wound: my fame shall not soar on the blood of slumber. Rise, Mathon, rise! The son of Conna calls; thy life is his; rise to combat." Mathon starts from sleep; but did he rise alone? No: the gathering chiefs bound on the plain. "Fly! Calmar, fly!" said dark-haired Orla. "Mathon is mine. I shall die in joy: but Lochlin crowds around. Fly through the shade of night." Orla turns. The helm of Mathon is cleft; his shield falls from his arm: he shudders in his blood. He rolls by the side of the blazing oak. Strumon sees him fall: his wrath rises: his weapon glitters on the head of Orla: but a spear pierced his eye. His brain gushes through the wound, and foams on the spear of Calmar. As roll the waves of the Ocean on two mighty barks of the north, so pour the men of Lochlin on the chiefs. As, breaking the surge in foam, proudly steer the barks of the north, so rise the chiefs of Morven on the scattered crests of Lochlin. The din of arms came to the ear of Fingal. He strikes his shield; his sons throng around; the people pour along the heath. Ryno bounds in joy. Ossian stalks in his arms. Oscar shakes the spear. The eagle wing of Fillan floats on the wind. Dreadful is the clang of death! many are the widows of Lochlin! Morven prevails in its strength.

Morn glimmers on the hills: no living foe is seen; but the sleepers are many; grim they lie on Erin. The breeze of ocean lifts their locks; yet they do not awake. The hawks scream above their prey.

Whose yellow locks wave o'er the breast of a chief? Bright as the gold of the stranger, they mingle with the dark hair of his friend. 'Tis Calmar: he lies on the bosom of Orla.

Theirs is one stream of blood. Fierce is the look of the gloomy Orla. He breathes not; but his eye is still a flame. It glares in death unclosed. His hand is grasped in Calmar's; but Calmar lives! he lives, though low. "Rise," said the king, "rise, son of Mora: 't is mine to heal the wounds of heroes. Calmar may yet bound on the hills of Morven."

"Never more shall Calmar chase the deer of Morven with Orla," said the hero. "What were the chase to me alone? Who should share the spoils of battle with Calmar? Orla is at rest! Rough was thy soul, Orla! yet soft to me as the dew of morn. It glared on others in lightning: to me a silver beam of night. Bear my sword to blue-eyed Mora; let it bang in my empty hall. It is not pure from blood; but it could not save Orla. Lay me with my friend. Raise the song when I am dark!"

They are laid by the stream of Lubar. Four gray stones mark the dwelling of Orla and Calmar. When Swaran was bound, our sails rose on the blue waves. The winds gave our harks to Morven:—the bards raised the song.

"What form rises on the roar of clouds? Whose dark ghost gleams on the red streams of tempests? His voice rolls on the thunder. 'T is Orla, the brown chief of Oithona. He was unmatched in war. Peace to thy soul, Orla! thy fame will not perish. Nor thine, Calmar! Lovely wast thou, son of blue-eyed Mora; but not harmless was thy sword. It hangs in thy cave. The ghosts of Lochlin shriek around its steel. Hear thy praise, Calmar! It dwells on the voice of the mighty. Thy name shakes on the echoes of Morven. Then raise thy fair locks, son of Mora. Spread them on the arch of the rainbow; and smile through the tears of the storm."

L'AMITIÉ EST L'AMOUR SANS AILES.

Why should my anxious breast repine,
Because my youth is fled?
Days of delight may still be mine;
Affection is not dead.

In tracing back the years of youth,
One firm record, one lasting truth,
Celestial consolation brings;
Bear it, ye breezes, to the seat,
Where first my heart responsive beat,—
"Friendship is Love without his wings!"

Through few, but deeply chequer'd years,
What moments have been mine!
Now half obscured by clouds of tears,
Now bright in rays divine;

How'er my future doom be cast,
My soul, enraptured with the past,
To one idea fondly clings;
Friendship! that thought is all thine own,
Worth worlds of bliss, that thought alone—
"Friendship is Love without his wings!"

Where yonder yew-trees lightly wave
Their branches on the gale,
Unheeded heaves a simple grave,
Which tells the common tale;
Round this unconscious schoolboys stray,
Till the dull knell of childish play
From yonder studious mansion rings;
But here whene'er my footsteps move,
My silent tears too plainly prove
"Friendship is Love without his wings!"

Oh, Love! before thy glowing shrine
My early vows were paid;
My hopes, my dreams, my heart was thine,
But these are now decay'd;
For thine are pinions like the wind,
No trace of thee remains behind,
Except, alas! thy jealous stings.
Away, away! delusive power,
Thou shalt not haunt my coming hour;
Unless, indeed, without thy wings.

Seat of my youth! thy distant spire
Recalls each scene of joy;
My bosom glows with former fire,—
In mind again a boy.
Thy grove of elms, thy verdant hill,
Thy every path delights me still,
Each flower a double fragrance flings;
Again, as once, in converse gay,
Each dear associate seems to say,
"Friendship is Love without his wings!"

My Lycus! wherefore dost thou weep?
Thy falling tears restrain;
Affection for a time may sleep.
But, oh, 't will wake again.
Think, think, my friend, when next we meet,
Our long-wish'd interview, how sweet!
From this my hope of rapture springs;
While youthful hearts thus fondly swell,
Absence, my friend, can only tell,
"Friendship is Love without his wings!"

In one, and one alone deceived,
Did I my error mourn?
No—from oppressive bonds relieved,
I left the wretch to scorn.
I turn'd to those my childhood knew,
With feelings warm, with bosoms true,
Twined with my heart's according strings;
And till those vital chords shall break,
For none but these my breast shall wake
Friendship, the power deprived of wings!

Ye few! my soul, my life is yours,
 My memory and my hope;
 Your worth a lasting love insures,
 Unfetter'd in its scope;
 From smooth deceit and terror sprung
 With aspect fair and honey'd tongue,
 Let Adulation wait on kings;
 With joy elate, by snares beset,
 We, we, my friends, can ne'er forget
 "Friendship is Love without his wings!"

Fictions and dreams inspire the bard
 Who rolls the epic song;
 Friendship and truth be my reward—
 To me no bays belong;
 If laurell'd Fame but dwells with lies,
 Me the enchantress ever flies,
 Whose heart and not whose fancy sings;
 Simple and young, I dare not feign;
 Mine be the rude yet heartfelt strain,
 "Friendship is Love without his wings!"

December, 1806.

[First published, 1832.]

THE PRAYER OF NATURE.

FATHER of Light! great God of Heaven!
 Hear'st thou the accents of despair?
 Can guilt like man's be e'er forgiven?
 Can vice atone for crimes by prayer?

Father of Light, on thee I call!
 Thou seest my soul is dark within;
 Thou who canst mark the sparrow's fall,
 Avert from me the death of sin.

No shrine I seek, to sects unknown;
 Oh, point to me the path of truth!
 Thy dread omnipotence I own;
 Spare, yet amend, the faults of youth.

Let bigots rear a gloomy fane,
 Let superstition hail the pile,
 Let priests, to spread their sable reign,
 With tales of mystic rites beguile.

Shall man confine his Maker's sway
 To Gothic domes of mouldering stone?
 Thy temple is the face of day;
 Earth, ocean, heaven, thy boundless throne.

Shall man condemn his race to hell,
 Unless they bend in pompous form?
 Tell us that all, for one who fell,
 Must perish in the mingling storm?

Shall each pretend to reach the skies,
 Yet doom his brother to expire,
 Whose soul a different hope supplies,
 Or doctrines less severe inspire?

Shall these, by creeds they can't expound,
 Prepare a fancied bliss or woe?
 Shall reptiles, grovelling on the ground,
 Their great Creator's purpose know?

Shall those, who live for self alone,
 Whose years float on in daily crime—
 Shall they by Faith for guilt atone,
 And live beyond the bounds of Time?

Father! no prophet's laws I seek,—
 Thy laws in Nature's works appear;—
 I own myself corrupt and weak,
 Yet will I pray, for thou wilt hear!

Thou, who canst guide the wandering star
 Through trackless realms of æther's space;
 Who calm'st the elemental war,
 Whose hand from pole to pole I trace:

Thou, who in wisdom placed me here,
 Who, when thou wilt, canst take me hence,
 Ah! whilst I tread this earthly sphere,
 Extend to me thy wide defence.

To Thee, my God, to thee I call!
 Whatever weal or woe betide,
 By thy command I rise or fall,
 In thy protection I confide.

If, when this dust to dust's restored,
 My soul shall float on airy wing,
 How shall thy glorious name adored
 Inspire her feeble voice to sing!

But, if this fleeting spirit share
 With clay the grave's eternal bed,
 While life yet throbs I raise my prayer,
 Though doom'd no more to quit the dead.

To Thee I breathe my humble strain,
 Grateful for all thy mercies past,
 And hope, my God, to thee again
 This erring life may fly at last.

December 29, 1806.

[First published, 1830.]

TO EDWARD NOEL LONG, ESQ.

"Nil ego contulerim jocundo sanus amico."—HOR.

DEAR LONG, in this sequester'd scene,
 While all around in slumber lie,
 The joyous days which ours have been
 Come rolling fresh on Fancy's eye;
 Thus if amidst the gathering storm,
 While clouds the darken'd noon deform,
 Yon heaven assumes a varied glow,
 I hail the sky's celestial bow,
 Which spreads the sign of future peace,
 And bids the war of tempests cease.
 Ah! though the present brings but pain
 I think those days may come again;

Or if, in melancholy mood,
Some lurking envious fear intrude,
To check my bosom's fondest thought,

And interrupt the golden dream,
I crush the fiend with malice fraught,
And still indulge my wonted theme.

Although we ne'er again can trace,
In Granta's vale, the pedant's lore;
Nor through the groves of Ida chase

Our raptured visions as before,
Though Youth has flown on rosy pinion,
And Maudood claims his stern dominion,
Age will not every hope destroy,
But yield some hours of sober joy.

Yes, I will hope that Time's broad wing
Will shed around some dews of spring:

But if his scythe must sweep the flowers
Which bloom among the fairy howers,
Where smiling Youth delights to dwell,
And hearts with early rapture swell;

If frowning Age, with cold control,
Confines the current of the soul,
Congeals the tear of Pity's eye,
Or checks the sympathetic sigh,
Or hears unmoved misfortune's groan,
And bids me feel for self alone;

Oh! may my bosom never learn
To soothe its wonted heedless flow;
Still, still despise the censor stern,
But ne'er forget another's woe.

Yes, as you knew me in the days
O'er which Remembrance yet delays,
Still may I rove, untutor'd, wild,
And even in age at heart a child.

Though now on airy visions borne,
To you my soul is still the same.

Of't has it been my fate to mourn,
And all my former joys are tame.

But, hence! ye hours of sable hue!

Your frowns are gone, my sorrows o'er:
By every bliss my childhood knew,

I'll think upon your shade no more.
Thus, when the whirlwind's rage is past,

And caves their sullen roar enclose,
We heed no more the wintry blast,
When lull'd by zephyr to repose.

Full often has my infant Muse

Attuned to love her languid lyre;
But now, without a theme to choose,

The strains in stolen sighs expre.
My youthful nymphs, alas! are flown;

E— is a wife, and C— a mother,
And Carolina sighs alone,

And Mary's given to another;

And Cora's eye, which roll'd on me,

Can now no more my love recall:

In truth, dear Long, 't was time to flee;

For Cora's eye will shine on all.

And though the sun, with genial rays,
His beams alike to all displays,

And every lady's eye's a sun,
These last should be confined to one.

The soul's meridian don't become her,
Whose sun displays a general summer!

Thus faint is every former flame,

And passion's self is now a name.

As, when the ebbing flames are low,

The aid which once improved their light,
And bade them burn with fiercer glow,

Now quenches all their sparks in night;

Thus has it been with passion's fires,

As many a boy and girl remembers,

While all the force of love expires,
Extinguish'd with the dying embers.

But now, dear Long, 't is midnight's noon,
And clouds obscure the watery moon,

Whose beauties I shall not rehearse,

Described in every stripling's verse;

For why should I the path go o'er,

Which every hard has trod before?

Yet ere you silver lamp of night

Has thrice perform'd her stated round,

Has thrice retraced her path of light,

And chased away the gloom profound,

I trust that we, my gentle friend,

Shall see her rolling orbit wend

Above the dear-loved peaceful seat,

Which once contain'd our youth's retreat;

And then with those our childhood knew

We'll mingle in the festive crew;

While many a tale of former day

Shall wing the laughing hours away;

And all the flow of souls shall pour

The sacred intellectual shower,

Nor cease till Luna's waning horn

Scarce glimmers through the mist of morn.

TO A LADY.

OH! had my fate been join'd with thine,

As once this pledge appear'd a token,

These follies had not then been mine,

For then my peace had not been broken.

To thee these early faults I owe,

To thee, the wise and old reproving:

They know my sins, but do not know

'T was thine to break the bonds of loving.

For once my soul, like thine, was pure,

And all its rising fires could smother;

But now thy vows no more endure,

Bestow'd by thee upon another;

Perhaps his peace I could destroy,

And spoil the blisses that await him;

Yet let my rival smile in joy,

For thy dear sake I cannot hate him.

Ah! since thy angel form is gone,
My heart no more can rest with any;
But what it sought in thee alone,
Attempts, alas! to find in many.

Then fare thee well, deceitful maid! •
'Twere vain and fruitless to regret thee;
Nor hope nor memory yield their aid,
But pride may teach me to forget thee.

Yet all this giddy waste of years,
This tiresome round of palling pleasures;
These varied loves, these matron's fears,
These thoughtless strains to passion's
measures—

If thou wert mine, had all been hush'd:—
This cheek, now pale from early riot,
With passion's hectic ne'er had flushed,
But bloom'd in calm domestic quiet.

Yes, once the rural scene was sweet,
For Nature seem'd to smile before thee;
And once my breast abhor'd deceit,—
For then it beat but to adore thee.

But now I seek for other joys:
To think would drive my soul to madness;
In thoughtless throngs and empty noise
I conquer half my bosom's sadness.

Yet, even in these a thought will steal
In spite of every vain endeavour,—
And fiends might pity what I feel,—
To know that thou art lost for ever.



I WOULD I WERE A CARELESS CHILD.

I WOULD I were a careless child,
Still dwelling in my Highland cave,
Or roaming through the dusky wild,
Or bounding o'er the dark blue wave;
The cumbrous pomp of Saxon pride
Accords not with the freeborn soul,
Which loves the mountain's craggy side,
And seeks the rocks where billows roll.

Fortune! take back these cultured lands,
Take back this name of splendid sound!
I hate the touch of servile hands,
I hate the slaves that cringe around.
Place me among the rocks I love,
Which sound to Ocean's wildest roar;
I ask but this—again to rove
Through scenes my youth hath known
before.

Few are my years, and yet I feel
The world was ne'er design'd for me:
Ah! why do dark'ning shades conceal
The hour when man must cease to be?

Once I beheld a splendid dream,
A visionary scene of bliss:
Truth!—wherefore did thy hated beam
Awake me to a world like this?

I loved—but those I loved are gone;
Had friends—my early friends are fled:
How cheerless feels the heart alone,
When all its former hopes are dead!
Though gay companions o'er the bowl
Dispel awhile the sense of ill;
Though pleasure stirs the maddening soul,
The heart—the heart—is lonely still.

How dull! to hear the voice of those
Whom rank or chance, whom wealth or
power,
Have made, though neither friends nor
foes,
Associates of the festive hour.
Give me again a faithful few,
In years and feelings still the same,
And I will fly the midnight crew,
Where boist'rous joy is but a name.

And woman, lovely woman! thou,
My hope, my comforter, my all!
How cold must be my bosom now,
When e'en thy smiles begin to pall!
Without a sigh would I resign
This busy scene of splendid woe,
To make that calm contentment mine,
Which virtue knows, or seems to know.

Fain would I fly the haunts of men—
I seek to shun, not hate mankind;
My breast requires the sullen glen,
Whose gloom may suit a darken'd mind.
Oh! that to me the wings were given
Which bear the turtle to her nest!
Then would I cleave the vault of heaven,
To flee away, and be at rest.



WHEN I ROVED A YOUNG HIGH- LANDER.

WHEN I roved a young Highlander o'er the
dark heath,
And climb'd thy steep summit, oh Morven
of snow!
To gaze on the torrent that thunder'd beneath,
Or the mist of the tempest that gather'd
below,
Untutor'd by science, a stranger to fear,
And rude as the rocks where my infancy
grew,
No feeling, save one, to my bosom was dear;
Need I say, my sweet Mary, 'twas centred
in you?

Yet it could not be love, for I knew not the name,—
 What passion can dwell in the heart of a child?
 But still I perceive an emotion the same
 As I felt, when a boy, on the crag-cover'd wild
 One image alone on my bosom impress'd,
 I loved my bleak regions, nor panted for new;
 And few were my wants, for my wishes were bless'd;
 And pure were my thoughts, for my soul was with you.

I arose with the dawn; with my dog as my guide,
 From mountain to mountain I bounded along;
 I breasted the billows of Dee's rushing tide,
 And heard at a distance the Highlander's song:
 At eve, on my heath-cover'd couch of repose,
 No dreams, save of Mary, were spread to my view;
 And warm to the skies my devotions arose,
 For the first of my prayers was a blessing on you.

I left my bleak home, and my visions are gone;
 The mountains are vanish'd, my youth is no more;
 As the last of my race, I must wither alone,
 And delight but in days I have witness'd before:
 Ah! splendour has raised but embitter'd my lot;
 More dear were the scenes which my infancy knew:
 Though my hopes may have fail'd, yet they are not forgot;
 Though cold is my heart, still it lingers with you.

When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky,
 I think of the rocks that o'ershadow Colbleen;
 When I see the soft blue of a love-speaking eye,
 I think of those eyes that endear'd the rude scene;
 When, haply, some light-waving locks I behold,
 That faintly resemble my Mary's in hue,
 I think on the long, flowing ringlets of gold,
 The locks that were sacred to beauty, and you.

Yet the day may arrive when the mountains
 once more
 Shall rise to my sight in their mantles of snow:
 But while these soar above me, unchanged as before,
 Will Mary be there to receive me?—ah, no!
 Adieu, then, ye hills, where my childhood was bred!
 Thou sweet flowing Dee, to thy waters adieu!
 No home in the forest shall shelter my head,—
 Ah! Mary, what home could be mine but with you?



TO GEORGE, EARL DELAWARR.

Oh! yes, I will own we were dear to each other;
 The friendships of childhood, though fleeting, are true;
 The love which you felt was the love of a brother,
 Nor less the affection I cherish'd for you.

But Friendship can vary her gentle dominion;
 The attachment of years in a moment expires:
 Like Love, too, she moves on a swift-waving pinion,
 But glows not, like Love, with unquenchable fires.

Full oft have we wander'd through Ida together,
 And blest were the scenes of our youth, I allow:
 In the spring of our life, how serene is the weather!
 But winter's rude tempests are gathering now.

No more with affection shall memory blending,
 The wonted delights of our childhood retrace:
 When pride steels the bosom, the heart is unbending,
 And what would be justice appears a disgrace.

However, dear George, for I still must esteem you;
 The few whom I love I can never upbraid:
 The chance which has lost may in future redeem you,
 Repentance will cancel the vow you have made.

I will not complain, and though chill'd is affection,
With me no corroding resentment shall live;

My bosom is calm'd by the simple reflection,
That both may be wrong, and that both should forgive.

You knew that my soul, that my heart, my existence,
If danger demanded, were wholly your own;
You knew me unalter'd by years or by distance,
Devoted to love and to friendship alone.

You knew,—but away with the vain retrospection!
The bond of affection no longer endures;
Too late you may droop o'er the fond recollection,
And sigh for the friend who was formerly yours.

For the present, we part,—I will hope not for ever;

For time and regret will restore you at last:
To forget our dissension we both should endeavour,

I ask no atonement, but days like the past.

TO THE EARL OF CLARE.

"Tu semper amoris
Sis memor, et cari comitis ne abscedat imago."
VAL FLAG.

FRIEND of my youth! when young we roved,
Like striplings, mutually beloved,
With friendship's purest glow,
The bliss which wing'd those rosy hours
Was such as pleasure seldom showers
On mortals here below.

The recollection seems alone
Dearer than all the joys I've known,
When distant far from you:
Though pain, 'tis still a pleasing pain,
To trace those days and hours again,
And sigh again, adieu!

My pensive memory lingers o'er
Those scenes to be enjoy'd no more,
Those scenes regretted ever;
The measure of our youth is full,
Life's evening dream is dark and dull,
And we may meet—ah! never!

As when one parent spring supplies
Two streams which from one fountain rise,
Together join'd in vain;
How soon, diverging from their source,
Each, murmuring, seeks another course,
Till mingled in the main!

Our vital streams of weal or woe,
Though near, alas! distinctly flow,
Nor mingle as before;
Now swift or slow, now black or clear,
Till death's unfathom'd gulf appear,
And both shall quit the shore.

Our souls, my friend! which once supplied
One wish, nor breathed a thought beside,
Now flow in different channels:
Disdaining humbler rural sports,
'Tis yours to mix in polish'd courts,
And shine in fashion's annals;

'Tis mine to waste on love my time,
Or vent my reveries in rhyme,
Without the aid of reason;
For sense and reason (critics know it)
Have quitted every amorous poet,
Nor left a thought to seize on.

POOR LITTLE! sweet, melodious bard!
Of late esteem'd it monstrous hard
That he, who sang before all,—
He who the lore of love expanded,—
By dire reviewers should be branded
As void of wit and moral.

And yet, while Beauty's praise is thine,
Harmonious favourite of the Nine!
Repine not at thy lot.
Thy soothing lays may still be read,
When Persecution's arm is dead,
And critics are forgot.

Still I must yield those worthies merit.
Who chasten, with unsparing spirit,
Bad rhymes, and those who write them;
And though myself may be the next
By criticism to be vex'd,
I really will not fight them.

Perhaps they would do quite as well
To break the rudely sounding shell
Of such a young beginner:
He who offends at pert nineteen,
Ere thirty may become, I ween,
A very harden'd sinner.

Now, Clare, I must return to you;
And, sure, apologies are due:
Accept, then, my concession.
In truth, dear Clare, in fancy's flight
I soar along from left to right;
My muse admires digression.

I think I said 'twould be your fate
To add one star to royal state;—
May regal smiles attend you!
And show a noble monarch reign,
You will not seek his smiles in vain,
If worth can recommend you.

Yet since in danger courts abound,
Where specious rivals glitter round,
From snares may saints preserve you;
And grant your love or friendship ne'er
From any claim a kindred care,
But those who best deserve you!

Not for a moment may you stray
From truth's secure, unerring way!
May no delights decy you!
O'er roses may your footsteps move,
Your smiles be ever smiles of love,
Your tears be tears of joy!

Oh! if you wish that happiness
Your coming days and years may bless,
And virtues crown your brow;
Be still as you were wont to be,
Spotless as you've been known to me,—
Be still as you are now.

And though some trifling share of praise,
To cheer my last declining days,
To me were doubly dear;
Whilst blessing your beloved name
I'd waive at once a poet's fame,
To prove a prophet here.

— — —
LINES WRITTEN BENEATH AN ELM IN
THE CHURCHYARD OF HARROW.

Spout of my youth! whose hoary branches
sigh,
Swept by the breeze that fans thy cloudless
sky;
Where now alone I muse, who oft have trod,
With those I loved, thy soft and verdant sod;
With those who, scatter'd far, perchance
deplete,
Like me, the happy scenes they knew before:
Oh! as I trace again thy winding hill,
Mine eyes admire, my heart adores thee still,

Thou drooping Elm! beneath whose boughs
I lay,
And frequent mused the twilight hours away;
Where, as they once were wont, my limbs
recline,
But, ah! without the thoughts which then
were mine:
How do thy branches, moaning to the blast,
Invite the bosom to recall the past,
And seem to whisper, as they gently swell,
"Take, while thou canst, a lingering, last
farewell!"

When fate shall chill, at length, this fever'd
breast,
And calm its cares and passions into rest,
Oft have I thought, 't would soothe my dying
hour,—
If aught may soothe when life resigns her
power,—
To know some humble grave, some narrow
cell,
Would hide my bosom where it loved to dwell;
With this fond dream, methinks 't were sweet
to die—
And here it linger'd, here my heart might lie;
Here might I sleep where all my hopes arose,
Scene of my youth, and couch of my repose;
For ever stretch'd beneath this mantling
shade,
Press'd by the turf where once my childhood
play'd;
Wrapt by the soil that veils the spot I loved,
Mix'd with the earth o'er which my footsteps
moved;
Blest by the tongues that charm'd my youth-
ful ear,
Mourn'd by the few my soul acknowledged
here;
Deplored by those in early days allied,
And unremember'd by the world beside.

September 2, 1807.

Occasional Pieces.

1807—1824.

THE ADIEU.

WRITTEN UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE
AUTHOR WOULD SOON DIE.

ADIEU, thou Hill! where early joy
Spread roses o'er my brow;
Where Science seeks each loitering boy
With knowledge to endow.
Adieu, my youthful friends or foes,
Partners of former bliss or woes;
No more through Ida's paths we stray;
Soon must I share the gloomy cell,
Whose ever-slumbering inmates dwell
Unconscious of the day.

Adieu, ye hoary Regal Fanes,
Ye spires of Granta's vale,
Where Learning robed in sable reigns,
And Melancholy pale.
Ye comrades of the jovial hour,
Ye tenants of the classic bower,
On Cama's verdant margin placed,
Adieu! while memory still is mine,
For, offerings on Oblivion's shrine,
These scenes must be effaced.

Adieu, ye mountains of the clime
Where grew my youthful years;
Where Loch na Garr in snows sublime
His giant summit rears.
Why did my childhood wander forth
From you, ye regions of the North,
With sons of pride to roam?
Why did I quit my Highland cave,
Marr's dusky heath, and Dee's clear wave,
To seek a Sotheron home!

Hall of my Sires! a long farewell—
Yet why to thee adieu?
Thy vaults will echo back my knell,
Thy towers my tomb will view:
The faltering tongue which sung thy fall,
And former glories of thy Hall,
Forgets its wonted simple note—
But yet the Lyre retains the strings,
And sometimes, on Æolian wings,
In dying strains may float.

Fields, which surround yon rustic cot,
While yet I linger here,
Adieu! you are not now forgot,
To retrospection dear.
Streamlet! along whose rippling surge
My youthful limbs were wont to urge,
At noontide heat, their pliant course;
Plunging with ardour from the shore,
Thy springs will lave these limbs no more,
Deprived of active force.

And shall I here forget the scene,
Still nearest to my breast?
Rocks rise and rivers roll between
The spot which passion blest;
Yet, Mary, all thy beauties seem
Fresh as in Love's bewitching dream,
To me in smiles display'd;
Till slow disease resigns his prey
To Death, the parent of decay,
Thine image cannot fade.

And thou, my Friend! whose gentle love
Yet thrills my bosom's chords,
How much thy friendship was above
Description's power of words!
Still near my breast thy gift I wear
Which sparkled once with Feeling's tear,
Of Love the pure, the sacred gem;
Our souls were equal, and our lot
In that dear moment quite forgot;
Let Pride alone condemn!

All, all is dark and cheerless now!
No smile of Love's deceit
Can warm my veins with wonted glow,
Can bid Life's pulses beat:
Not e'en the hope of future fame
Can wake my faint, exhausted frame,
Or crown with fancied wreaths my head.
Mine is a short inglorious race,—
To humble in the dust my face,
And mingle with the dead.

Oh Fame! thou goddess of my heart;
On him who gains thy praise,
Pointless must fall the Spectre's dart,
Consumed in Glory's blaze;
But me she beckons from the earth,
My name obscure, unmark'd my birth,

My life a short and vulgar dream :
Lost in the dull, ignoble crowd,
My hopes recline within a shroud,
My fate is Lethe's stream.

When I repose beneath the sod,
Unheeded in the clay,
Where once my playful footsteps trod,
Where now my head must lay,
The meed of Pity will be shed
In dew-drops o'er my narrow bed,
By nightly skies, and storms alone ;
No mortal eye will deign to steep
With tears the dark sepulchral deep
Which hides a name unknown.

Forget this world, my restless sprite,
Turn, turn thy thoughts to Heaven :
There must thou soon direct thy flight,
If errors are forgiven.
To bigots and to sects unknown,
Bow down beneath the Almighty's Throne ;
To Him address thy trembling prayer :
He, who is merciful and just,
Will not reject a child of dust,
Although his meanest care.

Father of Light ! to Thee I call ;
My soul is dark within :
Thou who canst mark the sparrow's fall,
Avert the death of sin.
Thou, who canst guide the wandering star,
Who calm'st the elemental war,
Whose mantle is yon boundless sky,
My thoughts, my words, my crimes forgive :
And, since I soon must cease to live,
Instruct me how to die.

1807. [First published, 1832.]

TO A VAIN LADY.

Ah ! heedless girl ! why thus disclose
What ne'er was meant for other ears ;
Why thus destroy thine own repose
And dig the source of future tears ?

Oh, thou wilt weep, imprudent maid,
While lurking envious foes will smile,
For all the follies thou hast said
Of those who spoke but to beguile.

Vain girl ! thy ling'ring woes are nigh,
If thou believ'st what striplings say :
Oh, from the deep temptation fly,
Nor fall the specious spoiler's prey.

Dost thou repeat, in childish boast,
The words man utters to deceive ?
Thy peace, thy hope, thy all is lost,
If thou canst venture to believe.

While now amongst thy female peers
Thou tell'st again the soothing tale,
Canst thou not mark the rising sneers
Duplicity in vain would veil ?

These tales in secret silence hush,
Nor make thyself the public gaze :
What modest maid without a blush
Recounts a flattering coxcomb's praise ?

Will not the laughing boy despise
Her who relates each fond conceit—
Who, thinking Heaven is in her eyes,
Yet cannot see the slight deceit ?

For she who takes a soft delight
These amorous nothings in revealing,
Must credit all we say or write,
While vanity prevents concealing.

Cease, if you prize your beauty's reign !
No jealousy bids me improve :
One, who is thus from nature vain,
I pity, but I cannot love.

January 15, 1807.

[First published, 1832.]

TO ANNE.

Oh, Anne, your offences to me have been
grievous :

I thought from my wrath no atonement
could save you :

But woman is made to command and deceive
us—

I look'd in your face, and I almost forgave you.

I vow'd I could ne'er for a moment respect you,
Yet thought that a day's separation was
long ;

When we met, I determin'd again to suspect
you—

Your smile soon convinced me suspicion
was wrong.

I swore, in a transport of young indignation,
With fervent contempt evermore to disdain
you :

I saw you—my anger became admiration ;
And now, all my wish, all my hope's to
regain you.

With beauty like yours, oh, how vain the
contention !

Thus lowly I sue for forgiveness before you ;
At once to conclude such a fruitless dissension,
Be false, my sweet Anne, when I cease to
adore you !

January 16, 1807.

[First published, 1832.]

TO THE SAME.

Oh, say not, sweet Anne, that the Fates have decreed

The heart which adores you should wish to dissever;

Such Fates were to me most unkind ones indeed,—

To bear me from love and from beauty for ever.

Your frowns, lovely girl, are the Fates which alone

Could bid me from fond admiration refrain;

By these, every hope, every wish were o'er-thrown,

Till smiles should restore me to rapture again.

As the ivy and oak, in the forest entwined,
The rage of the tempest united must weather;

My love and my life were by nature design'd
To flourish alike, or to perish together.

Then say not, sweet Anne, that the Fates have decreed

Your lover should bid you a lasting adieu;

Till Fate can ordain that his bosom shall bleed,

His soul, his existence, are centred in you.

1807. [First published, 1832.]

TO THE AUTHOR OF A SONNET

BEGINNING " 'SAD IS MY VERSE,' YOU SAY, 'AND YET NO TEAR.' "

Thy verse is "sad" enough, no doubt:

A devilish deal more sad than witty!

Why we should weep I can't find out,

Unless for *thee* we weep in pity.

Yet there is one I pity more;

And much, alas! I think he needs it;

For he, I'm sure, will suffer sore,

Who, to his own misfortune, reads it.

Thy rhymes, without the aid of magic,

May *once* be read—but never after:

Yet their effect's by no means tragic,

Although by far too dull for laughter.

But would you make our bosoms bleed,

And of no common pang complain—

If you would make us weep indeed,

Tell us, you'll read them o'er again.

March 8, 1807.

[First published, 1832.]

ON FINDING A FAN.

IN one who felt as once he felt,

This might, perhaps, have fann'd the flame;

But now his heart no more will melt,

Because that heart is not the same.

As when the ebbing flames are low,

The aid which once improved their light,

And bade them burn with fiercer glow,

Now quenches all their blaze in night.

Thus has it been with passion's fires—

As many a boy and girl remembers—

While every hope of love expires,

Extinguish'd with the dying embers.

The *first*, though not a spark survive,

Some careful hand may teach to burn;

The *last*, alas! can ne'er survive;

No touch can bid its warmth return

Or, if it chance to wake again,

Not always doom'd its heat to smother,

It sheds (so wayward fates ordain)

Its former warmth around another.

1807. [First published, 1832.]

FAREWELL TO THE MUSE.

THOU Power! who hast ruled me through
infancy's days,

Young offspring of fancy, 'tis time we
should part;

Then rise on the gale this the last of my
lays,

The coldest effusion which springs from
my heart.

This bosom, responsive to rapture no more,

Shall hush thy wild notes, nor implore
thee to sing;

The feelings of childhood, which taught thee
to soar,

Are wafted far distant on Apathy's wing.

Though simple the themes of my rude flow-
ing Lyre,

Yet even these themes are departed for
ever;

No more beam the eyes which my dream
could inspire,

My visions are flown, to return,—alas!
never.

When drain'd is the nectar which gladdens
the bowl,

How vain is the effort delight to prolong!

When cold is the beauty which dwelt in my
soul,

What magic of Fancy can lengthen my
song?

Can the lips sing of Love in the desert alone,
Of kisses and smiles which they now must
resign?

Or dwell with delight on the hours that are
flown?

Ah, no! for those hours can no longer be
mine.

Can they speak of the friends that I lived
but to love?

Ah, surely affection ennobles the strain!
But how can my numbers in sympathy move,
When I scarcely can hope to behold them
again?

Can I sing of the deeds which my Fathers
have done,

And raise my loud harp to the fame of my
Sires?

For glories like theirs, oh, how faint is my
tone!

For Heroes' exploits how unequal my fires!

Untouch'd, then, my Lyre shall reply to the
blast—

'Tis hush'd; and my feeble endeavours
are o'er;

And those who have heard it will pardon the
past,

When they know that its murmurs shall
vibrate no more.

And soon shall its wild erring notes be
forgot,

Since early affection and love are o'er-
cast:
Oh! blest had my fate been, and happy my
lot,

Had the first strain of love been the
dearest, the last.

Farewell, my young Muse! since we now can
ne'er meet;

If our songs have been languid, they surely
are few;

Let us hope that the present at least will be
sweet—

The present—which seals our eternal
Adieu.

1807. [First published, 1832.]



TO AN OAK AT NEWSTEAD.

Young Oak! when I planted thee deep in the
ground,

I hoped that thy days would be longer than
mine;

That thy dark-waving branches would flour-
ish around,

And ivy thy trunk with its mantle entwine.

Such, such was my hope, when in infancy's
years,

On the land of my fathers I rear'd thee
with pride;

They are past, and I water thy stem with my
tears,—

Thy decay not the weeds that surround
thee can hide.

I left thee, my Oak, and, since that fatal hour,
A stranger has dwelt in the hall of my sire;

Till manhood shall crown me, not mine is the
power,

But his, whose neglect may have bade thee
expire.

Oh! hardy thou wert—even now little care
Might revive thy young head, and thy
wounds gently heal:

But thou wert not fated affection to share—
For who could suppose that a stranger
would feel!

Ah, droop not, my Oak! lift thy head for a
while;

Ere twice round yon Glory this planet
shall run,

The hand of thy Master will teach thee to
smile,

When infancy's years of probation are
done.

Oh, live then, my Oak! tow'r aloft from the
weeds,

That clog thy young growth, and assist thy
decay,

For still in thy bosom are life's early seeds,
And still may thy branches their beauty
display.

Oh! yet, if maturity's years may be thine,
Though I shall lie low in the cavern of
death,

On thy leaves yet the day-beam of ages may
shine,

Uninjured by time, or the rude winter's
breath.

For centuries still may thy boughs lightly
wave

O'er the course of thy lord in thy canopy
laid;

While the branches thus gratefully shelter
his grave,

The chief who survives may recline in thy
shade.

And as he, with his boys, shall revisit this spot,
He will tell them in whispers more softly
to tread.

Oh! surely, by these I shall ne'er be forgot;
Remembrance still hallows the dust of the
dead.

And here, will they say, when in life's glowing prime,
 Perhaps he has pour'd forth his young simple lay,
 And here must he sleep, till the moments of time
 Are lost in the hours of Eternity's day.
 1807. [First published, 1832.]

—♦—
 ON REVISITING HARROW.

HERE once engaged the stranger's view
 Young Friendship's record simply traced ;
 Few were her words,—but yet, though few,
 Resentment's hand the line defaced.

Deeply she cut—but not erased,
 The characters were still so plain,
 That Friendship once return'd, and gazed,—
 Till Memory hail'd the words again.

Repentance placed them as before ;
 Forgiveness join'd her gentle name ;
 So fair the inscription seem'd once more,
 That Friendship thought it still the same.

Thus might the Record now have been ;
 But, ah, in spite of Hope's endeavour,
 Or Friendship's tears, Pride rush'd between,
 And blotted out the line for ever.
 September, 1807.

—♦—
 EPITAPH ON JOHN ADAMS, OF
 SOUTHWELL,

A CARRIER, WHO DIED OF DRUNKENNESS.

JOHN ADAMS lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
 A *Carrier* who *carried* his can to his mouth well ;
 He *carried* so much, and he *carried* so fast,
 He could *carry* no more—so was *carried* at last ;
 For, the liquor he drank, being too much for one,
 He could not *carry* off,—so he's now *carri-on*.
 September, 1807.

—♦—
 TO MY SON.

THOSE flaxen locks, those eyes of blue,
 Bright as thy mother's in their hue ;
 Those rosy lips, whose dimples play
 And smile to steal the heart away,
 Recall a scene of former joy,
 And touch thy father's heart, my Boy !

And thou canst lisp a father's name—
 Ah, William, were thine own the same,—
 No self-reproach—but, let me cease—
 My care for thee shall purchase peace ;
 Thy mother's shade shall smile in joy,
 And pardon all the past, my Boy !

Her lowly grave the turf has prest,
 And thou hast known a stranger's breast ;
 Derision sneers upon thy birth,
 And yields thee scarce a name on earth ;
 Yet shall not these one hope destroy,—
 A Father's heart is thine, my Boy !

Why, let the world unfeeling frown,
 Must I fond Nature's claim disown ?
 Ah, no—though moralists reprove,
 I hail thee, dearest child of love,
 Fair cherub, pledge of youth and joy—
 A Father guards thy birth, my Boy !

Oh, 't will be sweet in thee to trace,
 Ere age has wrinkled o'er my face,
 Ere half my glass of life is run,
 At once a brother and a son ;
 And all my wane of years employ
 In justice done to thee, my Boy !

Although so young thy heedless sire,
 Youth will not damp parental fire ;
 And, wert thou still less dear to me,
 While Helen's form revives in thee,
 The breast, which beat to former joy,
 Will ne'er desert its pledge, my Boy !
 1807. [First published, 1830.]

—♦—
 FAREWELL! IF EVER FONDEST
 PRAYER.

FAREWELL! if ever fondest prayer
 For other's weal avail'd on high,
 Mine will not all be lost in air,
 But waft thy name beyond the sky.
 'T were vain to speak, to weep, to sigh :
 Oh ! more than tears of blood can tell,
 When wrung from guilt's expiring eye,
 Are in that word—Farewell!—Farewell !

These lips are mute, these eyes are dry ;
 But in my breast and in my brain,
 Awake the pangs that pass not by,
 The thought that ne'er shall sleep again.
 My soul nor deigns nor dares complain,
 Though grief and passion there rebel ;
 I only know we loved in vain—
 I only feel—Farewell!—Farewell !

BRIGHT BE THE PLACE OF THY SOUL.

BRIGHT be the place of thy soul !
 No lovelier spirit than thine
 E'er burst from its mortal control
 In the orbs of the blessed to shine.

On earth thou wert all but divine,
 As thy soul shall immortally be ;
 And our sorrow may cease to repine,
 When we know that thy God is with thee.

Light be the turf of thy tomb !
 May its verdure like emeralds be :
 There should not be the shadow of gloom
 In aught that reminds us of thee.

Young flowers and an evergreen tree
 May spring from the spot of thy rest :
 But nor cypress nor yew let us see ;
 For why should we mourn for the blest !

1808.

WHEN WE TWO PARTED.

WHEN we two parted
 In silence and tears,
 Half broken-hearted
 To sever for years,
 Pale grew thy cheek and cold,
 Colder thy kiss ;
 Truly that hour foretold
 Sorrow to this.

The dew of the morning
 Sunk chill on my brow—
 It felt like the warning
 Of what I feel now.

Thy vows are all broken,
 And light is thy fame :
 I hear thy name spoken,
 And share in its shame.

They name thee before me,
 A knell to mine ear ;
 A shudder comes o'er me—
 Why wert thou so dear ?
 They know not I knew thee,
 Who knew thee too well :—
 Long, long shall I rue thee,
 Too deeply to tell.

In secret we met—
 In silence I grieve,
 That thy heart could forget,
 Thy spirit deceive.
 If I should meet thee
 After long years,
 How should I greet thee ?—
 With silence and tears.

1808.

TO A YOUTHFUL FRIEND.

FEW years have pass'd since thou and I
 Were firmest friends, at least in name,
 And childhood's gay sincerity
 Preserved our feelings long the same.

But now, like me, too well thou know'st
 What trifles oft the heart recall ;
 And those who once have loved the most
 Too soon forget they loved at all.

And such the change the heart displays,
 So frail is early friendship's reign,
 A month's brief lapse, perhaps a day's,
 Will view thy mind estranged again.

If so, it never shall be mine
 To mourn the loss of such a heart ;
 The fault was Nature's fault, not thine,
 Which made thee fickle as thou art.

As rolls the ocean's changing tide,
 So human feelings ebb and flow ;
 And who would in a breast confide
 Where stormy passions ever glow ?

It hoots not that, together bred,
 Our childish days were days of joy :
 My spring of life has quickly fled ;
 Thou, too, hast ceased to be a boy.

And when we bid adieu to youth,
 Slaves to the specious world's control,
 We sigh a long farewell to truth ;
 That world corrupts the noblest soul.

Ah, joyous season ! when the mind
 Dares all things boldly but to lie ;
 When thought ere spoke is unconfin'd,
 And sparkles in the placid eye.

Not so in Man's maturer years,
 When Man himself is but a tool ;
 When interest sways our hopes and fears,
 And all must love and hate by rule.

With fools in kindred vice the same,
 We learn at length our faults to blend ;
 And those, and those alone, may claim
 The prostituted name of friend.

Such is the common lot of man :
 Can we then 'scape from folly free ?
 Can we reverse the general plan,
 Nor be what all in turn must be ?

No ; for myself, so dark my fate
 Through every turn of life hath been ;
 Man and the world so much I hate,
 I care not when I quit the scene.

But thou, with spirit frail and light,
 Wilt shine awhile, and pass away ;
 As glow-worms sparkle through the night,
 But dare not stand the test of day.

Alas ! whenever folly calls

Where parasites and princes meet
(For cherish'd first in royal halls,
The welcome vices kindly greet),

Ev'n now thou 'rt nightly seen to add
One insect to the fluttering crowd ;
And still thy trifling heart is glad
To join the vain and court the proud.

There dost thou glide from fair to fair,
Still simpering on with eager haste,
As flies along the gay parterre,
That taint the flowers they scarcely taste.

But say, what nymph will prize the flame
Which seems, as marshy vapours move,
To flit along from dame to dame,
An ignis-fatuus gleam of love ?

What friend for thee, howe'er inclined,
Will deign to own a kindred care ?
Who will debase his manly mind,
For friendship every fool may share ?

In time forbear ; amidst the throng
No more so base a thing be seen ;
No more so idly pass along ;
Be something, anything, but—mean.

1808.

◆◆◆
**LINES INSCRIBED UPON A CUP
FORMED FROM A SKULL.**

START not—nor deem my spirit fled ;
In me behold the only skull,
From which, unlike a living head,
Whatever flows is never dull.

I lived, I loved, I quaff'd, like thee :
I died : let earth my bones resign ;
Fill up—thou canst not injure me ;
The worm hath fouler lips than thine.

Better to hold the sparkling grape,
Than nurse the earth-worm's slimy brood ;
And circle in the goblet's shape
The drink of gods, than reptile's food.

Where once my wit, perchance, hath shone,
In aid of others' let me shine ;
And when, alas ! our brains are gone,
What nobler substitute than wine ?

Quaff while thou canst : another race,
When thou and thine, like me, are sped,
May rescue thee from earth's embrace,
And rhyme and revel with the dead.

Why not ? since through life's little day
Our heads such sad effects produce ;
Redeem'd from worms and wasting clay,
This chance is theirs, to be of use.

Newstead Abbey, 1808.

WELL! THOU ART HAPPY.

WELL! thou art happy, and I feel
That I should thus be happy too ;
For still my heart regards thy weal
Warmly, as it was wont to do.

Thy husband's blest—and 't will impart
Some pangs to view his happier lot :
But let them pass—Oh ! how my heart
Would hate him if he loved thee not !

When late I saw thy favourite child,
I thought my jealous heart would break ;
But when the unconscious infant smiled,
I kiss'd it for its mother's sake.

I kiss'd it,—and repress'd my sighs
Its father in its face to see ;
But then it had its mother's eyes,
And they were all to love and me.

Mary, adieu ! I must away :
While thou art blest I'll not repine ;
But near thee I can never stay ;
My heart would soon again be thine.

I deem'd that time, I deem'd that pride,
Had quench'd at length my boyish flame ;
Nor knew, till seated by thy side,
My heart in all,—save hope,—the same.

Yet was I calm : I knew the time
My breast would thrill before thy look ;
But now to tremble were a crime—
We met,—and not a nerve was shook.

I saw thee gaze upon my face,
Yet meet with no confusion there :
One only feeling could'st thou trace ;
The sullen calmness of despair.

Away! away! my early dream
Remembrance never must awake :
Oh ! where is Lethe's fabled stream ?
My foolish heart, be still, or break.

November 2, 1808.

◆◆◆
**INSCRIPTION ON THE MONUMENT
OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.**

WHEN some proud son of man returns to
earth,
Unknown to glory, but upheld by birth,
The sculptor's art exhausts the pomp of woe,
And storied urns record who rest below :
When all is done, upon the tomb is seen,
Not what he was, but what he should have
been :
But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend,
Whose honest heart is still his master's own,
Who labours, fights, lives, breathes for him
alone,

Unhonour'd falls, unnoticed all his worth,
 Denied in heaven the soul he held on earth :
 While man, vain insect ! hopes to be forgiven,
 And claims himself a sole exclusive heaven.
 Oh man ! thou feeble tenant of an hour,
 Debased by slavery, or corrupt by power,
 Who knows thee well must quit thee with
 disgust,
 Degraded mass of animated dust !
 Thy love is lust, thy friendship all a cheat,
 Thy smiles hypocrisy, thy words deceit !
 By nature vile, ennobled but by name,
 Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for
 shame.

Ye ! who perchance behold this simple urn,
 Pass on—it honours none you wish to mourn :
 To mark a friend's remains these stones arise ;
 I never knew but one,—and here he lies.

Newstead Abbey, *November 30, 1808.*

◆◆◆
TO A LADY,

ON BEING ASKED MY REASON FOR QUITTING
 ENGLAND IN THE SPRING.

WHEN Man, expell'd from Eden's bowers,
 A moment linger'd near the gate,
 Each scene recal'd the vanish'd hours,
 And bade him curse his future fate.

But, wandering on through distant climes,
 He learnt to bear his load of grief ;
 Just gave a sigh to other times,
 And found in busier scenes relief.

Thus, lady ! will it be with me,
 And I must view thy charms no more .
 For, while I linger near to thee,
 I sigh for all I knew before.

In flight I shall be surely wise,
 Escaping from temptation's snare ;
 I cannot view my paradise
 Without the wish of dwelling there.

December 2, 1808.

◆◆◆
REMINDE ME NOT, REMINDE ME NOT.

REMINDE me not, remind me not,
 Of those beloved, those vanish'd hours,
 When all my soul was given to thee ;
 Hours that may never be forgot,
 Till time unnerves our vital powers,
 And thou and I shall cease to be.

Can I forget—canst thou forget,
 When playing with thy golden hair,
 How quick thy fluttering heart did move ?
 Oh ! by my soul, I see thee yet,
 With eyes so languid, breast so fair,
 And lips, though silent, breathing love.

When thus reclining on my breast,
 Those eyes threw back a glance so sweet,
 As half reproach'd yet raised desire,
 And still we near and nearer prest,
 And still our glowing lips would meet,
 As if in kisses to expire.

And then those pensive eyes would close,
 And bid their lids each other seek,
 Veiling the azure orbs below ;
 While their long lashes' darken'd gloss
 Seem'd stealing o'er thy brilliant cheek,
 Like raven's plumage smooth'd on snow.

I dreamt last night our love return'd,
 And, sooth to say, that very dream
 Was sweeter in its phantasy,
 Than if for other hearts I burn'd,
 For eyes that ne'er like thine could beam
 In rapture's wild reality.

Then tell me not, remind me not,
 Of hours which, though for ever gone,
 Can still a pleasing dream restore,
 Till thou and I shall be forgot,
 And senseless, as the mouldering stone
 Which tells that we shall be no more.

◆◆◆
**THERE WAS A TIME, I NEED NOT
 NAME.**

THERE was a time, I need not name,
 Since it will ne'er forgotten be,
 When all our feelings were the same
 As still my soul hath been to thee.

And from that hour when first thy tongue
 Confess'd a love which equall'd mine,
 Though many a grief my heart hath wrung,
 Unknown, and thus unfelt, by thine,

None, none hath sunk so deep as this—
 To think how all that love hath flow'd ;
 Transient as every faithless kiss,
 But transient in thy breast alone.

And yet my heart some solace knew,
 When late I heard thy lips declare,
 In accents once imagined true,
 Remembrance of the days that were.

Yes ! my adored, yet most unkind !
 Though thou wilt never love again,
 To me 'tis doubly sweet to find
 Remembrance of that love remain.

Yes ! 'tis a glorious thought to me,
 Nor longer shall my soul repine,
 Whate'er thou art or e'er shalt be.
 Thou hast been dearly, solely mine.

**AND WILT THOU WEEP WHEN I AM
LOW ?**

AND wilt thou weep when I am low ?
Sweet lady ! speak those words again
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so—
I would not give that bosom pain.

My heart is sad, my hopes are gone,
My blood runs coldly through my breast ;
And when I perish, thou alone
Wilt sigh above my place of rest.

And yet, methinks, a gleam of peace
Doth through my cloud of anguish shine :
And for a while my sorrows cease,
To know thy heart hath felt for mine.

Oh lady ! blessed be that tear—
It falls for one who cannot weep ;
Such precious drops are doubly dear
To those whose eyes no tear may steep.

Sweet lady ! once my heart was warm
With every feeling soft as thine ;
But beauty's self hath ceased to charm
A wretch created to repine.

Yet wilt thou weep when I am low ?
Sweet lady ! speak those words again :
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so—
I would not give that bosom pain.

—♦♦—
FILL THE GOBLET AGAIN.

A SONG.

FILL the goblet again ! for I never before
Felt the glow which now gladdens my heart
to its core ;
Let us drink !—who would not ?—since,
through life's varied round,
In the goblet alone no deception is found.

I have tried in its turn all that life can supply ;
I have bask'd in the beam of a dark rolling
eye ;
I have loved !—who has not ?—but what
heart can declare
That pleasure existed while passion was
there ?

In the days of my youth, when the heart's
in its spring,
And dreams that affection can never take
wing,
I had friends !—who has not ?—but what
tongue will avow,
That friends, rosy wine ! are so faithful as
thou ?

The heart of a mistress some boy may
estrangle,
Friendship shifts with the sunbeam—thou
never canst change ;
Thou grow'st old—who does not ?—but on
earth what appears,
Whose virtues, like thine, still increase with
its years ?

Yet if blest to the utmost that love can
bestow,
Should a rival bow down to our idol below,
We are jealous !—who's not ?—thou hast no
such alloy ;
For the more that enjoy thee, the more we
enjoy :

Then the season of youth and its vanities
past,
For refuge we fly to the goblet at last ;
There we find—do we not ?—in the flow of
the soul,
That truth, as of yore, is confined to the bowl.

When the box of Pandora was opened on
earth,
And Misery's triumph commenced over Mirth,
Hope was left,—was she not ?—but the goblet
we kiss,
And care not for Hope, who are certain of
bliss.

Long life to the grape ! for when summer is
flown,
The age of our nectar shall gladden our own :
We must die—who shall not ?—May our sins
be forgiven,
And Hebe shall never be idle in heaven.

—♦♦—
**STANZAS TO A LADY, ON LEAVING
ENGLAND.**

'Tis done—and shivering in the gale
The bark unfurls her snowy sail ;
And whistling o'er the bending mast,
Loud sighs on high the fresh'ning blast ;
And I must from this land be gone,
Because I cannot love but one.

But could I be what I have been,
And could I see what I have seen—
Could I repose upon the breast
Which once my warmest wishes blest—
I should not seek another zone
Because I cannot love but one.

'Tis long since I beheld that eye
Which gave me bliss or misery ;
And I have striven, but in vain,
Never to think of it again :
For though I fly from Albion,
I still can only love but one.

As some lone bird, without a mate,
My weary heart is desolate;
I look around, and cannot trace
One friendly smile or welcome face,
And ev'n in crowds am still alone,
Because I cannot love but one.

And I will cross the whitening foam,
And I will seek a foreign home;
Till I forget a false fair face,
I ne'er shall find a resting-place;
My own dark thoughts I cannot shun,
But ever love, and love but one.

The poorest, veriest wretch on earth
Still finds some hospitable hearth,
Where friendship's or love's softer glow
May smile in joy or soothe in woe;
But friend or leman I have none,
Because I cannot love but one.

I go—but wheresoe'er I flee
There's not an eye will weep for me;
There's not a kind congenial heart,
Where I can claim the meanest part;
Nor thou, who hast my hopes undone,
Wilt sigh, although I love but one.

To think of every early scene,
Of what we are, and what we've been,
Would whelm some softer hearts with woe—
But mine, alas! has stood the blow:
Yet still beats on as it begun,
And never truly loves but one.

And who that dear loved one may be,
Is not for vulgar eyes to see;
And why that early love was cross'd,
Thou know'st the best, I feel the most:
But few that dwell beneath the sun
Have loved so long, and loved but one.

I've tried another's fetters too,
With charms perchance as fair to view;
And I would fain have loved as well,
But some unconquerable spell
Forbade my bleeding breast to own
A kindred care for aught but one.

'T would soothe to take one lingering view,
And bless thee in my last adieu;
Yet wish I not those eyes to weep
For him that wanders o'er the deep;
His home, his hope, his youth are gone,
Yet still he loves, and loves but one.



1809.

LINES TO MR. HODGSON.

WRITTEN ON BOARD THE LISBON PACKET.

Huzza! Hodgson, we are going,
Our embargo's off at last;
Favourable breezes blowing
Bend the canvass o'er the mast.

From aloft the signal's streaming,
Hark! the farewell gun is fired;
Women screeching, tars blaspheming,
Tell us that our time's expired.
Here's a rascal
Come to task all,
Prying from the custom-house
Trunks unpacking,
Cases cracking,
Not a corner for a mouse
'Scapes unsearch'd amid the racket,
Ere we sail on board the Packet.

Now our boatmen quit their mooring,
And all hands must ply the oar;
Baggage from the quay is lowering,
We're impatient, push from shore.
"Have a care! that case holds liquor—
Stop the boat—I'm sick—oh Lord!"
"Sick, ma'am, damme, you'll be sicker
Ere you've been an hour on board."
Thus are screaming
Men and women,
Gemmen, ladies, servants, Jacks;
Here entangling,
All are wrangling,
Stuck together close as wax.—
Such the general noise and racket,
Ere we reach the Lisbon Packet.

Now we've reach'd her, lo! the captain,
Gallant Kidd, commands the crew;
Passengers their berths are clapt in,
Some to grumble, some to spew.
"Heyday! call you that a cabin?
Why 'tis hardly three feet square:
Not enough to stow Queen Mab in—
Who the deuce can harbour there?"
"Who, sir? plenty—
Nobles twenty
Did at once my vessel fill."—
"Did they? Jesus,
How you squeeze us!
Would to God they did so still:
Then I'd scape the heat and racket
Of the good ship, Lisbon Packet."

Fletcher! Murray! Bob! where are you?
Stretch'd along the deck like logs—
Bear a hand, you jolly tar, you!
Here's a rope's end for the dogs.
Hobhouse muttering fearful curses,
As the hatchway down he rolls,
Now his breakfast, now his verses,
Vomits forth—and damns our souls.
"Here's a stanza
On Braganza—
Help!"—"A conplet?"—"No, a cup
Of warm water—"
"What's the matter?"
"Zounds! my liver's coming up;

I shall not survive the racket
Of this brutal Lisbon Packet."

Now at length we're off for Turkey,
Lord knows when we shall come back!

Breezes foul and tempests murky

May unship us in a crack.

But, since life at most a jest is,

As philosophers allow,

Still to laugh by far the best is,

Then laugh on—as I do now.

Laugh at all things,

Great and small things,

Sick or well, at sea or shore;

While we're quaffing,

Let's have laughing—

Who the devil cares for more?—

Some good wine! and who would lack it,

Ev'n on board the Lisbon Packet?

Falmouth Roads, *June 30, 1809.*

[First published, 1830.]

TO FLORENCE.

OH Lady! when I left the shore,
The distant shore which gave me birth,
I hardly thought to grieve once more
To quit another spot on earth:

Yet here, amidst this barren isle,
Where panting Nature droops the head,
Where only thou art seen to smile,
I view my parting hour with dread.

Though far from Albin's craggy shore,
Divided by the dark-blue main;
A few, brief, rolling seasons o'er,
Perchance I view her cliffs again:

But wheresoe'er I now may roam,
Through scorching clime, and varied sea,
Though Time restore me to my home,
I ne'er shall bend mine eyes on thee:

On thee, in whom at once conspire
All charms which heedless hearts can move,
Whom but to see is to admire,
And, oh! forgive the word—to love.

Forgive the word, in one who ne'er
With such a word can more offend;
And since thy heart I cannot share,
Believe me, what I am, thy friend.

And who so cold as look on thee,
Thou lovely wand'rer, and he less?
Nor be, what man should ever be,
The friend of Beauty in distress?

Ah! who would think that form had past
Through Danger's most destructive path,
Had braved the death-wing'd tempest's blast,
And 'scaped a tyrant's fiercer wrath?

Lady! when I shall view the walls
Where free Byzantium once arose,
And Stamboul's Oriental halls
The Turkish tyrants now enclose;

Though mightiest in the lists of fame,
That glorious city still shall be;
On me 't will hold a dearer claim,
As spot of thy nativity:

And though I bid thee now farewell,
When I behold that wondrous scene,
Since where thou art I may not dwell,
'T will soothe to be where thou hast been.

September, 1809.

LINES WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM, AT MALTA.

As o'er the cold sepulchral stone
Some name arrests the passer-by;
Thus, when thou view'st this page alone,
May mine attract thy pensive eye!

And when by thee that name is read,
Perchance in some succeeding year,
Reflect on me as on the dead,
And think my heart is buried here.

September 14, 1809.

STANZAS COMPOSED DURING A THUNDER-STORM.

CHILL and mirk is the nightly blast,
Where Pindus' mountains rise,
And angry clouds are pouring fast
The vengeance of the skies.

Our guides are gone, our hope is lost,
And lightnings, as they play,
But show where rocks our path have crost,
Or gild the torrent's spray.

Is yon a cot I saw, though low?
When lightning broke the gloom—
How welcome were its shade!—ah, no!
'Tis hut a Turkish tomb.

Through sounds of foaming waterfalls,
I hear a voice exclaim—
My way-worn countryman, who calls
On distant England's name.

A shot is fired—by foe or friend?
Another—'t is to tell
The mountain-peasants to descend,
And lead us where they dwell.

Oh! who in such a night will dare
To tempt the wilderness?
And who 'mid thunder-peals can hear
Our signal of distress?

And who that heard our shouts would rise
To try the dubious road?
Nor rather deem from nightly cries
That outlaws were abroad.

Clouds burst, skies flash, oh, dreadful hour!
More fiercely pours the storm!
Yet here one thought has still the power
To keep my bosom warm.

While wandering through each broken path,
O'er brake and craggy brow;
While elements exhaust their wrath,
Sweet Florence, where art thou?

Not on the sea, not on the sea,
Thy bark hath long been gone:
Oh, may the storm that pours on me
Bow down my head alone!

Full swiftly blew the swift Siroc,
When last I press'd thy lip;
And long ere now, with foaming shock
Impell'd thy gallant ship.

Now thou art safe; nay, long ere now
Hast trod the shore of Spain;
'Twere hard if aught so fair as thou
Should linger on the main.

And since I now remember thee
In darkness and in dread,
As in those hours of revelry
Which mirth and music sped;

Do thou, amid the fair white walls,
If Cadiz yet be free,
At times from out her latticed halls
Look o'er the dark blue sea;

Then think upon Calypso's isles,
Endear'd by days gone by;
To others give a thousand smiles,
To me a single sigh.

And when the admiring circle mark
The paleness of thy face,
A half-form'd tear, a transient spark
Of melancholy grace,

Again thou 'lt smile, and blushing shun
Some coxcomb's raillery;
Nor own for once thou thought'st on one,
Who ever thinks on thee.

Though smile and sigh alike are vain,
When sever'd hearts repine,
My spirit flies o'er mount and main,
And mourns in search of thine.

STANZAS WRITTEN IN PASSING THE
AMBRACIAN GULF.

THROUGH cloudless skies, in silvery sheen,
Full beams the moon on Actium's coast:
And on these waves, for Egypt's queen,
The ancient world was won and lost.

And now upon the scene I look,
The azure grave of many a Roman;
Where stern Ambition once forsook
His wavering crown to follow woman.

Florence! whom I will love as well
As ever yet was said or sung
(Since Orpheus sang his spouse from hell),
Whilst thou art fair and I am young;

Sweet Florence! those were pleasant times,
When worlds were staked for ladies' eyes:
Had hard as many realms as rhymes,
Thy charms might raise new Antonies.

Though Fate forbids such things to be,
Yet, by thine eyes and ringlets curl'd!
I cannot lose a world for thee,
But would not lose thee for a world.

Nov. 14, 1809.

THE SPELL IS BROKE, THE CHARM
IS FLOWN!

WRITTEN AT ATHENS, JANUARY 16, 1810.

The spell is broke, the charm is flown!
Thus is it with life's fitful fever:
We madly smile when we should groan
Delirium is our best deceiver.

Each lucid interval of thought
Recalls the woes of Nature's charter;
And he that acts as wise men ought,
But lives, as saints have died, a martyr.

WRITTEN AFTER SWIMMING FROM
SESTOS TO ABYDOS.

IF, in the month of dark December,
Leander, who was nightly wont
(What maid will not the tale remember?)
To cross thy stream, broad Hellespont!

If, when the wintry tempest roar'd,
He sped to Hero, nothing loth,
And thus of old thy current pour'd,
Fair Venus! how I pity both!

For me, degenerate modern wretch,
Thought in the genial month of May,
My dripping limbs I faintly stretch,
And think I've done a feat to-day.

But since he cross'd the rapid tide,
According to the doubtful story,
To woo,—and—Lord knows what beside,
And swam for Love, as I for Glory;

'Twere hard to say who fared the best:
Sad mortals! thus the gods still plague
you!

He lost his labour, I my jest;
For he was drown'd, and I've the ague.

May 9, 1810.

LINES IN THE TRAVELLERS' BOOK
AT ORCHOMENUS.

IN THIS BOOK A TRAVELLER HAD WRITTEN :—

“FAIR Albion, smiling, sees her son depart
To trace the birth and nursery of art :
Noble his object, glorious is his aim ;
He comes to Athens, and he writes his name.”

BENEATH WHICH LORD BYRON INSERTED THE
FOLLOWING :—

THE modest bard, like many a bard unknown,
Rhymes on our names, but wisely hides his own ;
But yet, whoe'er he be, to say no worse,
His name would bring more credit than his
verse.

1810.

MAID OF ATHENS, ERE WE PART.

Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

MAID of Athens, ere we part,
Give, oh give me back my heart !
Or, since that has left my breast,
Keep it now, and take the rest !
Hear my vow before I go,
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

By those tresses unconfin'd,
Woo'd by each Ægean wind ;
By those lids whose jetty fringe
Kiss thy soft cheeks' blooming tinge ;
By those wild eyes like the roe,
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

By that lip I long to taste ;
By that zone-encircled waist ;
By all the token-flowers that tell
What words can never speak so well ;
By love's alternate joy and woe,
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

Maid of Athens ! I am gone :
Think of me, sweet ! when alone.
Though I fly to Istambol,
Athens holds my heart and soul :
Can I cease to love thee ? No !
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

Athens, 1810.

TRANSLATION OF THE NURSE'S DOLE
IN THE MEDEA OF EURIPIDES.

OH how I wish that an embargo
Had kept in port the good ship Argo !
Who, still unlaunch'd from Grecian docks,
Had never pass'd the Azure rocks ;
But now I fear her trip will be a
Damn'd business for my Miss Medea, &c. &c.

June, 1810.

MY EPITAPH.

YOUTH, Nature, and relenting Jove,
To keep my lamp in strongly strove ;
But Romanelli was so stout,
He beat all three—and blew it out.

Oct. 1810.

SUBSTITUTE FOR AN EPITAPH.

KIND Reader ! take your choice to cry or
laugh ;
Here HAROLD lies—but where's his Epi-
taph ?
If such you seek, try Westminster, and
view
Ten thousand just as fit for him as you.
Athens.

LINES WRITTEN BENEATH A
PICTURE.

DEAR object of defeated care !
Though now of Love and thee bereft,
To reconcile me with despair,
Thine image and my tears are left.

'Tis said with Sorrow Time can cope ;
But this I feel can ne'er be true :
For by the death-blow of my Hope
My Memory immortal grew.
Athens, January, 1811.

TRANSLATION OF THE FAMOUS
GREEK WAR SONG,

“*Δεύτε παῖδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων.*”

SONS of the Greeks, arise !
The glorious hour's gone forth,
And, worthy of such ties,
Display who gave us birth.

CHORUS.

Sons of Greeks ! let us go
In arms against the foe,
Till their hated blood shall flow
In a river past our feet.

Then manfully despising
The Turkish tyrant's yoke,
Let your country see you rising,
And all her chains are broke.
Brave shades of chiefs and sages,
Behold the coming strife !
Hellènes of past ages,
Oh, start again to life !

At the sound of my trumpet, breaking
Your sleep, oh, join with me!
And the seven-hill'd city seeking,
Fight, conquer, till we're free.

Sons of Greeks, &c.

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers
Lethargic dost thou lie?

Awake, and join thy numbers

With Athens, old ally!

Leonidas recalling,

That chief of ancient song,

Who saved ye once from falling,

The terrible! the strong!

Who made that bold diversion

In old Thermopylæ,

And warring with the Persian

To keep his country free;

With his three hundred waging

The battle, long he stood,

And like a lion raging,

Expired in seas of blood.

Sons of Greeks, &c.

TRANSLATION OF THE ROMAIC SONG.

“ Μπενω μες 'τος' περίβόλι
Ωραιότατη Χαϊδέη,” &c.

I ENTER thy garden of roses,

Beloved and fair Haidée,

Each morning where Flora reposes,

For surely I see her in thee.

Oh, Lovely! thus low I implore thee,

Receive this fond truth from my tongue,

Which utters its song to adore thee,

Yet trembles for what it has sung;

As the branch, at the bidding of Nature,

Adds fragrance and fruit to the tree,

Through her eyes, through her every feature,

Shines the soul of the young Haidée.

But the loveliest garden grows hateful

When Love has abandon'd the bowers;

Bring me hemlock—since mine is ungrateful,

That herb is more fragrant than flowers.

The poison, when pour'd from the chalice,

Will deeply embitter the howl;

But when drunk to escape from thy malice,

The draught shall be sweet to my soul.

Too cruel! in vain I implore thee

My heart from these horrors to save:

Will nought to my bosom restore thee?

Then open the gates of the grave.

As the chief who to combat advances

Secure of his conquest before,

Thus thou, with those eyes for thy lances,

Hast pierced through my heart to its core.

Ah, tell me, my soul! must I perish
By pangs which a smile would dispel?
Would the hope, which thou once had'st me
cherish,

For torture repay me too well?

Now sad is the garden of roses,

Beloved but false Haidée!

There Flora all wither'd reposes,

And mourns o'er thine absence with me.

1811.

ON PARTING.

THE kiss, dear maid! thy lip has left

Shall never part from mine,

Till happier hours restore the gift

Untainted back to thine.

Thy parting glance, which fondly beams,

An equal love may see:

The tear that from thine eyelid streams

Can weep no change in me.

I ask no pledge to make me blest

In gazing when alone;

Nor one memorial for a breast,

Whose thoughts are all thine own.

Nor need I write—to tell the tale

My pen were doubly weak:

Oh! what can idle words avail,

Unless the heart could speak?

By day or night, in weal or woe,

That heart, no longer free,

Must bear the love it cannot show,

And silent ache for thee.

March, 1811.

EPITAPH FOR JOSEPH BLACKETT, LATE POET AND SHOEMAKER.

STRANGER! behold, interr'd together,

The *souls* of learning and of leather.

Poor Joe is gone, but left his all:

You'll find his relics in a *stall*.

His works were neat, and often found

Well stitch'd, and with *morocco* bound.

Tread lightly—where the hard is laid

He cannot mend the shoe he made;

Yet is he happy in his hole,

With verse immortal as his *sole*.

But still to business he held fast,

And stuck to Phæbus to the last.

Then who shall say so good a fellow

Was only “leather and prunella?”

For character—he did not lack it;

And if he did, 'twere shame to “Black it.”

Malta, May 16, 1811.

FAREWELL TO MALTA.

ADIEU, ye joys of La Valette!
 Adieu, sirocco, sun, and sweat!
 Adieu, thou palace rarely enter'd!
 Adieu, ye mansions where—I've ventured!
 Adieu, ye cursed streets of stairs!
 (How surely he who mounts you swears!)
 Adieu, ye merchants often failing!
 Adieu, thou mob for ever railing!
 Adieu, ye packets—without letters!
 Adieu, ye fools—who ape your betters!
 Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine,
 That gave me fever, and the spleen!
 Adieu, that stage which makes us yawn, Sirs,
 Adieu, his Excellency's dancers!
 Adieu to Peter—whom no fault's in,
 But could not teach a colonel waltzing;
 Adieu, ye females fraught with graces!
 Adieu, red coats, and redder faces!
 Adieu, the supercilious air
 Of all that strut "en militaire!"
 I go—but God knows when, or why,
 To smoky towns and cloudy sky,
 To things (the honest truth to say)
 As bad—but in a different way.

Farewell to these, but not adieu,
 'Triumphant sons of truest blue!
 While either Adriatic shore,
 And fallen chiefs, and fleets no more,
 And nightly smiles, and daily dinners,
 Proclaim you war and woman's winners.
 Pardon my Muse, who apt to prate is,
 And take my rhyme—because 'tis "gratis."

And now I've got to Mrs. Fraser,
 Perhaps you think I mean to praise her—
 And were I vain enough to think
 My praise was worth this drop of ink,
 A line—or two—were no hard matter,
 As here, indeed, I need not flatter:
 But she must be content to shine
 In better praises than in mine,
 With lively air, and open heart,
 And fashion's ease, without its art;
 Her hours can gaily glide along,
 Nor ask the aid of idle song.

And now, O Malta! since thou'st got us,
 Thou little military hothouse!
 I'll not offend with words uncivil,
 And wish thee rudely at the Devil,
 But only stare from out my casement,
 And ask, for what is such a place meant?
 Then, in my solitary nook,
 Return to scribbling, or a book,
 Or take my physic while I'm able
 (Two spoonfuls hourly by the label),

Prefer my nightcap to my beaver,
 And bless the gods I've got a fever.

May 26, 1811.

[First published, 1832.]

TO DIVES.

A FRAAGMENT.

UNHAPPY DIVES! in an evil hour
 'Gainst Nature's voice seduced to deeds ac-
 curst!
 Once Fortune's minion, now thou feel'st her
 power;
 Wrath's vial on thy lofty head hath burst.
 In Wit, in Genius, as in Wealth the first,
 How wondrous bright thy blooming morit
 arose!
 But thou wert smitten with th' unhallow'd
 thirst
 Of crime un-named, and thy sad noon must
 close
 In scorn, and solitude unsought, the worst of
 woes.

1811. [First published, 1832.]

ON MOORE'S LAST OPERATIC FARCE,
OR FARCICAL OPERA.

Good plays are scarce,
 So Moore writes farce:
 The poet's fame grows brittle—
 We knew before
 That *Little's* Moore,
 But now 'tis *Moore's* that's *little*.

September 14, 1811.

[First published, 1830.]

EPISTLE TO A FRIEND,

IN ANSWER TO SOME LINES EXHORTING THE
 AUTHOR TO BE CHEERFUL, AND TO "BAN-
 ISH CARE."

"OH! banish care"—such ever be
 The motto of *thy* revelry!
 Perchance of *mine*, when wassail nights
 Renew those riotous delights,
 Wherewith the children of Despair
 Lull the lone heart, and "banish care."
 But not in morn's reflecting hour,
 When present, past, and future lower,
 When all I loved is changed or gone,
 Mock with such taunts the woes of one,
 Whose every thought—but let them pass—
 Thou know'st I am not what I was.
 But, above all, if thou wouldst hold
 Place in a heart that ne'er was cold,

By all the powers that men revere,
By all unto thy bosom dear,
Thy joys below, thy hopes above,
Speak—speak of anything but love.

'Twere long to tell, and vain to hear,
The tale of one who scorns a tear;
And there is little in that tale
Which better bosoms would bewail.
But mine has suffer'd more than well
'T would suit philosophy to tell.
I've seen my bride another's bride,—
Have seen her seated by his side,—
Have seen the infant, which she bore,
Wear the sweet smile the mother wore,
When she and I in youth have smiled,
As fond and faultless as her child;
Have seen her eyes, in cold disdain,
Ask if I felt no secret pain;
And I have acted well my part,
And made my cheek belie my heart,
Return'd the freezing glance she gave,
Yet felt the while *that* woman's slave;—
Have kiss'd, as if without design,
The babe which ought to have been mine,
And show'd, alas! in each caress
Time had not made me love the less.

But let this pass—I'll whine no more,
Nor seek again an eastern shore;
The world befits a busy brain,—
I'll hie me to its haunts again.
But if, in some succeeding year,
When Britain's "May is in the sere,"
Thou hear'st of one whose deepening crimes
Suit with the sablest of the times,
Of one, whom love nor pity sways,
Nor hope of fame, nor good men's praise;
One, who in stern ambition's pride,
Perchance not blood shall turn aside;
One rank'd in some recording page
With the worst anarchists of the age,
Him wilt thou *know*—and *knowing* pause,
Nor with the *effect* forget the cause.

Newstead Abbey, Oct. 11, 1811.

[First published, 1830.]

TO THYRZA.

WITHOUT a stone to mark the spot,
And say, what Truth might well have
said,
By all, save one, perchance forgot,
Ah! wherefore art thou lowly laid?

By many a shore and many a sea
Divided, yet beloved in vain;
The past, the future fled to thee,
To bid us meet—no—ne'er again!

Could this have been—a word, a look,
That softly said, "We part in peace,"
Had taught my bosom how to brook,
With fainter sighs, thy soul's release.

And didst thou not, since Death for thee
Prepared a light and pangless dart,
Once long for him thou ne'er shalt see,
Who held, and holds thee in his heart?

Oh! who like him had watch'd thee here?
Or sadly mark'd thy glazing eye,
In that dread hour ere death appear,
When silent sorrow fears to sigh,

Till all was past? But when no more
'T was thine to reck of human woe,
Affection's heart-drops, gushing o'er,
Had flow'd as fast—as now they flow.

Shall they not flow, when many a day
In these, to me, deserted towers,
Ere call'd but for a time away,
Affection's mingling tears were ours?

Ours too the glance none saw beside;
The smile none else might understand;
The whisper'd thought of hearts allied,
The pressure of the thrilling hand:

The kiss, so guiltless and refined,
That Love each warmer wish forbore;
Those eyes proclaim'd so pure a mind,
Even Passion blush'd to plead for more.

The tone, that taught me to rejoice,
When prone, unlike thee, to repine;
The song, celestial from thy voice,
But sweet to me from none but thine;

The pledge we wore—I wear it still,
But where is thine?—Ah! where art thou?
Oft have I borne the weight of ill,
But never bent beneath till now!

Well hast thou left in life's best bloom
The cup of woe for me to drain.

If rest alone be in the tomb,
I would not wish thee here again.

But if in worlds more blest than this
Thy virtues seek a fitter sphere,
Impart some portion of thy bliss,
To wean me from mine anguish here.

Teach me—too early taught by thee!
To bear, forgiving and forgiven:
On earth thy love was such to me;
It fain would form my hope in heaven!

October 11, 1811.

AWAY, AWAY, YE NOTES OF WOE!

AWAY, away, ye notes of woe!
Be silent, thou once soothing strain,
Or I must flee from hence—for, oh!
I dare not trust those sounds again.

To me they speak of brighter days—
But lull the chords, for now, alaa!
I must not think, I may not gaze,
On what I am—on what I was.

The voice that made those sounds more sweet
Is hush'd, and all their charms are fled.
And now their softest notes repeat
A dirge, an anthem o'er the dead!
Yes, Thyrza! yea, they breathe of thee,
Beloved dust! since dust thou art;
And all that once was harmony
Is worse than discord to my heart!

'Tis silent all!—but on my ear
The well remember'd echoes thrill;
I hear a voice I would not hear,
A voice that now might well be still:
Yet oft my doubting soul 't will shake;
Even slumber owns its gentle tone,
Till consciousness will vainly wake
To listen, though the dream be flown.

Sweet Thyrza! waking as in sleep,
Thou art but now a lovely dream;
A star that trembled o'er the deep,
Then turn'd from earth its tender beam.
But he who through life's dreary way
Must pass, when heaven is veil'd in wrath,
Will long lament the vanish'd ray
That scatter'd gladness o'er his path.

December 6, 1811.



ONE STRUGGLE MORE, AND I AM FREE.

ONE struggle more, and I am free
From pangs that rend my heart in twain;
One last long sigh to love and thee,
Then back to busy life again.
It suits me well to mingle now
With things that never pleased before!
Though every joy is fled below,
What future grief can touch me more?
Then bring me wine, the banquet bring;
Man was not form'd to live alone:
I'll be that light, unmeaning thing
That smiles with all, and weeps with none.
It was not thus in days more dear,
It never would have been, but thou
Hast fled, and left me lonely here;
Thou'rt nothing—all are nothing now.

In vain my lyre would lightly breathe!
The smile that sorrow fain would wear
But mocks the woe that lurks beneath.
Like roses o'er a sepulchre.

Though gay companions o'er the howl
Dispel awhile the sense of ill:
Though pleasure fires the maddening soul,
The heart,—the heart is lonely still!

On many a lone and lovely night
It sooth'd to gaze upon the sky;
For then I deem'd the heavenly light
Shone sweetly on thy pensive eye:
And oft I thought at Cynthia's noon,
When sailing o'er the Ægean wave,
"Now Thyrza gazes on that moon"—
Alas, it gleam'd upon her grave!

When stretch'd on fever's sleepless bed,
And sickness shrunk my throbbing veins,
"Tis comfort still," I faintly said,
"That Thyrza cannot know my pains:"
Like freedom to the time-worn slave,
A boon 'tis idle then to give,
Relenting Nature vainly gave
My life, when Thyrza ceased to live!

My Thyrza's pledge in better days,
When love and life alike were new!
How different now thou meet'st my gaze!
How tinged by time with sorrow's hue!
The heart that gave itself with thee
Is silent—ah, were mine as still!
Though cold as e'en the dead can be,
It feels, it sickens with the chill.

Thou bitter pledge! thou mournful token!
Though painful, welcome to my breast!
Still, still preserve that love unbroken,
Or break the heart to which thou'rt press'd.
Time tempers love, but not removes,
More hallow'd when its hope is fled:
Oh! what are thousand living loves
To that which cannot quit the dead?



EUTHANASIA.

WHEN Time, or soon or late, shall bring
The dreamless sleep that lulla the dead,
Oblivion! may thy languid wing
Wave gently o'er my dying bed!

No band of friends or heirs be there,
To weep, or wish, the coming blow:
No maiden, with dishevelled hair,
To feel, or feign, decorous woe.

But silent let me sink to earth,
With no officious mourners near:
I would not mar one hour of mirth,
Nor startle friendship with a tear.

Yet Love, if Love in such an hour
Could nobly check its useless sighs,
Might then exert its latest power
In her who lives, and him who dies.

'T were sweet, my Psyche! to the last
Thy features still serene to see:
Forgetful of its struggles past,
E'en Pain itself should smile on thee.

But vain the wish—for Beauty still
Will shrink, as shrinks the ebbing breath ;
And women's tears, produced at will,
Deceive in life, unman in death.

Then lonely be my latest hour,
Without regret, without a groan ?
For thousands Death hath ceas'd to lower,
And pain been transient or unknown.

"Ay, but to die, and go," alas !
Where all have gone, and all must go !
To be the nothing that I was
Ere born to life and living woe !

Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen,
Count o'er thy days from anguish free,
And know; whatever thou hast beeu,
'Tis something better not to be.



AND THOU ART DEAD, AS YOUNG
AND FAIR.

"Heu, quanto minus est cum reliquis versari quam
tui meminisse !"

AND thou art dead, as young and fair
As aught of mortal birth ;
And form so soft, and charms so rare,
Too soon return'd to Earth !
Though Earth received them in her bed
And o'er the spot the crowd may tread
In carelessness or mirth,
There is an eye which could not brook
A moment on that grave to look.

I will not ask where thou liest low,
Nor gaze upon the spot ;
There flowers or weeds at will may grow,
So I beheld them not :
It is enough for me to prove
That what I loved, and long must love,
Like common earth can rot ;
To me there needs no stone to tell,
'Tis Nothing that I loved so well.

Yet did I love thee to the last
As fervently as thou,
Who didst not change through all the past,
And canst not alter now.
The love where Death has set his seal,
Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood disavow :
And, what were worse, thou canst not see
Or wrong, or change, or fault in me.

The better days of life were ours ;
The worst can be but mine :
The sun that cheers, the storm that lowers,
Shall never more be thine.
The silence of that dreamless sleep
I envy now too much to weep ;
Nor need I to repine,

That all those charms have pass'd away ;
I might have watch'd through long décaý.

The flower in ripen'd bloom unmatch'd
Must fall the earliest prey ;
Though by no hand untimely snatch'd,
The leaves must drop away :
And yet it were a greater grief
To watch it withering, leaf by leaf,
Than see it pluck'd to-day ;
Since earthly eye but ill can bear
'To trace the change to foul from fair.

I know not if I could have borne
To see thy beauties fade ;
The night that follow'd such a morn
Had worn a deeper shade :
Thy day without a cloud hath pass'd,
And thou wert lovely to the last ;
Extinguish'd, not decay'd ;
As stars that shoot along the sky
Shine brightest as they fall from high.

As once I wept, if I could weep,
My tears might well he shed,
To think I was not near to keep
One vigil o'er thy bed ;
To gaze, how fondly ! on thy face,
To fold thee in a faint embrace,
Uphold thy drooping head ;
And show that love, however vain,
Nor thou nor I can feel again.

Yet how much less it were to gain,
Though thou hast left me free,
The loveliest things that still remain,
Than thus remember thee !
The all of thine that cannot die
Through dark and dread Eternity
Returns again to me,
And more thy buried love endears
Than aught except its living years.

February, 1812.



IF SOMETIMES IN THE HAUNTS
OF MEN.

If sometimes in the haunts of men
Thine image from my breast may fade,
The lonely hour presents again
The semblance of thy gentle shade :
And now that sad and silent hour
Thus much of thee can still restore,
And sorrow unobserved may pour
The plaint she dare not speak before.

Oh, pardon that in crowds awhile
I waste one thought I owe to thee,
And self-condemn'd, appear to smile,
Unfaithful to thy memory :

Nor deem that memory less dear,
That then I seem not to repine;
I would not fools should overhear
One sigh that should be wholly *thine*.

If not the goblet pass unquaff'd,
It is not drain'd to banish care;
The cup must hold a deadlier draught,
That brings a Lethe for despair.
And could Oblivion set my soul
From all her troubled visions free,
I'd dash to earth the sweetest bowl
That drown'd a single thought of thee.

For wert thou vanish'd from my mind,
Where could my vacant bosom turn?
And who would then remain behind
To honour thine abandon'd Urn?
No, no—it is my sorrow's pride
That last dear duty to fulfil:
Though all the world forget beside,
'Tis meet that I remember still.

For well I know, that such had been
Thy gentle care for him, who now
Unmourn'd shall quit this mortal scene,
Where none regarded him, but thou:
And, oh! I feel in *that* was given
A blessing never meant for me;
Thou wert too like a dream of Heaven
For earthly Love to merit thee.

March 14, 1812.

FROM THE FRENCH.

ÆOLE, beauty and poet, has two little crimes;
She makes her own face, and does not make
her rhymes.

ON A CORNELIAN HEART WHICH WAS BROKEN.

ILL-FATED Heart! and can it be,
That thou should'st thus be rent in twain?
Have years of care for thine and thee
Alike been all employ'd in vain?

Yet precious seems each shatter'd part,
And every fragment dearer grown,
Since he who wears thee feels thou art
A fitter emblem of *his own*.

March 16, 1812.

LINES TO A LADY WEeping.

WEEP, daughter of a royal line,
A Sire's disgrace, a realm's decay;
Ah! happy if each tear of thine
Could wash a father's fault away!

Weep—for thy tears are Virtue's tears—
Auspicious to these suffering isles;
And be each drop in future years
Repaid thee by thy people's smiles!

March, 1812.

THE CHAIN I GAVE.

FROM THE TURKISH.

THE chain I gave was fair to view,
The lute I added sweet in sound;
The heart that offer'd both was true,
And ill deserved the fate it found.

These gifts were charm'd by secret spell,
Thy truth in absence to divine;
And they have done their duty well,—
Alas! they could not teach thee *thine*.

That chain was firm in every link,
But not to bear a stranger's touch;
That lute was sweet—till thou could'st think
In other hands its notes were such.

Let him who from thy neck unbound
The chain which shiver'd in his grasp,
Who saw that lute refuse to sound,
Restraining the chords, renew the clasp.

When thou wert changed, they alter'd too;
The chain is broke, the music mute.
'Tis past—to them and thee adieu—
False heart, frail chain, and silent lute.

LINES WRITTEN ON A BLANK LEAF OF "THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY."

ABSENT or present, still to thee,
My friend, what magic spells belong!
As all can tell, who share, like me,
In turn thy converse and thy song.

But when the dreaded hour shall come
By Friendship ever deem'd too nigh,
And "MEMORY" o'er her Druid's tomb
Shall weep that aught of thee can die,

How fondly will she then repay
Thy homage offer'd at her shrine,
And blend, while ages roll away,
Her name immortally with *thine*!

April 19, 1812.

ADDRESS, SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1812.

In one dread night our city saw, and sigh'd,
Bow'd to the dust, the Drama's tower of
pride;
In one short hour beheld the blazing fane,
Apollo sink, and Shakspeare cease to reign.

D

Ye who beheld, (oh! sight admired and mourn'd,
 Whose radiance mock'd the ruin it adorn'd!)
 Through clouds of fire the massy fragments
 riven,
 Like Israel's pillar, chase the night from
 heaven;
 Saw the long column of revolving flames
 Shake its red shadow o'er the startled
 Thames,
 While thousands, throng'd around the burn-
 ing dome,
 Shrank back appall'd, and trembled for their
 home,
 As glared the volumed blaze, and ghastly
 shone
 The skies, with lightnings awful as their own,
 Till blackening ashes and the lonely wall
 Usurp'd the Muse's realm, and mark'd her
 fall;
 Say—shall this new, nor less aspiring pile,
 Rear'd where once rose the mightiest in our
 isle,
 Know the same favour which the former
 knew,
 A shrine for Shakspeare—worthy him and
 you?

Yes—it shall be—the magic of that name
 Defies the scythe of time, the torch of flame;
 On the same spot still consecrates the scene,
 And bids the Drama *be* where she hath *been*:
 This fabric's birth attests the potent spell—
 ladulge our honest pride, and say, *How well!*

As scorns this fane to emulate the last,
 Oh! might we draw our omens from the past,
 Some hour propitious to our prayers may
 boast

Names such as hallow still the dome we lost.
 On Drury first your Siddons' thrilling art
 O'erwhelm'd the gentlest, storm'd the stern-
 est heart.

On Drury, Garrick's latest laurels grew;
 Here your last tears retiring Roscius drew,
 Sigh'd his last thanks, and wept his last
 adieu:

But still for living wit the wreaths may
 bloom,

That only waste their odours o'er the tomb.
 Such Drury claim'd and claims—nor you
 refuse

One tribute to revive his slumbering muse;
 With garlands deck your own Menander's
 head,

Nor hoard your honours idly for the dead.
 Dear are the days which made our annals
 bright,

Ere Garrick fled, or Brinsley ceased to write.
 Heirs to their labours, like all high-born heirs,
 Vain of *our* ancestry as they of *theirs*;

While thus Remembrance borrows Banquo's
 glass

To claim the sceptred shadows as they pass,
 And we the mirror hold, where imaged shine
 Immortal names, emblazon'd on our line,
 Pause—ere their feebl' offspring you con-
 demn,

Reflect how hard the task to rival them!

Friends of the stage! to whom both Players
 and Plays

Must sue alike for pardon or for praise,
 Whose judging voice and eye alone direct
 The boundless power to cherish or reject;
 If e'er frivolity has led to fame,
 And made us blush that you forbore to blame;
 If e'er the sinking stage could condescend
 To soothe the sickly taste it dare not mend,
 All past reproach may present scenes refute,
 And censure, wisely loud, be justly mute!
 Oh! since your fiat stamps the Drama's laws,
 Forbear to mock us with misplaced applause;
 So pride shall doubly nerve the actor's
 powers,
 And reason's voice be echo'd back by ours!

This greeting o'er, the ancient rule obey'd,
 The Drama's homage by her herald paid,
 Receive *our* welcome too, whose every tone
 Springs from our hearts, and fain would win
 your own.

The curtain rises—may our stage unfold
 Scenes not unworthy Drury's days of old!
 Britons our judges, Nature for our guide,
 Still may *we* please—long, long may *you* pre-
 side.



PARENTHETICAL ADDRESS.

BY DR. PLAGIARY.

Half stolen, with acknowledgments, to be spoken
 in an inarticulate voice by Master P. at the
 opening of the next new theatre. Stolen parts
 marked with the inverted commas of quotation-
 thus "—".

"WHEN energising objects men pursue,"
 Then Lord knows what is writ by Lord knows
 who.

"A modest monologue you here survey,"
 Hiss'd from the theatre the "other day,"
 As if Sir Fretful wrote "the slumberous"
 verse,

And gave his son "the rubbish" to rehearse.
 "Yet at the thing you'd never be amazed,"
 Knew you the rumpus which the author
 raised,

"Nor even here your smiles would be repress,"
 Knew you these lines—the badness of the
 best,

"Flame! fire! and flame!" (words borrowed from Lucretius,)

"Dread metaphors which open wounds" like issues!

"And sleeping pangs awake—and—but away!" (Confound me if I know what next to say).

"Lo Hope reviving re-expands her wings,"
And Master G— recites what Dr. Busby sings!—

"If mighty things with small we may compare,"

(Translated from the grammar for the fair!)
Dramatic "spirit drives a conquering car,"
And burn'd poor Moscow like a tub of "tar."

"This spirit Wellington has shown in Spain,"
To furnish melodramas for Drury Lane.

"Another Marlborough points to Blenheim's story,"

And George and I will dramatise it for ye.

"In arts and sciences our isle hath shone"
(This deep discovery is mine alone).

"Oh British poesy, whose powers inspire"
My verse—or I'm a fool—and Fame's a liar,
"Thee we invoke, your sister arts implore"
With "smiles," and "lyres," and "pencils,"
and much more.

These, if we win the Graces, too, we gain
Disgraces, too! "inseparable train!"

"Three who have stolen their witching airs
from Cupid"

(You all know what I mean, unless you're stupid):

"Harmonious throng" that I have kept *in petto*

Now to produce in a "divine *sestetto*"!!

"White Poesy," with these delightful doxies,
"Sustains her part" in all the "upper" boxes!
"Thus lifted gloriously, you'll soar along,"
Borne in the vast balloon of Busby's song;
"Shine in your farce, masque, scenery, and play"

(For this last line George had a holiday).

"Old Drury never, never soar'd so high,"

So says the manager, and so say I.

"But hold, you say, this self-complacent hoast;"

Is this the poem which the public lost?

"True—true—that lowers at once our mounting pride;"

But lo!—the papers print what you deride.

"'Tis ours to look on you—you hold the prize,"

'Tis *twenty guineas*, as they advertise!

"A double blessing your rewards impart"—
I wish I had them, then, with all my heart.

"Our *twofold* feeling *owns* its twofold cause,"
Why son and I both beg for your applause.

"When in your fostering beams you bid us live,"

My next subscription list shall say how much you give!

October, 1812.

VERSES FOUND IN A SUMMER-HOUSE AT HALES-OWEN.

WHEN Dryden's fool, "unknowing what he sought,"

His hours in whistling spent, "for want of thought,"

This guiltless oaf his vacancy of sense
Supplied, and amply too, by innocence:
Did modern swains, possess'd of Cymon's powers,

In Cymon's manner waste their leisure hours,
Th'offended guests would not, with blushing,
see

These fair green walks disgraced by infamy.
Severe the fate of modern fools, alas!

When vice and folly mark them as they pass.
Like noxious reptiles o'er the whiten'd wall,
The filth they leave still points out where
they crawl.

REMEMBER THEE! REMEMBER THEE!

REMEMBER thee! remember thee!

Till Lethe quench life's burning stream
Remorse and shame shall cling to thee,
And haunt thee like a feverish dream!

Remember thee! Ay, doubt it not.

Thy husband too shall think of thee!
By neither shalt thou be forgot,
Thou false to him, thou fiend to me!

TO TIME.

TIME! on whose arbitrary wing
The varying hours must flag or fly,
Whose tardy winter, fleeting spring,
But drag or drive us on to die—

Hail thou! who on my birth bestow'd
Those hours to all that know thee known;
Yet better I sustain thy load,
For now I bear the weight alone.

I would not one fond heart should share
The bitter moments thou hast given;
And pardon thee, since thou could'st spare
All that I loved, to peace or heaven.

To them be joy or rest, on me
Thy future ills shall press in vain;
I nothing owe but years to thee,
A debt already paid in pain.

Yet even that pain was some relief,
It felt, but still forgot thy power :
The active agony of grief
Returns, but never counts the hour.

In joy I've sigh'd to think thy flight
Would soon subside from swift to slow ;
Thy cloud could overcast the light,
But could not add a night to woe ;

For then, however drear and dark,
My soul was suited to thy sky ;
One star alone shot forth a spark
To prove thee—not Eternity.

That beam hath sunk, and now thou art
A blank ; a thing to count and curse,
Through each dull tedious trifling part,
Which all regret, yet all rehearse.

One scene even thou canst not deform ;
The limit of thy sloth or speed
When future wanderers bear the storm
Which we shall sleep too sound to heed :

And I can smile to think how weak
Thine efforts shortly shall be shown,
When all the vengeance thou canst wreak
Must fall upon—a nameless stone.

—♦♦—
**TRANSLATION OF A ROMANIC LOVE
SONG.**

Ah! Love was never yet without
The pang, the agony, the doubt,
Which rends my heart with ceaseless sigh,
While day and night roll darkling by.

Without one friend to hear my woe,
I faint, I die beneath the blow.
That Love had arrows well I knew ;
Alas! I find them poison'd too.

Birds, yet in freedom, shun the net
Which Love around your haunts hath set ;
Or, circled by his fatal fire,
Your hearts shall burn, your hopes expire.

A bird of free and careless wing
Was I through many a smiling spring ;
But caught within the subtle snare,
I burn, and feebly flutter there.

Who ne'er have loved, and loved in vain,
Can neither feel nor pity pain,
The cold repulse, the look askance,
The lightning of Love's angry glance.

In flattering dreams I deem'd thee mine ;
Now hope, and he who hoped, decline ;
Like melting wax, or withering flower,
I feel my passion, and thy power.

My light of life! ah, tell me why
That pouting lip, and alter'd eye?
My bird of love! my beauteous mate!
And art thou changed, and canst thou hate?

Mine eyes like wintry streams o'erflow :
What wretch with me would barter woe?
My bird! relent: one note could give
A charm to bid thy lover live.

My curdling blood, my madd'ning brain,
In silent anguish I sustain ;
And still thy heart, without partaking
One pang, exults—while mine is breaking.

Pour me the poison; fear not thou!
Thou canst not murder more than now:
I've lived to curse my natal day,
And Love, that thus can lingering slay.

My wounded soul, my bleeding breast,
Can patience preach thee into rest?
Alas! too late, I dearly know
That joy is harbinger of woe.

—♦♦—
**THOU ART NOT FALSE, BUT THOU
ART FICKLE.**

Thou art not false, but thou art fickle,
To those thyself so fondly sought ;
The tears that thou hast forced to trickle
Are doubly bitter from that thought :
'Tis this which breaks the heart thou grievest,
Too well thou lov'st—too soon thou leavest.

The wholly false the heart despises,
And spurs deceiver and deceit ;
But she who not a thought disguises,
Whose love is as sincere as sweet,—
When she can change who loved so truly,
It feels what mine has felt so newly.

To dream of joy and wake to sorrow
Is doom'd to all who love or live ;
And if, when conscious on the morrow,
We scarce our fancy can forgive,
That cheated us in slumber only,
To leave the waking soul more lonely,

What must they feel whom no false vision,
But truest, tenderest passion warm'd?
Sincere, but swift in sad transition ;
As if a dream alone had charm'd?
Ah! sure such grief is fancy's scheming,
And all thy change can be but dreaming!

—♦♦—
**ON BEING ASKED WHAT WAS THE
"ORIGIN OF LOVE."**

THE "Origin of Love!"—Ah, why
That cruel question ask of me,
When thou may'st read in many an eye
He starts to life on seeing thee?

And should'st thou seek his *end* to know :
 My heart forebodes, my fears foresee,
 He'll linger long in silent woe ;
 But live—until I cease to be.

REMEMBER HIM WHOM PASSION'S
 POWER.

REMEMBER him whom passion's power
 Severely, deeply, vainly proved :
 Remember thou that dangerous hour,
 When neither fell, though both were loved.

That yielding breast, that melting eye,
 Too much invited to be bless'd :
 That gentle prayer, that pleading sigh,
 The wilder wish reprov'd, repress'd.

Oh ! let me feel that all I lost
 But saved thee all that conscience fears ;
 And blush for every pang it cost
 To spare the vain remorse of years.

Yet think of this when many a tongue,
 Whose busy accents whisper blame,
 Would do the heart that loved thee wrong,
 And brand a nearly blighted name.

Think that, whate'er to others, thou
 Hast seen each selfish thought subdued :
 I bless thy purer soul even now,
 Even now, in midnight solitude.

Oh, God ! that we had met in time,
 Our hearts as fond, thy hand more free ;
 When thou hadst loved without a crime,
 And I been less unworthy thee !

Far may thy days, as heretofore,
 From this our gaudy world be past !
 And that too bitter moment o'er,
 Oh ! may such trial be thy last.

This heart, alas ! perverted long,
 Itself destroy'd might there destroy ;
 To meet thee in the glittering throng,
 Would wake Presumption's hope of joy.

Then to the things whose bliss or woe,
 Like mine, is wild and worthless all,
 That world resign—such scenes forego,
 Where those who feel must surely fall.

Thy youth, thy charms, thy tenderness,
 Thy soul from long seclusion pure ;
 From what even here hath pass'd, may guess
 What there thy bosom must endure.

Oh ! pardon that imploring tear,
 Since not by Virtus shed in vain,
 My frenzy drew from eyes so dear ;
 For me they shall not weep again.

Though long and mournful must it be,
 The thought that we no more may meet ;
 Yet I deserve the stern decree,
 And almost deem the sentence sweet.

Still, had I loved thee less, my heart
 Had then less sacrificed to thine ;
 It felt not half so much to part
 As if its guilt had made thee mine.

1813

ON LORD THURLOW'S POEMS.

WHEN Thurlow this damn'd nonsense sent
 (I hope I am not violent),
 Nor men nor gods knew what he meant.

And since not even our Rogers' praise
 To common-sense his thoughts could raise—
 Why *would* they let him print his lays ?

To me, divine Apollo, grant—O !
 Hermilda's first and second canto,
 I'm fitting up a new portmanteau ;

And thus to furnish decent lining,
 My own and others' bays I'm twining,—
 So, gentle Thurlow, throw me thine in.

TO LORD THURLOW.

"I lay my branch of laurel down,
 Then thus to form Apollo's crown,
 Let every other bring his own."
Lord Thurlow's lines to Mr. Rogers.

"I lay my branch of laurel down."

THOU "lay thy branch of laurel down !"
 Why, what thou'st stole is not enow ;
 And, were it lawfully thine own,
 Does Rogers want it most, or thou ?
 Keep to thyself thy wither'd bough,
 Or send it back to Doctor Donne :
 Were justice done to both, I trow,
 He'd have but little, and thou—none.

"Then thus to form Apollo's crown."

A crown ! why, twist it how you will,
 Thy chaplet must be foolscap still.
 When next you visit Delphi's town,
 Inquire amongst your fellow-lodgers,
 They'll tell you Phœbus gave his crown,
 Some years before your birth, to Rogers.

"Let every other bring his own."

When coals to Newcastle are carried,
 And owls sent to Athens, as wonders,
 From his spouse when the Regent's un-
 married,
 Or Liverpool weeps o'er his blunders ;

When Tories and Whigs cease to quarrel,
 When Castlereagh's wife has an heir,
 Then Rogers shall ask us for laurel,
 And thou shalt have plenty to spare.

TO THOMAS MOORE.

WRITTEN THE EVENING BEFORE HIS VISIT TO
 MR. LEIGH HUNT IN HORSEMONGER LANE
 GAOL, MAY 19, 1813.

Oh you, who in all names can tickle the town,
 Anacreon, Tom Little, Tom Moore, or Tom
 Brown,
 For hang me if I know of which you may
 most brag,
 Your Quarto two-pounds, or your Two-peuny
 Post Bag;

But now to my letter—to *yours* 'tis an
 answer—
 To-morrow be with me, as soon as you can, sir,
 All ready and dress'd for proceeding to sponge
 on
 (According to compact) the wit in the
 dungeon—
 Pray Phœbus at length our political malice
 May not get us lodgings within the same palace!
 I suppose that to-night you're engaged with
 some codgers,
 And for Sotheby's Blues have deserted Sam
 Rogers;
 And I, though with cold I have nearly my
 death got,
 Must put on my breeches, and wait on the
 Heathcote;
 But to-morrow, at four, we will both play the
Scurra,
 And you'll be Catullus, the Regent Mamurra.
 [First published in 1830.]

IMPROMPTU, IN REPLY TO A FRIEND.

WHEN, from the heart where Sorrow sits,
 Her dusky shadow mounts too high,
 And o'er the changing aspect flits,
 And clouds the brow, or fills the eye;
 Heed not that gloom, which soon shall sink:
 My thoughts their dungeon know too well;
 Back to my breast the wanderers shrink,
 And droop within their silent cell.

September, 1813.

SONNET, TO GENEVRA.

THINE eyes' blue tenderness, thy long fair hair,
 And the wan lustre of thy features—caught
 From contemplation—where serenely
 wrought,
 Seems Sorrow's softness charm'd from its
 despair—

Have thrown such speaking sadness in thine
 air,
 That—but I know thy blessed bosom
 fraught
 With mines of unalloy'd and stainless
 thought—
 I should have deem'd thee doom'd to earthly
 care.

With such an aspect, by his colours blent,
 When from his beauty-breathing pencil born
 (Except that *thou* hast nothing to repent),
 The Magdalen of Guido saw the morn—
 Such seem'st thou—but how much more
 excellent!

With nought Remorse can claim—nor
 Virtue scorn.

December 17, 1813.

SONNET, TO THE SAME.

THY cheek is pale with thought, but not from
 woe,
 And yet so lovely, that if Mirth could flush
 Its rose of whiteness with the brightest
 blush,

My heart would wish away that ruder glow:
 And dazzle not thy deep-blue eyes—but, oh!
 While gazing on them sterner eyes will
 gush,

And into mine my mother's weakness rush,
 Soft as the last drops round heaven's airy bow.
 For, through thy long dark lashes low depend-
 ing,

The soul of melancholy Gentleness
 Gleams like a seraph from the sky descending,
 Above all pain, yet pitying all distress;
 At once such majesty with sweetness blending,
 I worship more, but cannot love thee less.

December 17, 1813.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE.

"TU MI CHAMAS."

IN moments to delight devoted,
 "My life!" with tenderest tone, you cry;
 Dear words! on which my heart had doted,
 If youth could neither fade nor die.

To death even hours like these must roll,
 Ah! then repeat those accents never;
 Or change "my life!" into "my soul!"
 Which, like my love, exists for ever.

ANOTHER VERSION.

You call me still your *life*.—Oh! change the
 word—

Life is as transient as the inconstant sigh:
 Say rather I'm your soul; more just that
 name,

For, like the soul, my love can never die.

THE DEVIL'S DRIVE;

AN UNFINISHED RHAPSODY.

THE Devil return'd to hell by two,
And he stay'd at home till five;
When he dined on some homicides done in
ragoût,

And a rebel or so in an *Irish* stew,
And sausages made of a self-slain Jew—
And bethought himself what next to do,
"And," quoth he, "I'll take a drive.
I walk'd in the morning, I'll ride to-night;
In darkness my children take most delight,
And I'll see how my favourites thrive.

"And what shall I ride in?" quoth Lucifer
then—

"If I follow'd my taste, indeed,
I should mount in a waggon of wounded men,
And smile to see them bleed.
But these will be furnish'd again and again,
And at present my purpose is speed;
To see my manor as much as I may,
And watch that no souls shall be poach'd
away.

"I have a state-coach at Carlton House,
A chariot in Seymour Place;
But they're lent to two friends, who make
me amends,
By driving my favourite pace:
And they handle their reins with such a grace,
I have something for both at the end of their
race.

"So now for the earth to take my chance:"
Then up to the earth sprung he;
And making a jump from Moscow to France,
He stepp'd across the sea,
And rested his hoof on a turnpike road,
No very great way from a bishop's ahode.

But first as he flew, I forgot to say
That he hover'd a moment upon his way,
To look upon Leipsic plain;
And so sweet to his eye was its sulphury
glare,
And so soft to his ear was the cry of despair,
That he perch'd on a mountain of slain;
And he gazed with delight from its growing
height,
Nor often on earth had he seen such a sight,
Nor his work done half as well:
For the field ran so red with the blood of the
dead,

That it blush'd like the waves of hell!
Then loudly, and wildly, and long laugh'd he:
"Methinks they have here little need of me!"

But the softest note that soothed his ear
Was the sound of a widow sighing;
And the sweetest sight was the icy tear,
Which horror froze in the blue eye clear

Of a maid by her lover lying—
As round her fell her long fair hair;
And she look'd to heaven with that frenzied air,
Which seem'd to ask if a God were there!
And, stretch'd by the wall of a ruin'd hut,
With its hollow cheek, and eyes half shut,
A child of famine dying:
And the carnage begun, when resistance is
done,
And the fall of the vainly flying!

But the Devil has reach'd our cliffs so white,
And what did he there, I pray?
If his eyes were good, he but saw by night
What we see every day:

But he made a tour, and kept a journal
Of all the wondrous sights nocturnal,
And he sold it in shares to the *Men* of the
Row,
Who bid pretty well—but they cheated him,
though!

The Devil first saw, as he thought, the *Mail*,
Its coachman and his coat;
So instead of a pistol he cock'd his tail,
And seized him by the throat:
"Aha!" quoth he, "what have we here?
'Tis a new barouche, and an ancient peer!"

So he sat him on his box again,
And bade him have no fear,
But be true to his club, and stanch to his
rein,
His brothel, and his beer;
"Next to seeing a lord at the council board,
I would rather see him here."

The Devil gat next to Westminster,
And he turn'd to "the room" of the Com-
mons;
But he heard, as he purposed to enter in
there,
That "the Lords" had received a sum-
mons;
And he thought, as a "*quondam* aristocrat,"
He might peep at the peers, though to hear
them were flat;
And he walk'd up the house so like one of
our own,
That they say that he stood pretty near the
throne.

He saw the Lord Liverpool seemingly wise,
The Lord Westmoreland certainly silly,
And Johnny of Norfolk—a man of some size—
And Chatham, so like his friend Billy;

And he saw the tears in Lord Eldon's eyes,
Because the Catholics would *not* rise,
In spite of his prayers and his prophecies;
And he heard—which set Satan himself a
staring—
A certain Chief Justice say something like
swearing.
And the Devil was shock'd—and quoth he,
"I must go,
For I find we have much better manners
below:
If thus he harangues when he passes my
border,
I shall hint to friend Moloch to call him to
order."

—♦—

WINDSOR POETICS.

Lines composed on the occasion of His Royal
Highness the Prince Regent being seen standing
between the coffins of Henry VIII. and Charles I.,
in the royal vault at Windsor.

FAMED for contemptuous breach of sacred
ties,
By headless Charles see heartless Henry lies;
Between them stands another sceptred
thing—

It moves, it reigns—in all but name, a king:
Charles to his people, Henry to his wife,
—In him the double tyrant starts to life:
Justice and death have mix'd their dust in
vain,
Each royal vampire wakes to life again.
Ah, what can tombs avail!—since these dis-
gorge
The blood and dust of both—to mould a
George.

—♦—

ODE TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

"Expēde Annibalem:—quot libras in ducē summo
Invenies?"—Juvenal, *Sat.* x.

"The Emperor Nepos was acknowledged by the
Senate, by the Italians, and by the Provincials of
Gaul; his moral virtues, and military talents, were
loudly celebrated; and those who derived any
private benefit from his government announced in
prophetic strains the restoration of public felicity.
... By this shameful abdication, he protracted his
life a few years, in a very ambiguous state, between
an Emperor and an Exile, till ———."—Gibbon's
Decline and Fall, vol. vi., p. 220.

I.

'Tis done—but yesterday a King!
And arm'd with Kings to strive—
And now thou art a nameless thing:
So subject—yet alive!
Is this the man of thousand thrones,
Who strew'd our earth with hostile bones,
And can he thus survive?

Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star,
Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far.

II.

Ill-minded man! why scourge thy kind
Who bow'd so low the knee?
By gazing on thyself grown blind,
Thou taught'st the rest to see.
With might unquestion'd,—power to save,—
Thine only gift hath been the grave,
To those that worshipping'd thee;
Nor till thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than littleness!

III.

Thanks for that lesson—It will teach
To after-warriors more,
Than high Philosophy can preach,
And vainly preach'd before.
That spell upon the minds of men
Breaks never to unite again,
That led them to adore
Those Pagod things of sabre sway
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay.

IV.

The triumph and the vanity,
The rapture of the strife—
The earthquake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life;
The sword, the sceptre, and that sway
Which man seem'd made but to obey,
Wherewith renown was rife—
All quell'd!—Dark Spirit! what must be
The madness of thy memory!

V.

The Desolator desolate!
The Victor overthrown!
The Arbitrer of others' fate
A Suppliant for his own!
Is it some yet imperial hope
That with such change can calmly cope?
Or dread of death alone?
To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most ignobly brave!

VI.

He who of old would rend the oak,
Dream'd not of the rebound;
Chain'd by the trunk he vainly broke—
Alone—how look'd he round?
Thou, in the sternness of thy strength,
An equal deed hast done at length,
And darker fate hast found:
He fell, the forest prowlers' prey;
But thou must eat thy heart away!

VII.

The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked with blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,
In savage grandeur, home—
He dared depart in utter scorn
Of men that such a yoke had borne,
Yet left him such a doom!
His only glory was that hour
Of self-upheld abandon'd power.

VIII.

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell;
A strict accountant of his beads,
A subtle disputant on creeds,
His dotage trifled well:
Yet better had he neither known
A bigot's shrine, nor despot's throne.

IX.

But thou—from thy reluctant hand
The thunderbolt is wrung—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which thy weakness clung;
All Evil Spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart
To see thine own unstrung;
To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool of a thing so mean;

X.

And Earth hath spilt her blood for him,
Who thus can hoard his own!
And Monarchs bow'd the trembling limb,
And thank'd him for a throne!
Fair Freedom! we may hold thee dear,
When thus thy mightiest foes their fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!

XI.

Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Nor written thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain:
If thou hadst died as honour dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again—
But who would soar the solar height,
To set in such a starless night?

XII.

Weigh'd in the balance, hero dust
Is vile as vulgar clay;
Thy scales, Mortality! are just
To all that pass away:

But yet methought the living great
Some higher sparks should animate,
To dazzle and dismay:
Nor deem'd Contempt could thus make mirth
Of these, the Conquerors of the earth.

XIII.

And she, proud Austria's mournful flower,
Thy still imperial bride;
How bears her breast the torturing hour?
Still clings she to thy side?
Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou throneless Homicide?
If still she loves thee, hoard that gem,—
'Tis worth thy vanish'd diadem!

XIV.

Then haste thee to thy sullen Isle,
And gaze upon the sea;
That element may meet thy smile—
It ne'er was ruled by thee!
Or trace with thine all idle hand
In loitering mood upon the sand
That Earth is now as free!
That Corinth's pedagogue hath now
Transferr'd his by-word to thy brow.

XV.

Thou Timour! in his captive's cage
What thoughts will there be thine,
While brooding in thy prison'd rage?
But one—"The world *was* mine!"
Unless, like he of Babylou,
All sense is with thy sceptre gone,
Life will not long confine
That spirit pour'd so widely forth—
So long obey'd—so little worth!

XVI.

Or, like the thief of fire from heaven,
Wilt thou withstand the shock?
And share with him, the unforgiven,
His vulture and his rock!
Foredoom'd by God—by man accurst,
And that last act, though not thy worst,
The very Fiend's arch mock;
He in his fall preserved his pride,
And, if a mortal, had as proudly died!

XVII.

There was a day—there was an hour,
While earth was Gaul's—Gaul thine—
When that immeasurable power
Unsat to resign
Had been an act of purer fame
Than gathers round Marengo's name,
And gilded thy decline,
Through the long twilight of all time,
Despite some passing clouds of crime.

XVIII.

But thou forsooth must be a king,
 And don the purple vest,
 As if that foolish robe could wring
 Remembrance from thy breast.
 Where is that faded garment? where
 The gewgaws thou wert fond to wear,
 The star, the string, the crest?
 Vain froward child of empire! say,
 Are all thy playthings snatched away?

XIX.

Where may the wearied eye repose
 When gazing on the Great;
 Where neither guilty glory glows,
 Nor despicable state?
 Yes—one—the first—the last—the best—
 The Cincinnatus of the West,
 Whom envy dared not hate,
 Bequeath'd the name of Washington,
 To make man blush there was but one!

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

I SPEAK not, I trace not, I breathe not thy
 name,
 There is grief in the sound, there is guilt in
 the fame:
 But the tear which now burns on my cheek
 may impart
 The deep thoughts that dwell in that silence
 of heart.

Too brief for our passion, too long for our
 peace,
 Were those hours—can their joy or their
 bitterness cease?
 We repent, we abjure, we will break from
 our chain,—
 We will part, we will fly to—unite it again!

Oh! thine be the gladness, and mine be the
 guilt!
 Forgive me, adored one!—forsake, if thou
 wilt;—
 But the heart which is thine shall expire
 undebased,
 And *man* shall not break it—whatever *thou*
 mayst.

And stern to the haughty, but humble to
 thee,
 This soul, in its bitterest blackness, shall be;
 And our days seem as swift, and our mo-
 ments more sweet,
 With thee by my side, than with worlds at
 our feet,

One sigh of thy sorrow, one look of thy love,
 Shall turn me or fix, shall reward or reprove;
 And the heartless may wonder at all I re-
 sign—

Thy lip shall reply, not to them, but to *mine*.

May, 1814.

ADDRESS INTENDED TO BE RECITED
 AT THE CALEDONIAN MEETING.

Who hath not glow'd above the page where
 fame
 Hath fix'd high Caledon's unconquer'd name;
 The mountain-land which spurn'd the Roman
 chain,
 And baffled back the fiery-crested Dane,
 Whose bright claymore and hardihood of
 hand
 No foe could tame—no tyrant could com-
 mand?
 That race is gone—but still their children
 breathe,
 And glory crowns them with redoubled
 wreath:
 O'er Gael and Saxon mingling banners shine,
 And, England! add their stubborn strength
 to thine.
 The blood which flow'd with Wallace flows
 as free,
 But now 'tis only shed for fame and thee!
 Oh! pass not by the northern veteran's claim,
 But give support—the world hath given him
 fame!

The humbler ranks, the lowly brave, who bled
 While cheerly following where the mighty
 led—
 Who sleep beneath the undistinguish'd sod
 Where happier comrades in their triumph
 trod,
 To us bequeath—'tis all their fate allows—
 The sireless offspring and the lonely spouse:
 She on high Albyn's dusky hills may raise
 The tearful eye in melancholy gaze,
 Or view, while shadowy auguries disclose
 The Highland Seer's anticipated woes,
 The bleeding phantom of each martial form
 Dim in the cloud, or darkling in the storm;
 While sad, she chants the solitary song,
 The soft lament for him who tarries long—
 For him, whose distant relics vainly crave
 The Coronach's wild requiem to the brave!

'Tis Heaven—not man—must charm away
 the woe,

Which bursts when Nature's feelings newly
 flow;

Yet tenderness and time may rob the tear
 Of half its bitterness for one so dear;

A nation's gratitude perchance may spread
A thornless pillow for the widow'd head;
May lighten well her heart's maternal care,
And wean from penury the soldier's heir.

May, 1814.

FRAGMENT OF AN EPISTLE TO
THOMAS MOORE.

"WHAT say I?"—not a syllable further in
prose;
I'm your man "of all measures," dear Tom,—
so hers goes!
Here goes, for a swim on the stream of old
Time,
On those buoyant supporters, the bladders of
rhyme.
If our weight breaks them down, and we sink
in the flood,
We are smother'd, at least, in respectable mud,
Where the Divers of Bathos lie drown'd in a
heap,
And Southey's last Pæan has pillow'd his
sleep;—
That "Felo de se," who, half drunk with his
malmsey,
Walk'd out of his depth and was lost in a
calm sea,
Singing "Glory to God" in a spick and span
stanza,
The like (since Tom Sternhold was choked)
never man saw.

The papers have told you, no doubt, of the
fusses,
The fêtes, and the gapings to get at these
Russes,—
Of his Majesty's suite, up from coachman to
Hetman,
And what dignity decks the flat face of the
great man.
I saw him, last week, at two balls and a
party,—
For a prince, his demeanour was rather too
hearty.
You know *we* are used to quite different
graces,

The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter
and brisker,
But then he is sadly deficient in whisker;
And wore but a starless blue coat, and in
kersey-
-mere breeches whisk'd round, in a waltz
with the Jersey,
Who lovely as ever, seem'd just as delighted
With Majesty's presence as those she invited.

June, 1814.

CONDOLATORY ADDRESS TO SARAH,
COUNTESS OF JERSEY,

ON THE PRINCE REGENT'S RETURNING HER
PICTURE TO MRS. MEE.

WHEN the vain triumph of the imperial lord,
Whom servile Rome obey'd, and yet abhorr'd,
Gave to the vulgar gaze each glorious bust,
That left a likeness of the brave or just;
What most admired each scrutinising eye
Of all that deck'd that passing pageantry?
What spread from face to face that wonder-
ing air?

The thought of Brutus—for his was not
there!

That absence proved his worth,—that absence
fix'd

His memory on the longing mind, unmix'd;
And more decreed his glory to endure,
Than all a gold Colossus could secure.

If thns, fair Jersey, our desiring gaze
Search for thy form, in vain and mte amaze,
Amidst those pictured charms, whose loveli-
ness,

Bright though they be, thine own had ren-
der'd less:

If he, that vain old man, whom truth admits
Heir of his father's crown, and of his wits,
If his corrupted eye, and wither'd heart,
Could with thy gentle image bear depart;
That tasteless shame be *his*, and ours the
grief,

To gaze on Beauty's band without its chief:
Yet comfort still one selfish thought imparts,
We lose the portrait, but preserve our hearts.

What can his vaulted gallery now disclose?
A garden with all flowers—except the rose;—
A fount that only wants its living stream;
A night, with every star, save Dian's beam.
Lost to our eyes the present forms shall be,
That turn from tracing them to dream of
thee;

And more on that recall'd resemblance pause,
Than all he *shall* not force on our applause.

Long may thy yet meridian lustre shine,
With all that Virtue asks of Homage thine:
The symmetry of youth, the grace of mien,
The eye that gladdens, and the brow serene;
The glossy darkness of that clustering hair,
Which shades, yet shows that forehead more
than fair!

Each glance that wins us, and the life that
throws

A spell which will not let our looks repose,
But turn to gaze again, and find anew
Some charm that well rewards another view.
These are not lessen'd, these are still as
bright,

Albeit too dazzling for a dotard's sight;

And those must wait till ev'ry charm is gone,
To please the paltry heart that pleases
none;—

That dull cold sensualist, whose sickly eye
In envious dimness pass'd thy portrait by;
Who rack'd his little spirit to combine
Its hate of *Freedom's* loveliness, and *thine*.

August, 1814.

ELEGIAC STANZAS ON THE DEATH
OF SIR PETER PARKER, BART.

There is a tear for all that die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And Triumph weeps above the brave.

For them is Sorrow's purest sigh
O'er Ocean's heaving bosom sent:
In vain their bones unburied lie,
All earth becomes their monument!

A tomb is theirs on every page,
An epitaph on every tongue:
The present hours, the future age,
For them bewail, to them belong.

For them the voice of festal mirth
Grows hush'd, *their name* the only sound;
While deep Remembrance pours to Worth
The goblet's tributary round.

A theme to crowds that knew them not,
Lamented by admiring foes,
Who would not share their glorious lot?
Who would not die the death they chose?

And, gallant Parker! thus enshrined
Thy life, thy fall, thy fame shall be;
And early valour, glowing, find
A model in thy memory.

But there are breasts that bleed with thee
In woe, that glory cannot quell;
And shuddering hear of victory,
Where one so dear, so dauntless, fell.

Where shall they turn to mourn thee less?
When cease to hear thy cherish'd name?
Time cannot teach forgetfulness,
While Grief's full heart is fed by Fame.

Alas! for them, though not for thee,
They cannot choose but weep the more;
Deep for the dead the grief must be,
Who ne'er gave cause to mourn before.

October, 1814.

TO BELSHAZZAR.

BELSHAZZAR! from the bauquet turn,
Nor in thy sensual fulness fall;
Behold! while yet before thee burn
The graven words, the glowing wall,

Many a despot men miscall
Crown'd and anointed from on high;
But thou, the weakest, worst of all—
Is it not written, thou must die?

Go! dash the roses from thy brow—
Grey hairs but poorly wreath with them;
Youth's garlands misbecome thee now,
More than thy very diadem,
Where thou hast tarnish'd every gem:—
Then throw the worthless hauble by,
Which, worn by thee, ev'n slaves coutern;
And learn like better men to die!

Oh! early in the balance weigh'd,
And ever light of word and worth,
Whose soul expired ere youth decay'd,
And left thee but a mass of earth.
To see thee moves the scorner's mirth:
But tears in Hope's averted eye
Lament that even thou hadst birth—
Unfit to govern, live, or die.

HEBREW MELODIES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subsequent poems were written at the request
of my friend, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, for a
Selection of Hebrew Melodies, and have been pub-
lished, with the music, arranged by Mr. Braham
and Mr. Nathan.

January, 1815.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY.

I.

SHE walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which heaven to gandy day denies.

II.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impair'd the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

III.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

**THE HARP THE MONARCH MINSTREL
SWEPT.**

I.

THE harp the monarch minstrel swept,
The King of men, the loved of Heaven,
Which Music hallow'd while she wept
O'er tones her heart of hearts had given,
Redoubled be her tears, its chords are riven !
It soften'd men of iron mould,
It gave them virtues not their own ;
No ear so dull, no soul so cold,
That felt not, fired not to the tone,
Till David's lyre grew mightier than his
throne !

II.

It told the triumphs of our King,
It wafted glory to our God ;
It made our gladden'd valleys ring,
The cedars bow, the mountains nod ;
Its sound aspired to heaven and there
abode !
Since then, though heard on earth no more,
Devotion and her daughter Love
Still bid the bursting spirit soar
To sounds that seem as from above,
In dreams that day's broad light can not
remove.

IF THAT HIGH WORLD.

I.

If that high world, which lies beyond
Our own, surviving Love endears ;
If there the cherish'd heart be fond,
The eye the same, except in tears—
How welcome those untrodden spheres !
How sweet this very hour to die !
To soar from earth and find all fears
Lost in thy light—Eternity !

II.

It must be so: 'tis not for self
That we so tremble on the brink ;
And striving to o'erleap the gulf,
Yet cling to Being's severing link.
Oh ! in that future let us think
To hold each heart the heart that shares ;
With them the immortal waters drink,
And soul in soul grow deathless theirs !

THE WILD GAZELLE.

I.

THE wild gazelle on Judah's hills
Exulting yet may bound,
And drink from all the living rills
That gush on holy ground :
Its airy step and glorious eye
May glance in tameless transport by :—

II.

A step as fleet, an eye more bright,
Hath Judah witness'd there ;
And o'er her scenes of lost delight
Inhabitants more fair.
The cedars wave on Lebanon,
But Judah's stately maids are gone !

III.

More blest each palm that shades those
plains
Than Israel's scatter'd race ;
For, taking root, it there remains
In solitary grace :
It cannot quit its place of birth,
It will not live in other earth.

IV.

But we must wander witheringly,
In other lands to die ;
And where our fathers' ashes be,
Our own may never lie :
Our temple hath not left a stone,
And Mockery sits on Salem's throne.

OH! WEEP FOR THOSE.

I.

OH ! weep for those that wept by Babel's
stream,
Whose shrines are desolate, whose land a
dream ;
Weep for the harp of Judah's broken shell ;
Mourn—where their God hath dwelt the god-
less dwell !

II.

And where shall Israel lave her bleeding
feet ?
And when shall Zion's songs again seem
sweet ?
And Judah's melody once more rejoice
The hearts that leap'd before its heavenly
voice ?

III.

Tribes of the wandering foot and weary
breast,
How shall ye flee away and be at rest !
The wild-dove hath her nest, the fox his cave,
Mankind their country—Israel but the grave !

ON JORDAN'S BANKS.

I.

ON Jordan's banks the Arab's camels stray,
On Sion's hill the False One's votaries pray,
The Baal-adorer bows on Sinai's steep—
Yet there—even there—Oh God ! thy thun-
ders sleep :

II.

There—where thy finger scorch'd the tablet
stone!
There—where thy shadow to thy people
shone!
Thy glory shrouded in its garb of fire:
Thyself—none living see and not expire!

III.

Oh! in the lightning let thy glance appear;
Sweep from his shiver'd hand the oppressor's
spear!
How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod?
How long thy temple worshipless, Oh God?

JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER.

I.

SINCE our Country, our God—Oh, my Sire!
Demand that thy Daughter expire;
Since thy triumph was bought by thy vow—
Strike the bosom that's bared for thee now!

II.

And the voice of my mourning is o'er,
And the mountains behold me no more:
If the hand that I love lay me low!
There cannot be pain in the blow!

III.

And of this, oh, my Father! be sure—
That the blood of thy child is as pure
As the blessing I beg ere it flow,
And the last thought that soothes me below.

IV.

Though the virgins of Salem lament,
Be the judge and the hero unhent!
I have won the great battle for thee,
And my Father and Country are free!

V.

When this blood of thy giving hath gush'd,
When the voice that thon lovest is hush'd,
Let my memory still be thy pride,
And forget not I smiled as I died!

OH! SNATCH'D AWAY IN BEAUTY'S
BLOOM.

I.

Oh! snatch'd away in beauty's bloom,
On thee shall press no ponderous tomb;
But on thy turf shall roses rear
Their leaves, the earliest of the year;
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom:

II.

And oft by yon blue gushing stream
Shall Sorrow lean her drooping head,
And feed deep thought with many a dream,
And lingering pause and lightly tread;
Fond wretch! as if her step disturb'd the
dead!

III.

Away! we know that tears are vain,
That death nor heeds nor hears distress:
Will this unteach us to complain?
Or make one mourner weep the less?
And thou—who tell'st me to forget,
Thy looks are wan, thine eyes are wet.

MY SOUL IS DARK.

I.

My soul is dark—Oh! quickly string
The harp I yet can brook to hear;
And let thy gentle fingers fling
Its melting murmurs o'er mine ear.
If in this heart a hope be dear,
That sound shall charm it forth again:
If in these eyes there lurk a tear,
'Twill flow, and cease to burn my brain.

II.

But hid the strain be wild and deep,
Nor let thy notes of joy be first:
I tell thee, minstrel, I must weep,
Or else this heavy heart will burst;
For it hath been by sorrow nursed,
And ach'd in sleepless silence long;
And now 'tis doom'd to know the worst,
And break at once—or yield to song.

I SAW THEE WEEP.

I.

I saw thee weep—the big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue;
And then methought it did appear
A violet dropping dew;
I saw thee smile—the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceased to shine;
It could not match the living rays
That fill'd that glance of thine.

II.

As clouds from yonder sun receive
A deep and mellow dye,
Which scarce the shade of coming eve
Can banish from the sky,
Those smiles unto the moodiest mind
Their own pure joy impart;
Their sunshine leaves a glow behind
That lightens o'er the heart.

THY DAYS ARE DONE.

I.

Thy days are done, thy fame begun ;
 Thy country's strains record
 The triumphs of her chosen Son,
 The slaughters of his sword !
 The deeds he did, the fields he won,
 The freedom he restored !

II.

Though thou art fall'n, while we are free
 Thou shalt not taste of death !
 The generous blood that flow'd from thee
 Disdain'd to sink beneath :
 Within our veins its currents be,
 Thy spirit on our breath !

III.

Thy name, our charging hosts along,
 Shall be the battle-word !
 Thy fall, the theme of choral song
 From virgin voices pour'd !
 To weep would do thy glory wrong :
 Thou shalt not be deplored.

SAUL.

I.

Thou whose spell can raise the dead,
 Bid the prophet's form appear.
 "Samuel, raise thy buried head !
 King, behold the phantom seer !"
 Earth yawn'd ; he stood the centre of a cloud :
 Light changed its hue, retiring from his
 shroud.
 Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye ;
 His hand was wither'd, and his veins were
 dry ;
 His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
 Shrunken and sinewless, and ghastly bare ;
 From lips that moved not and unbreathing
 frame,
 Like cavern'd winds, the hollow accents came.
 Saul saw, and fell to earth, as falls the oak,
 At once, and blasted by the thunder-stroke.

II.

"Why is my sleep disquieted ?
 Who is he that calls the dead ?
 Is it thou, O King ? Behold,
 Bloodless are these limbs, and cold :
 Such are mine ; and such shall be
 Thine to-morrow, when with me :
 Ere the coming day is done,
 Such shalt thou be, such thy son.
 Fare thee well, but for a day,
 Then we mix our mouldering clay.

Thou, thy race, lie pale and low,
 Pierced by shafts of many a bow ;
 And the falchion by thy side
 To thy heart thy hand shall guide :
 Crownless, breathless, headless fall,
 Son and sire, the house of Saul !"

SONG OF SAUL BEFORE HIS LAST BATTLE.

I.

WARRIORS and chiefs ! should the shaft or the
 sword
 Pierce me in leading the host of the Lord,
 Heed not the corse, though a king's, in your
 path :
 Bury your steel in the bosoms of Gath !

II.

Thou who art hearing my buckler and bow,
 Should the soldiers of Saul look away from
 the foe,
 Stretch me that moment in blood at thy feet !
 Mine be the doom which they dared not to
 meet.

III.

Farewell to others, but never we part,
 Heir to my royalty, son of my heart !
 Bright is the diadem, boundless the sway,
 Or kingly the death, which awaits us to-day !

"ALL IS VANITY, SAITH THE PREACHER."

I.

FAME, wisdom, love, and power were mine,
 And health and youth possess'd me ;
 My goblets blush'd from every vine,
 And lovely forms caress'd me ;
 I sunn'd my heart in beauty's eyes,
 And felt my soul grow tender ;
 All earth can give, or mortal prize,
 Was mine of regal splendour.

II.

I strive to number o'er what days
 Remembrance can discover,
 Which all that life or earth displays
 Would lure me to live over.
 There rose no day, there roll'd no hour
 Of pleasure unembitter'd ;
 And not a trapping deck'd my power
 That gall'd not while it glitter'd.

III.

The serpent of the field, by art
 And spells, is won from harming ;
 But that which coils around the heart,
 Oh ! who hath power of charming ?

It will not list to wisdom's lore,
Nor music's voice can lure it;
But there it stings for evermore
The soul that must endure it.

WHEN COLDNESS WRAPS THIS
SUFFERING CLAY.

I.

WHEN coldness wraps this suffering clay,
Ah! whither strays the immortal mind?
It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leaves its darken'd dust behind.
Then, unembodied, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way?
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes, that all survey?

II.

Eternal, boundless, undecay'd,
A thought unseen, but seeing all,
All, all in earth or skies display'd,
Shall it survey, shall it recall:
Each fainter trace that memory holds
So darkly of departed years,
In one broad glance the soul beholds,
And all, that was, at once appears.

III.

Before Creation peopled earth,
Its eye shall roll through chaos back;
And where the furthest heaven had birth,
The spirit trace its rising track.
And where the future mars or makes,
Its glance dilate o'er all to be,
While sun is quench'd or system breaks,
Fix'd in its own eternity.

IV.

Above or Love, Hope, Hate, or Fear,
It lives all passionless and pure:
An age shall fleet like earthly year;
Its years as moments shall endure.
Away, away, without a wing,
O'er all, through all, its thought shall fly,
A nameless and eternal thing,
Forgetting what it was to die.

VISION OF BELSHAZZAR.

I.

THE King was on his throne,
The Satraps throng'd the hall:
A thousand bright lamps shone
O'er that high festival.
A thousand cups of gold,
In Judah deem'd divine—
Jehovah's vessels hold
The godless Heathen's wine!

II.

In that same hour and hall,
The fingers of a hand
Came forth against the wall,
And wrote as if on sand:
The fingers of a man;—
A solitary hand
Along the letters ran,
And traced them like a wand.

III.

The monarch saw, and shook,
And bade no more rejoice;
All bloodless wax'd his look,
And tremulous his voice.
"Let the men of lore appear,
The wisest of the earth,
And expound the words of fear,
Which mar our royal mirth."

IV.

Chaldea's seers are good,
But here they have no skill;
And the unknown letters stood
Untold and awful still.
And Babel's men of age
Are wise and deep in lore;
But now they were not sage,
They saw—but knew no more.

V.

A captive in the land,
A stranger and a youth,
He heard the king's command,
He saw that writing's truth.
The lamps around were bright,
The prophecy in view;
He read it on that night,—
The morrow proved it true.

VI.

"Belshazzar's grave is made,
His kingdom pass'd away,
He, in the balance weigh'd,
Is light and worthless clay;
The shroud his robe of state,
His canopy the stone;
The Mede is at his gate!
The Persian on his throne!"

SUN OF THE SLEEPLESS!

SUN of the sleepless! melancholy star!
Whose tearful beam glows tremulously far,
That show'st the darkness thou canst not dispel,
How like art thou to joy remember'd well!
So gleams the past, the light of other days,
Which shines, but warms not with its power-
less rays;
A night-beam Sorrow watcheth to behold,
Distinct, but distant—clear—but, oh how cold!

WERE MY BOSOM AS FALSE AS
THOU DEEM'ST IT TO BE.

I.

WERE my bosom as false as thou deem'st it to be,
I need not have wander'd from far Galilee;
It was but abjuring my creed to efface
The curse which, thou say'st, is the crime of my race.

II.

If the bad never triumph, then God is with thee!
If the slave only sin, thou art spotless and free!
If the Exile on earth is an Outcast on high,
Live on in thy faith, but in mine I will die.

III.

I have lost for that faith more than thou canst bestow,
As the God who permits thee to prosper doth know;
In his hand is my heart and my hope—and in thine
The land and the life which for him I resign.

HEROD'S LAMENT FOR MARIAMNE.

I.

OH, Mariamne! now for thee
The heart for which thou bled'st is bleeding;
Revenge is lost in agony,
And wild remorse to rage succeeding.
Oh, Mariamne! where art thou?
Thou canst not hear my bitter pleading:
Ah! could'st thou—thou would'st pardon now,
Though Heaven were to my prayer unheeding.

II.

And is she dead?—and did they dare
Obey my frenzy's jealous raving?
My wrath but doom'd my own despair:
The sword that smote her's o'er me waving.—
But thou art cold, my murder'd love!
And this dark heart is vainly craving
For her who soars alone above,
And leaves my soul unworthy saving

III.

She's gone, who shared my diadem;
She sunk, with her my joys entombing;
I swept that flower from Judah's stem,
Whose leaves for me alone were blooming;
And mine's the guilt, and mine the hell,
This bosom's desolation dooming;
And I have earn'd those tortures well,
Which unconsumed are still consuming!

ON THE DAY OF THE DESTRUCTION
OF JERUSALEM BY TITUS.

I.

FROM the last hill that looks on thy once holy dome,
I beheld thee, oh Sion! when render'd to Rome:
'T was thy last sun went down, and the flames of thy fall
Flash'd back on the last glance I gave to thy wall.

II.

I look'd for thy temple, I look'd for my home,
And forgot for a moment my bondage to come;
I beheld but the death-fire that fed on thy fane,
And the fast-fetter'd hands that made vengeance in vain.

III.

On many an eve, the high spot whence I gazed
Had reflected the last beam of day as it blazed;
While I stood on the height, and beheld the decline
Of the rays from the mountain that shone on thy shrine.

IV.

And now on that mountain I stood on that day,
But I mark'd not the twilight beam melting away;
Oh! would that the lightning had glared in its stead,
And the thunderbolt burst on the conqueror's head!

V.

But the gods of the Pagau shall never profane
The shrine where Jehovah disdain'd not to reign;
And scatter'd and scorn'd as thy people may be,
Our worship, oh Father! is only for thee.

BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON WE
SAT DOWN AND WEPT.

I.

WE sat down and wept by the waters
Of Babel, and thought of the day
When our foe, in the hue of his slaughters,
Made Salem's high places his prey;
And ye, oh her desolate daughters!
Were scatter'd all weeping away.

II.

While sadly we gazed on the river •
Which roll'd on in freedom below,
They demanded the song; but, oh never
That triumph the stranger shall know!
May this right hand be wither'd for ever,
Ere it string our high harp for the foe!

III.

On the willow that harp is suspended,
Oh Salem! its sound should be free;
And the hour when thy glories were ended
But left me that token of thee:
And ne'er shall its soft tones be blended
With the voice of the spoiler by me!

THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB.

I.

THE Assyrian came down like the wolf on
the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and
gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars
on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep
Galilee.

II.

Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is
green,
That host with their banners at sunset were
seen:
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn
hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and
strown.

III.

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on
the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he
pass'd;
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly
and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and for
ever grew still!

IV.

And there lay the steed with his nostril all
wide,
But through it there roll'd not the breath of
his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on
the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating
surf.

V.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on
his mail:
And the tents were all silent, the banners
alone,
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

VI.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their
wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of
Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmeared by
the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the
Lord!

A SPIRIT PASS'D BEFORE ME.

FROM JOB.

I.

A SPIRIT pass'd before me: I beheld
The face of immortality unveil'd—
Deep sleep came down on every eye save
mine—
And there it stood,—all formless—but divine:
Along my bones the creeping flesh did quake;
And as my damp hair stiffen'd, thus it spake:

II.

“Is man more just than God? Is man more
pure
Than he who deems even Seraphs insecure?
Creatures of clay—vain dwellers in the dust!
The moth survives you, and are ye more
just?
Things of a day! you wither ere the night,
Heedless and blind to Wisdom's wasted
light!”

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

THERE be none of Beauty's daughters
With a magic like thee;
And like music on the waters
Is thy sweet voice to me:
When, as if its sound were causing
The charmed ocean's pausing,
The waves lie still and gleaming,
And the lull'd winds seem dreaming:

And the midnight moon is weaving
Her bright chain o'er the deep;
Whose breast is gently heaving,
As an infant's asleep:

So the spirit hews before thee,
To listen and adore thee;
With a full but soft emotion,
Like the swell of Summer's ocean.



STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

"O Lachrymarum fons, tenero sacros
Ducentium ortus ex animo: quater
Felix! in imo qui scatentem
Pectore te, pia Nympha, sensit."

GRAY'S *Poemata*.

THERE'S not a joy the world can give like
that it takes away,
When the glow of early thought declines in
feeling's dull decay;
'Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the blush
alone, which fades so fast,
But the tender bloom of heart is gone, ere
youth itself he past.

Then the few whose spirits float above the
wreck of happiness
Are driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean
of excess:
The magnet of their course is gone, or only
points in vain
The shore to which their shiver'd sail shall
never stretch again.

Then the mortal coldness of the soul like
death itself comes down;
It cannot feel for others' woes, it dare not
dream its own;
That heavy chill has frozen o'er the fountain
of our tears,
And though the eye may sparkle still, 't is
where the ice appears.

Though wit may flash from fluent lips, and
mirth distract the breast,
Through midnight hours that yield no more
their former hope of rest;
'Tis hut as ivy-leaves around the ruin'd
turret wreath,
All green and wildly fresh without, but worn
and grey beneath.

Oh could I feel as I have felt,—or be what
I have been,
Or weep as I could once have wept o'er
many a vanish'd scene;
As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all
brackish though they be,
So, midst the wither'd waste of life, those
tears would flow to me.

March, 1815.

ON NAPOLEON'S ESCAPE FROM ELBA.

ONCE fairly set out on his party of pleasure,
Taking towns at his liking, and crowns at his
leisure,
From Elba to Lyons and Paris he goes,
Making balls for the ladies, and bows to his
foes.

March 27, 1815.



ODE FROM THE FRENCH.

I.

WE do not curse thee, Waterloo!
Though Freedom's blood thy plain bedew;
There 't was shed, but is not sunk—
Rising from each gory trunk,
Like the water-spout from ocean,
With a strong and growing motion—
It soars, and mingles in the air,
With that of lost Lahedoyere—
With that of him whose honour'd grave
Contains the "bravest of the brave."
A crimson cloud it spreads and glows,
But shall return to whence it rose;
When 'tis full 'twill burst asunder—
Never yet was heard such thunder
As then shall shake the world with wonder—
Never yet was seen such lightning
As o'er heaven shall then be bright'ning!
Like the Wormwood Star foretold
By the sainted Seer of old,
Show'ring down a fiery flood,
Turning rivers into blood.

II.

The Chief has fallen, but not by you,
Vanquishers of Waterloo!
When the soldier citizen
Sway'd not o'er his fellow-men—
Save in deeds that led them on
Where Glory smiled on Freedom's son—
Who, of all the despots handed,
With that youthful chief competed?
Who could boast o'er France defeated,
Till lone Tyranny commanded?
Till, goaded by ambition's sting,
The Hero sunk into the King?
Then he fell:—so perish all,
Who would men by man enthrall!

III.

And thou, too, of the snow-white plume!
Whose realm refused thee ev'n a tomb;
Better hadst thou still been leading
France o'er hosts of hirelings bleeding,
Than sold thyself to death and shame
For a meanly royal name;

Such as he of Naples wears,
 Who thy blood-bought title bears.
 Little didst thou deem, when dashing
 On thy war-horse through the ranks,
 Like a stream which burst its banks,
 While helmets cleft, and sabres clashing,
 Shone and shiver'd fast around thee—
 Of the fate at last which found thee :
 Was that haughty plume laid low
 By a slave's dishonest blow ?
 Once—as the moon sways o'er the tide,
 It roll'd in air, the warrior's guide ;
 Through the smoke-created night
 Of the black and sulphurous fight,
 The soldier raised his seeking eye
 To catch that crest's ascendancy,—
 And, as it onward rolling rose,
 So moved his heart upon our foes.
 There, where death's brief pang was quickest,
 And the battle's wreck lay thickest,
 Strew'd beneath the advancing banner
 Of the eagle's burning crest—
 (There with thunder-clouds to fan her,
 Who could then her wing arrest—
 Victory heaving from her breast ?)
 While the broken line enlarging
 Fell, or fled along the plain ;
 There be sure was Murat charging !
 There he ne'er shall charge again !

IV.

O'er glories gone the invaders march,
 Weeps Triumph o'er each levell'd arch—
 But let Freedom rejoice,
 With her heart in her voice ;
 But, her hand on her sword,
 Doubly shall she be adored ;
 France hath twice too well been taught
 The "moral lesson" dearly bought—
 Her safety sits not on a throne,
 With Capet or Napoleon !
 But in equal rights and laws,
 Hearts and hands in one great cause—
 Freedom, such as God hath given
 Unto all beneath his heaven,
 With their breath, and from their hirth,
 Though guilt would sweep it from the earth ;
 With a fierce and lavish hand
 Scattering nations' wealth like sand ;
 Pouring nations' blood like water,
 In imperial seas of slaughter !

V.

But the heart and the mind,
 And the voice of mankind,
 Shall arise in communion—
 And who shall resist that proud union ?
 The time is past when swords subdued—
 Man may die—the soul's renew'd :

Even in this low world of care
 Freedom ne'er shall want an heir ;
 Millions breathe but to inherit
 Her for ever bounding spirit—
 When once more her hosts assemble,
 Tyrants shall believe and tremble—
 Smile they at this idle threat ?
 Crimson tears will follow yet.

FROM THE FRENCH.

I.

MUST thou go, my glorious Chief,
 Sever'd from thy faithful few ?
 Who can tell thy warrior's grief,
 Maddening o'er that long adieu ?
 Woman's love, and friendship's zeal,
 Dear as both have been to me—
 What are they to all I feel,
 With a soldier's faith for thee ?

II.

Idol of the soldier's soul !
 First in fight, but mightiest now ;
 Many could a world control ;
 Thee alone no doom can bow.
 By thy side for years I dared
 Death ; and envied those who fell,
 When their dying shout was heard,
 Blessing him they served so well.

III.

Would that I were cold with those,
 Since this hour I live to see ;
 When the doubts of coward foes
 Scarce dare trust a man with thee,
 Dreading each should set thee free !
 Oh ! although in dungeons pent,
 All their chains were light to me,
 Gazing on thy soul unrent.

IV.

Would the sycophants of him
 Now so deaf to duty's prayer,
 Were his borrow'd glories dim,
 In his native darkness share ?
 Were that world this hour his own,
 All thou calmly dost resign,
 Could he purchase with that throne
 Hearts like those which still are thine ?

V.

My chief, my king, my friend, adieu !
 Never did I droop before ;
 Never to my sovereign sue,
 As his foes I now implore :
 All I ask is to divide
 Every peril he must brave ;
 Sharing by the hero's side
 His fall, his exile, and his grave.

ON THE STAR OF "THE LEGION OF HONOUR."

[FROM THE FRENCH.]

STAR of the brave!—whose beam hath shed
Such glory o'er the quick and dead—
Thou radiant and adored deceit!
Which millions rush'd in arms to greet,
Wild meteor of immortal birth;
Why rise in Heaven to set on Earth?

Souls of slain heroes form'd thy rays;
Eternity flash'd through thy blaze;
The music of thy martial sphere
Was fame on high and honour here;
And thy light broke on human eyes,
Like a volcano of the skies.

Like lava roll'd thy stream of blood,
And swept down empires with its flood;
Earth rock'd beneath thee to her base,
As thou didst lighten through all space;
And the shorn Sun grew dim in air,
And set while thou wert dwelling there.

Before thee rose, and with thee grew,
A rainbow of the loveliest hue
Of three bright colours, each divine,
And fit for that celestial sign;
For Freedom's hand had blended them,
Like tints in an immortal gem.

One tint was of the sunbeam's dyes;
One, the blue depth of Seraph's eyes;
One, the pure Spirit's veil of white
Had robed in radiance of its light:
The three so mingled did heseem
The texture of a heavenly dream.

Star of the brave! thy ray is pale,
And darkness must again prevail!
But, oh thou Rainbow of the free!
Our tears and blood must flow for thee.
When thy bright promise fades away,
Our life is but a load of clay.

And Freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead;
For beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array;
And soon, oh Goddess! may we be
For evermore with them or thee!

NAPOLEON'S FAREWELL.

[FROM THE FRENCH.]

I.

FAREWELL to the Land where the gloom of
my Glory
Arose and o'ershadow'd the earth with her
name—

She abandons me now—but the page of her
story,
The brightest or blackest, is fill'd with my
fame.

I have warr'd with a world which vanquish'd
me only
When the meteor of conquest allured me too
far;
I have coped with the nations which dread me
thus lonely,
The last single Captive to millions in war.

II.

Farewell to thee, France! when thy diadem
crown'd me,
I made thee the gem and the wonder of earth,
But thy weakness decrees I should leave as
I found thee,
Decay'd in thy glory, and sunk in thy worth.
Oh! for the veteran hearts that were wasted
In strife with the storm, when their battles
were won—
Then the Eagle, whose gaze in that moment
was blasted,
Had still soar'd with eyes fix'd on victory's
sun!

III.

Farewell to thee, France!—but when Liberty
rallies
Once more in thy regions, remember me
then,—
The violet still grows in the depth of thy
valleys;
Though wither'd, thy tear will unfold it
again—
Yet, yet, I may baffle the hosts that sur-
round us,
And yet may thy heart leap awake to my
voice—
There are links which must break in the chain
that has bound us,
Then turn thee and call on the Chief of thy
choice!

DOMESTIC PIECES.

1816.

FARE THEE WELL.

"Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny; and youth is vain;
And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain;

But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining—
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder ;
A dreary sea now flows between,
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.”
COLERIDGE'S *Christabel*.

FARE thee well! and if for ever,
Still for ever, fare thee well :
Even though unforgiving, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel.

Would that breast were bared before thee
Where thy head so oft hath lain,
While that placid sleep came o'er thee
Which thou ne'er canst know again :

Would that breast, by thee glanced over,
Every inmost thought could show !
Then thou wouldst at last discover
'T was not well to spurn it so.

Though the world for this commend thee—
Though it smile upon the blow,
Even its praises must offend thee,
Founded on another's woe :

Though my many faults defaced me,
Could no other arm be found,
Than the one which once embraced me,
To inflict a cureless wound ?

Yet, oh yet, thyself deceive not ;
Love may sink by slow decay,
But by sudden wrench, believe not
Hearts can thus be torn away :

Still thine own its life retaineth,
Still must mine, though bleeding, beat ;
And the undying thought which paineth
Is—that we no more may meet.

These are words of deeper sorrow
Than the wail above the dead ;
Both shall live, but every morrow
Wake us from a widow'd bed.

And when thou wouldst solace gather,
When our child's first accents flow,
Wilt thou teach her to say " Father !"
Though his care she must forego ?

When her little hands shall press thee,
When her lip to thine is press'd,
Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee,
Think of him thy love had bless'd !

Should her lineaments resemble
Those thou never more may'st see,
Then thy heart will softly tremble
With a pulse yet true to me.

All my faults perchance thou knowest,
All my madness none can know ;
All my hopes, where'er thou goest,
Wither, yet with *thee* they go.

Every feeling hath been shaken ;
Pride, which not a world could bow,
Bows to thee—by thee forsaken,
Even my soul forsakes me now :

But 't is done—all words are idle—
Words from me are vainer still ;
But the thoughts we cannot bridle
Force their way without the will.

Fare thee well! thus disunited, /
Torn from every nearer tie,
Sear'd in heart, and lone, and blighted,
More than this I scarce can die.

March 17, 1816.

A SKETCH.

"Honest—honest Iago!
If that thou he'st a devil, I cannot kill thee."
SHAKESPEARE.

BORN in the garret, in the kitchen bred,
Promoted thence to deck her mistress' head ;
Next—for some gracious service unexpress'd—
And from its wages only to be guess'd—
Raised from the toilette to the table,—where
Her wondering betters wait behind her chair.
With eye unmoved, and forehead unabash'd,
She dines from off the plate she lately wash'd.
Quick with the tale, and ready with the lie,
The genial confidante, and general spy,
Who could, ye gods! her next employment
guess—

An only infant's earliest governess !
She taught the child to read, and taught so
well,

That she herself, by teaching, learn'd to spell.
An adept next in penmanship she grows,
As many a nameless slander deftly shows :
What she had made the pupil of her art,
None know—but that high Soul secured the
heart,

And panted for the truth it could not hear,
With longing breast and undeluded ear.
Foil'd was perversion by that youthful mind,
Which Flattery fool'd not, Baseness could
not blind,

Deceit infect not, near Contagion soil,
Indulgence weaken, nor Example spoil,
Nor master'd Science tempt her to look down
On humbler talents with a pitying frown,
Nor Genius swell, nor Beauty render vain,
Nor Euvy ruffle to retaliate pain,
Nor Fortune change, Pride raise, nor Passion
bow,

Nor virtue teach austerity—till now.

Serenely purest of her sex that live,
 But wanting one sweet weakness—to forgive,
 Too shock'd at faults her soul can never
 know,
 She deems that all could be like her below
 Foe to all vice, yet hardly Virtue's friend,
 For Virtue pardons those she would amend.

But to the theme, now laid aside too long,
 The baleful burthen of this honest song,
 Though all her former functions are no more,
 She rules the circle which she served before.
 If mothers—none know why—before her
 quake;

If daughters dread her for the mothers' sake;
 If early habits—those false links, which bind
 At times the loftiest to the meanest mind—
 Have given her power too deeply to instil
 The angry essence of her deadly will;
 If like a snake she steal within your walls,
 Till the black slime betray her as she crawls;
 If like a viper to the heart she wind,
 And leave the venom there she did not
 find;

What marvel that this hag of hatred works
 Eternal evil latent as she lurks,
 To make a Pandemonium where she dwells,
 And reign the Hecate of domestic hells?
 Skill'd by a touch to deepen scandal's tints
 With all the kind mendacity of hints,
 While mingling truth with falsehood, sneers
 with smiles,

A thread of candour with a web of wiles:
 A plain blunt show of briefly-spoken-seeming,
 To hide her bloodless heart's soul-harden'd
 scheming;

A lip of lies; a face form'd to conceal,
 And, without feeling, mock at all who feel:
 With a vile mask the Gorgon would dis-
 own,—

A cheek of parchment, and an eye of stone.
 Mark, how the channels of her yellow blood
 Ooze to her skin, and stagnate there to mud,
 Cased like the centipede in saffron mail,
 Or darker greenness of the scorpion's scale—
 (For drawn from reptiles only may we trace
 Congenial colours in that soul or face)—
 Look on her features! and behold her mind
 As in a mirror of itself defined:

Look on the picture! deem it not o'er-
 charged—

There is no trait which might not be en-
 larged:

Yet true to "Nature's journeymen," who
 made

This monster when their mistress left off
 trade—

This female dog-star of her little sky,
 Where all beneath her influence droop—or
 die.

Oh! wretch without a tear—without a
 thought,
 Save joy above the ruin thou hast wrought—
 The time shall come, nor long remote, when
 thou

Shalt feel far more than thou inflictest now;
 Feel for thy vile self-loving self in vain,
 And turn thee howling in unpitied pain.
 May the strong curse of crush'd affection
 light

Back on thy bosom with reflected blight!
 And make thee in thy leprosy of mind
 As loathsome to thyself as to mankind!

Till all thy self-thoughts curdle into hate,
 Black—as thy will for others would create:
 Till thy hard heart be calcined into dust,
 And thy soul welter in its hideous crust.
 Oh, may thy grave be sleepless as the bed,
 The widow'd conch of fire, that thou hast
 spread!

Then, when thou fain wouldst weary Heaven
 with prayer,

Look on thine earthly victims—and despair!
 Down to the dust!—and, as thou rott'st
 away,

Even worms shall perish on thy poisonous
 clay.

But for the love I bore, and still must bear,
 To her thy malice from all ties would tear—
 Thy name—thy human name—to every eye
 The climax of all scorn should hang on high,
 Exalted o'er thy less abhorr'd compeers—
 And festering in the infamy of years.

March 29, 1816.

ENDORSEMENT TO THE DEED OF SEPARATION.

IN THE APRIL OF 1816.

A YEAR ago, you swore, foud she!
 "To love, to honour," and so forth:
 Such was the vow you pledged to me,
 And here's exactly what 'tis worth.

STANZAS TO AUGUSTA.

I.

WHEN all around grew drear and dark,
 And reason half withheld her ray—
 And hope but shed a dying spark
 Which more misled my lonely way;

II.

In that deep midnight of the mind,
 And that internal strife of heart,
 When dreading to be deem'd too kind,
 The weak despair—the cold depart;

III.

When fortune changed—and love fled far,
And hatred's shafts flew thick and fast,
Thou wert the solitary star
Which rose and set not to the last.

IV.

Oh! blest be thine unbroken light!
That watch'd me as a seraph's eye,
And stood between me and the night,
For ever shining sweetly nigh.

V.

And when the cloud upon us came,
Which strove to blacken o'er thy ray—
Then purer spread its gentle flame,
And dash'd the darkness all away.

VI.

Still may thy spirit dwell on mine,
And teach it what to brave or brook—
There's more in one soft word of thine
Than in the world's defied rebuke.

VII.

Thou stood'st, as stands a lovely tree,
That still unbroke, though gently bent,
Still waves with fond fidelity
Its houghs above a monument.

VIII.

The winds might rend—the skies might pour,
But there thou wert—and still wouldst be
Devoted in the stormiest hour
To shed thy weeping leaves o'er me.

IX.

But thou and thine shall know no blight,
Whatever fate on me may fall;
For heaven in sunshine will requite
The kind—and thee the most of all.

X.

Then let the ties of baffled love
Be broken—thine will never break;
Thy heart can feel—but will not move;
Thy soul, though soft, will never shake.

XI.

And these, when all was lost beside,
Were found and still are fix'd in thee;—
And bearing still a breast so tried,
Earth is no desert—ev'n to me.

STANZAS TO AUGUSTA.

I.

THOUGH the day of my destiny's over,
And the star of my fate hath declined,
Thy soft heart refused to discover
The faults which so many could find;
Though thy soul with my grief was acquainted,
It shrunk not to share it with me,
And the love which my spirit hath painted
It never hath found but in *thee*.

II.

Then when nature around me is smiling,
The last smile which answers to mine,
I do not believe it beguiling,
Because it reminds me of thine;
And when winds are at war with the ocean,
As the breasts I believed in with me,
If their billows excite an emotion,
It is that they bear me from *thee*.

III.

Though the rock of my last hope is shiver'd,
And its fragments are sunk in the wave,
Though I feel that my soul is deliver'd
To pain—it shall not be its slave.
There is many a pang to pursue me:—
They may crush, but they shall not con-
temn;
They may torture, but shall not subdue me;
'Tis of *thee* that I think—not of them.

IV.

Though human, thou didst not deceive me,
Though woman, thou didst not forsake,
Though loved, thou forhoarest to grieve me,
Though slander'd, thou never couldst
shake;
Though trusted, thou didst not disclaim me,
Though parted, it was not to fly,
Though watchful, 't was not to defame me,
Nor, mute, that the world might belie.

V.

Yet I blame not the world, nor despise it,
Nor the war of the many with one;
If my soul was not fitted to prize it,
'T was folly not sooner to shun:
And if dearly that error hath cost me,
And more than I once could foresee,
I have found that, whatever it lost me,
It could not deprive me of *thee*.

VI.

From the wreck of the past, which hath
perish'd,
Thus much I at least may recall,
It hath taught me that what I most cherish'd
Deserved to be dearest of all:

In the desert a fountain is springing,
 In the wide waste there still is a tree,
 And a bird in the solitude singing,
 Which speaks to my spirit of thee.

July 24, 1816.

EPISTLE TO AUGUSTA.

I.

My sister! my sweet sister! if a name
 Dearer and purer were, it should be thine;
 Mountains and seas divide us, but I claim
 No tears, but tenderness to answer mine:
 Go where I will, to me thou art the same—
 A loved regret which I would not resign.
 There yet are two things in my destiny,—
 A world to roam through, and a home with
 thee.

II.

The first were nothing—had I still the last,
 It were the haven of my happiness;
 But other claims and other ties thou hast,
 And mine is not the wish to make them
 less.
 A strange doom is thy father's son's, and
 past
 Recalling, as it lies beyond redress;
 Reversed for him our grandsire's fate of
 yore,—
 He had no rest at sea, nor I on shore.

III.

If my inheritance of storms hath been
 In other elements, and on the rocks
 Of perils, overlook'd or unforeseen,
 I have sustain'd my share of worldly shocks,
 The fault was mine; nor do I seek to
 screen
 My errors with defensive paradox;
 I have been cunning in mine overthrow,
 The careful pilot of my proper woe.

IV.

Mine were my faults, and mine be their
 reward.
 My whole life was a contest, since the day
 That gave me being, gave me that which
 marr'd
 The gift,—a fate, or will, that walk'd
 astray;
 And I at times have found the struggle
 hard,
 And thought of shaking off my bonds of
 clay:
 But now I fain would for a time survive,
 If but to see what next can well arrive.

V.

Kingdoms and empires in my little day
 I have outlived, and yet I am not old;
 And when I look on this, the petty spray
 Of my own years of trouble, which have
 roll'd
 Like a wild bay of breakers, melts away:
 Something—I know not what—does still
 uphold
 A spirit of slight patience;—not in vain,
 Even for its own sake, do we purchase pain.

VI.

Perhaps the workings of defiance stir
 Within me—or perhaps a cold despair,
 Brought on when ills habitually recur,—
 Perhaps a kinder clime, or purer air,
 (For even to this may change of soul refer,
 And with light armour we may learn to
 bear,)
 Have taught me a strange quiet, which
 was not
 The chief companion of a calmer lot.

VII.

I feel almost at times as I have felt
 In happy childhood; trees, and flowers,
 and brooks,
 Which do remember me of where I dwelt
 Ere my young mind was sacrificed to books,
 Come as of yore upon me, and can melt
 My heart with recognition of their looks;
 And even at moments I could think I see
 Some living thing to love—but none like
 thee.

VIII.

Here are the Alpine landscapes which
 create
 A fund for contemplation;—to admire
 Is a brief feeling of a trivial date;
 But something worthier do such scenes
 inspire:
 Here to be lonely is not desolate,
 For much I view which I could most desire,
 And, above all, a lake I can behold
 Lovelier, not dearer, than our own of old.

IX.

Oh that thou wert but with me!—but I
 grow
 The fool of my own wishes, and forget
 The solitude which I have vaunted so
 Has lost its praise in this but one regret;
 There may be others which I less may
 show;—
 I am not of the plaintive mood, and yet
 I feel an ebb in my philosophy,
 And the tide rising in my alter'd eye.

X.

I did remind thee of our own dear Lake,
By the old Hall which may be mine no more.
Leman's is fair; but think not I forsake
The sweet remembrance of a dearer shore:
Sad havoc Time must with my memory
make,

Ere *that* or *thou* can fade these eyes before;
Though, like all things which I have loved,
they are
Resign'd for ever, or divided far.

XI.

The world is all before me; I but ask
Of Nature that with which she will com-
ply—

It is but in her summer's sun to bask,
To mingle with the quiet of her sky,
To see her gentle face without a mask,
And never gaze on it with apathy.
She was my early friend, and now shall be
My sister—till I look again on thee.

XII.

I can reduce all feelings but this one;
And that I would not;—for at length I see
Such scenes as those wherein my life
began.

The earliest—even the only paths for me—
Had I but sooner learnt the crowd to shun,
I had been better than I now can be;
The passions which have torn me would
have slept;
I had not suffer'd, and *thou* hadst not wept.

XIII.

With false Ambition what had I to do?
Little with Love, and least of all with
Fame;

And yet they came unsought, and with me
grew,
And made me all which they can make—a
name.

Yet this was not the end I did pursue;
Surely I once beheld a nobler aim.
But all is over—I am one the more
To baffled millions which have gone before.

XIV.

And for the future, this world's future may
From me demand but little of my care;
I have outlived myself by many a day;
Having survived so many things that were;
My years have been no slumber, but the
prey

Of ceaseless vigils; for I had the share
Of life which might have fill'd a century,
Before its fourth in time had pass'd me by.

XV.

And for the remnant which may be to come
I am content; and for the past I feel
Not thankless,—for within the crowded sum
Of struggles, happiness at times would
steal,

And for the present, I would not benumb
My feelings further.—Nor shall I conceal
That with all this I still can look around,
And worship Nature with a thought profound.

XVI.

For thee, my own sweet sister, in thy heart
I know myself secure, as thou in mine;
We were and are—I am, even as thou art—
Beings who ne'er each other can resign;
It is the same, together or apart,
From life's commencement to its slow de-
cline

We are entwined—let death come slow or
fast,

The tie which bound the first endures the
last!

THE DREAM.

I.

OUR life is two-fold: Sleep hath its own
world,

A boundary between the things misnamed
Death and existence: Sleep hath its own
world,

And a wide realm of wild reality.
And dreams in their development have breath,
And tears, and tortures, and the touch of joy;
They leave a weight upon our waking
thoughts,

They take a weight from off our waking toils,
They do divide our being; they become
A portion of ourselves as of our time,
And look like heralds of eternity;
They pass like spirits of the past,—they speak
Like Sibyls of the future: they have power—
The tyranny of pleasure and of pain;
They make us what we were not—what they
will,

And shake us with the vision that's gone by,
The dread of vanish'd shadows—Are they so?
Is not the past all shadow?—What are they?
Creations of the mind?—The mind can make
Substance, and people planets of its own
With beings brighter than have been, and
give

A breath to forms which can outlive all flesh.
I would recall a vision which I dream'd
Perchance in sleep—for in itself a thought,
A slumbering thought, is capable of years,
And curdles a long life into one hour.

II.

I saw two beings in the hues of youth
 Standing upon a hill, a gentle hill,
 Green and of mild declivity, the last
 As 'twere the cape of a long ridge of such,
 Save that there was no sea to lave its base,
 But a most living landscape, and the wave
 Of woods and corn-fields, and the abodes of
 men

Scatter'd at intervals, and wreathing smoke
 Arising from such rustic roofs;—the hill
 Was crown'd with a peculiar diadem
 Of trees, in circular array, so fix'd,
 Not by the sport of nature, but of man:
 These two, a maiden and a youth, were there
 Gazing—the one on all that was beneath
 Fair as herself—but the boy gazed on her;
 And both were young, and one was beautiful:
 And both were young—yet not alike in youth.
 As the sweet moon on the horizon's verge,
 The maid was on the eve of womanhood;
 The boy had fewer summers, but his heart
 Had far outgrown his years, and to his eye
 There was but one beloved face on earth,
 And that was shining on him: he had look'd
 Upon it till it could not pass away;
 He had no breath, no being, but in hers;
 She was his voice; he did not speak to her,
 But trembled on her words; she was his
 sight,

For his eye follow'd hers, and saw with hers,
 Which colour'd all his objects:—he had ceased
 To live within himself; she was his life,
 The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
 Which terminated all: upon a tone,
 A touch of hers, his blood would ebb and flow,
 And his cheek change tempestuously—his
 heart

Unknowing of its cause of agony.
 But she in these fond feelings had no share:
 Her sighs were not for him; to her he was
 Even as a brother—but no more; 'twas
 much,

For brotherless she was, save in the name
 Her infant friendship had bestow'd on him;
 Herself the solitary scion left
 Of a time-honour'd race.—It was a name
 Which pleased him, and yet pleased him not
 —and why?

Time taught him a deep answer—when she
 loved

Another; even *now* she loved another,
 And on the summit of that hill she stood
 Looking afar if yet her lover's steed
 Kept pace with her expectancy, and flew.

III.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
 There was an ancient mansion, and before

Its walls there was a steed caparison'd:
 Within an antique Oratory stood
 The Boy of whom I spake;—he was alone,
 And pale, and pacing to and fro: anon
 He sat him down, and seized a pen, and traced
 Words which I could not guess of; then he
 lean'd

His bow'd head on his hands, and shook as
 'twere

With a convulsion—then arose again,
 And with his teeth and quivering hands did
 tear

What he had written, but he shed no tears,
 And he did calm himself, and fix his brow
 Into a kind of quiet: as he paused,
 The Lady of his love re-entered there;
 She was serene and smiling then, and yet
 She knew she was by him beloved,—she
 knew,

For quickly comes such knowledge, that his
 heart

Was darken'd with her shadow, and she saw
 That he was wretched, but she saw not all.
 He rose, and with a cold and gentle grasp
 He took her hand; a moment o'er his face
 A tablet of unutterable thoughts
 Was traced, and then it faded, as it came;
 He dropp'd the hand he held, and with slow
 steps

Retired, but not as bidding her adieu,
 For they did part with mutual smiles; he
 pass'd

From out the massy gate of that old Hall,
 And mounting on his steed he went his way;
 And ne'er repass'd that hoary threshold more.

IV.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
 The Boy was sprung to manhood: in the
 wilds

Of fiery climes he made himself a home,
 And his soul drank their sunbeams: he was
 girl

With strange and dusky aspects; he was not
 Himself like what he had been; on the sea
 And on the shore he was a wanderer:
 There was a mass of many images
 Crowded like waves upon me, but he was
 A part of all; and in the last he lay
 Reposing from the noontide sultriness,
 Couch'd among fallen columns, in the shade
 Of ruin'd walls that had survived the names
 Of those who rear'd them; by his sleeping side
 Stood camels grazing, and some goodly steeds
 Were fasten'd near a fountain; and a man
 Clad in a flowing garb did watch the while,
 While many of his tribe slumber'd around:
 And they were canopied by the blue sky,
 So cloudless, clear, and purely beautiful,
 That God alone was to be seen in heaven.

V.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
 The Lady of his love was wed with One
 Who did not love her better :—in her home,
 A thousand leagues from his,—her native
 home,
 She dwelt, begirt with growing Infancy,
 Daughters and sons of Beauty,—but behold !
 Upon her face there was the tint of grief,
 The settled shadow of an inward strife,
 And an unquiet drooping of the eye,
 As if its lid were charged with unshed tears.
 What could her grief be?—she had all she
 loved,
 And he who had so loved her was not there
 To trouble with bad hopes, or evil wish,
 Or ill-repress'd affliction, her pure thoughts.
 What could her grief be?—she had loved
 him not,
 Nor given him cause to deem himself be-
 loved,
 Nor could he be a part of that which prey'd
 Upon her mind—a spectre of the past.

VI.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
 The Wanderer was return'd.—I saw him
 stand
 Before an Altar—with a gentle bride;
 Her face was fair, but was not that which
 made
 The Starlight of his Boyhood ;—as he stood
 Even at the altar, o'er his brow there came
 The self-same aspect, and the quivering
 shock
 That in the antique Oratory shook
 His bosom in its solitude ; and then—
 As in that hour—a moment o'er his face
 The tablet of unutterable thoughts
 Was traced,—and then it faded as it came,
 And he stood calm and quiet, and he spoke
 The fitting vows, but heard not his own
 words ;
 And all things reel'd around him ; he could see
 Not that which was, nor that which should
 have been—
 But the old mansion, and the accustom'd hall,
 And the remember'd chambers, and the place,
 The day, the hour, the sunshine, and the
 shade,
 All things pertaining to that place and hour,
 And her who was his destiny,—came back
 And thrust themselves between him and the
 light ;
 What business had they there at such a time ?

VII.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
 The Lady of his love :—Oh ! she was changed

As by the sickness of the soul ; her mind
 Had wander'd from its dwelling, and her eyes
 They had not their own lustre, but the look
 Which is not of the earth ; she was become
 The queen of a fantastic realm ; her thoughts
 Were combinations of disjointed things ;
 And forms impalpable and unperceived
 Of others' sight familiar were to hers.
 And this the world calls frenzy ; but the wise
 Have a far deeper madness, and the glance
 Of melancholy is a fearful gift ;
 What is it but the telescope of truth ?
 Which strips the distance of its fantasies,
 And brings life near in utter nakedness,
 Making the cold reality too real !

VIII.

A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
 The Wanderer was alone as heretofore,
 The beings which surrounded him were gone,
 Or were at war with him ; he was a mark
 For blight and desolation, compass'd round
 With Hatred and Contention ; Pain was mix'd
 In all which was served up to him, until,
 Like to the Pontic monarch of old days,
 He fed on poisons, and they had no power,
 But were a kind of nutriment ; he lived
 Through that which had been death to many
 men,
 And made him friends of mountains : with
 the stars
 And the quick Spirit of the Universe
 He held his dialogues ; and they did teach
 To him the magic of their mysteries ;
 To him the book of Night was open'd wide,
 And voices from the deep abyss reveal'd
 A marvel and a secret—Be it so.

IX.

My dream was past ; it had no further change.
 It was of a strange order, that the doom
 Of these two creatures should be thus traced
 out
 Almost like a reality—the one
 To end in madness—both in misery.

July, 1816.

LINES ON HEARING THAT LADY
 BYRON WAS ILL.

ANN thou wert sad—yet I was not with thee ;
 And thou wert sick, and yet I was not near ;
 Methought that joy and health alone could be
 Where I was *not*—and pain and sorrow here !
 And is it thus ?—it is as I foretold,
 And shall be more so ; for the mind recoils
 Upon itself, and the wreck'd heart lies cold,
 While heaviness collects the shatter'd
 spoils.

It is not in the storm nor in the strife
 We feel benumb'd, and wish to be no more,
 But in the after-silence on the shore,
 When all is lost, except a little life.

I am too well avenged!—but 'twas my right;
 Whate'er my sins might be, *thou wert not sent*

To be the Nemesis who should requite—
 Nor did Heaven choose so near an instrument.

Mercy is for the merciful!—if thou
 Hast been of such, 't will be accorded now.
 Thy nights are banish'd from the realms of
 sleep!—

Yes! they may flatter thee, but thou shalt
 feel

A hollow agony which will not heal,
 For thou art pillow'd on a curse too deep;
 Thou hast sown in my sorrow, and must reap
 The bitter harvest in a woe as real!

I have had many foes, but none like thee;
 For 'gainst the rest myself I could defend,
 And be avenged, or turn them into friend;
 But thou in safe implacability
 Hadst nought to dread—in thy own weakness
 shielded,

And in my love, which hath but too much
 yielded,
 And spared, for thy sake, some I should
 not spare;

And thus upon the world—trust in thy truth,
 And the wild fame of my ungovern'd youth—
 On things that were not, and on things that
 are—

Even upon such a basis hast thou built
 A monument, whose cement hath been guilt!
 The moral Clytemnestra of thy lord,
 And hew'd down, with an unsuspected
 sword,

Fame, peace, and hope—and all the better
 life,

Which, but for this cold treason of thy
 heart,

Might still have risen from out the grave of
 strife,

And found a nobler duty than to part.

But of thy virtues didst thou make a vice,
 Trafficking with them in a purpose cold,

For present anger, and for future gold—
 And buying other's grief at any price.

And thus once enter'd into crooked ways,
 The early truth, which was thy proper praise,
 Did not still walk beside thee—but at times,
 And with a breast unknowing its own crimes,
 Deceit, averments incompatible,
 Equivocations, and the thoughts which dwell

In Janus-spirits—the significant eye
 Which learns to lie with silence—the pretext
 Of prudence, with advantages annex'd—

The acquiescence in all things which tend,
 No matter how, to the desired end—

All found a place in thy philosophy.

The means were worthy, and the end is
 won—

I would not do by thee as thou hast done!

September, 1816.

DARKNESS.

I HAD a dream, which was not all a dream.
 The bright sun was extinguish'd, and the
 stars

Did wander darkling in the eternal space,
 Rayless, and pathless, and the icy earth
 Swung blind and blackening in the moonless
 air;

Morn came and went—and came, and brought
 no day,
 And men forgot their passions in the dread
 Of this their desolation; and all hearts

Were chill'd into a selfish prayer for light:
 And they did live by watchfires—and the
 thrones,

The palaces of crowned kings—the huts,
 The habitations of all things which dwell,
 Were burnt for beacons; cities were con-
 sumed;

And men were gather'd round their blazing
 homes

To look once more into each other's face;
 Happy were those who dwelt within the eye
 Of the volcanos, and their mountain-torch:
 A fearful hope was all the world contain'd;
 Forests were set on fire—but hour by hour
 They fell and faded—and the crackling
 trunks

Extinguish'd with a crash—and all was
 black.

The brows of men by the despairing light
 Wore an unearthly aspect, as by fits
 The flashes fell upon them; some lay down
 And hid their eyes and wept; and some did
 rest

Their chins upon their clenched hands, and
 smiled;

And others hurried to and fro, and fed
 Their funeral piles with fuel, and look'd up
 With mad disquietude on the dull sky,
 The pall of a past world; and then again
 With curses cast them down upon the dust,
 And gnash'd their teeth and howl'd: the wild
 birds shriek'd

And, terrified, did flutter on the ground,
 And flap their useless wings; the wildest
 brutes

Came tame and tremulous; and vipers crawl'd
 And twined themselves among the multitude,
 Hissing, but stingless—they were slain for
 food!

And War, which for a moment was no more,

Did glut himself again :—a meal was hought
With blood, and each sate sullenly apart
Gorging himself in gloom : no love was left ;
All earth was but one thought—and that was death

Immediate and inglorious ; and the pang
Of famine fed upon all entrails—men
Died, and their bones were tombless as their
flesh ;

The meagre by the meagre were devour'd,
Even dogs assail'd their masters, all save one,

And he was faithful to a corse, and kept
The birds and beasts and famish'd men at bay,

Till hunger clung them, or the dropping dead
Lured their lank jaws ; himself sought out
no food,

But with a piteous and perpetual moan,
And a quick desolate cry, licking the hand
Which answer'd not with a caress—he died.

The crowd was famish'd by degrees ; but two
Of an enormous city did survive,

And they were enemies : they met beside
The dying embers of an altar-place

Where had been heap'd a mass of holy things
For an unholy usage ; they raked up,
And shivering scraped with their cold skeleton
hands

The feeble ashes, and their feeble breath
Blew for a little life, and made a flame
Which was a mockery ; then they lifted up
Their eyes as it grew lighter, and beheld
Each other's aspects—saw, and shriek'd, and
died—

Even of their mutual hideousness they died,
Unknowing who he was upon whose brow
Famine had written Fiend. The world was
void,

The populous and the powerful was a lump,
Seasonless, herbless, treeless, manless, life-
less,

A lump of death—a chaos of hard clay.
The rivers, lakes, and ocean all stood still,
And nothing stirr'd within their silent depths ;
Ships sailorless lay rotting on the sea,
And their masts fell down piecemeal : as they
dropp'd

They slept on the abyss without a surge—
The waves were dead ; the tides were in their
grave,

The moon, their mistress, had expired before ;
The winds were wither'd in the stagnant
air,

And the clouds perish'd ; Darkness had no
need

Of aid from them—She was the Universe.

Diodati, July, 1816.

MONODY ON THE DEATH

OF

THE RIGHT HON. R. B. SHERIDAN.

SPOKEN AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

WHEN the last sunshine of expiring day
In summer's twilight weeps itself away,
Who hath not felt the softness of the hour
Sink on the heart, as dew along the flower ?
With a pure feeling which absorbs and awes
While Nature makes that melancholy pause,
Her breathing moment on the bridge where
Time

Of light and darkness forms an arch sublime,
Who hath not shared that calm, so still and
deep,

The voiceless thought which would not speak
but weep,

A holy concord, and a bright regret,
A glorious sympathy with suns that set ?
'Tis not harsh sorrow, but a tenderer woe,
Nameless, but dear to gentle hearts below,
Felt without bitterness, but full and clear,
A sweet dejection, a transparent tear,
Unmix'd with worldly grief or selfish stain,
Shed without shame, and secret without pain.

Even as the tenderness that hour instills
When Summer's day declines along the hills.
So feels the fulness of our heart and eyes
When all of Genius which can perish dies.
A mighty Spirit is eclipsed—a Power
Hath pass'd from day to darkness—to whose
hour

Of light no likeness is bequeath'd—no name,
Focus at once of all the rays of Fame!
The flash of Wit, the bright Intelligence,
The beam of Song, the blaze of Eloquence,
Set with their Sun, but still have left behind
The enduring produce of immortal Mind ;
Fruits of a genial morn, and glorious noon,
A deathless part of him who died too soon,
But small that portion of the wondrous whole,
These sparkling segments of that circling soul,
Which all embraced, and lighten'd over all,
To cheer, to pierce, to please, or to appal.
From the charm'd council to the festive board,
Of human feelings the unbounded lord ;
In whose acclaim the loftiest voices vied,
The praised, the proud, who made his praise
their pride.

When the loud cry of trampled Hindostan
Arose to Heaven in her appeal from man,
His was the thunder, his the avenging rod,
The wrath—the delegated voice of God!
Which shook the nations through his lips,
and blazed

Till vanquish'd senates trembled as they
praised.

And here, oh! here, where yet all young
and warm,
The gay creations of his spirit charm,
The matchless dialogue, the deathless wit,
Which knew not what it was to intermit;
The glowing portraits, fresh from life, that
bring
Home to our hearts the truth from which
they spring;
These wondrous beings of his fancy, wrought
To fulness by the fiat of his thought,
Here in their first abode you still may meet,
Bright with the hues of his Promethean heat;
A halo of the light of other days,
Which still the splendour of its orb betrays.

But should there be to whom the fatal
blight
Of failing Wisdom yields a base delight,
Men who exult when minds of heavenly tone
Jar in the music which was born their own,
Still let them pause—ah! little do they know
That what to them seem'd Vice might be but
Wee.

Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze
Is fix'd for ever to detract or praise;
Repose denies her requiem to his name,
And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame.
The secret enemy whose sleepless eye
Stands sentinel, accuser, judge, and spy,
The foe, the fool, the jealous, and the vain,
The envious who hut breathe in others' pain,
Behold the host! delighting to deprave,
Who track the steps of Glory to the grave,
Watch every fault that daring Genius owes
Half to the ardour which its birth bestows,
Distort the truth, accumulate the lie,
And pile the pyramid of Calumny!
These are his portion—but if join'd to these
Gaunt Poverty should league with deep

Disease,
If the high Spirit must forget to soar,
And stoop to strive with Misery at the door,
To soothe the Indignity—and face to face
Meet sordid Rage, and wrestle with Disgrace,
To find in Hope but the renew'd caress,
The serpent-fold of further Faithlessness:—
If such may be the ills which men assail,
What marvel if at last the mightiest fail?
Breasts to whom all the strength of feeling
given
Bear hearts electric—charged with fire from
Heaven,
Black with the rude collision, inly torn,
By clouds surrounded, and on whirlwinds
borne,
Driven o'er the lowering atmosphere that
nurst
Thoughts which have turn'd to thunder—
scorch, and burst.

But far from us and from our mimic scene
Such things should be—if such have ever
been;
Ours be the gentler wish, the kinder task,
To give the tribute Glory need not ask,
To mourn the vanish'd beam, and add our
mite
Of praise in payment of a long delight.
Ye Orators! whom yet our councils yield,
Mourn for the veteran Hero of your field!
The worthy rival of the wondrous *Three!*
Whose words were sparks of Immortality!
Ye Bards! to whom the Drama's muse is
dear,
He was your Master—emulate him *here!*
Ye men of wit and social eloquence!
He was your brother—bear his ashes hence!
While Powers of mind almost of boundless
range,
Complete in kind, as various in their change,
While Eloquence, Wit, Poesy, and Mirth,
That humbler Harmonist of care on Earth,
Survive within our souls—while lives our
sense
Of pride in Merit's proud pre-eminence,
Long shall we seek his likeness, long in vain,
And turn to all of him which may remain,
Sighing that nature form'd but one such man,
And broke the die—in moulding Sheridan!
Diodati. July 17, 1816.

CHURCHILL'S GRAVE;

A FACT LITERALLY RENDERED.

I STOOD beside the grave of him who blazed
The comet of a season, and I saw
The humblest of all sepulchres, and gazed
With not the less of sorrow and of awe
On that neglected turf and quiet stone,
With name no clearer than the names un-
known,
Which lay unread around it; and I ask'd
The Gardener of that ground, why it might
be
That for this plant strangers his memory
task'd,
Through the thick deaths of half a century?
And thus he answer'd—“Well, I do not know
Why frequent travellers turn to pilgrims so;
He died before my day of Sextonship,
And I had not the digging of this grave.”
And is this all? I thought—and do we rip
The veil of Immortality, and crave
I know not what of honour and of light
Through unborn ages, to endure this blight,
So soon, and so successful? As I said,
The Architect of all on which we tread,
For Earth is but a tombstone, did essay
To extricate remembrance from the clay,

Whose minglings might confuse a Newton's thought,

Were it not that all life must end in one,
Of which we are but dreamers;—as he caught,

As 't were the twilight of a former Sun,
Thus spoke he,—“ I believe the man of whom
You wot, who lies in this selected tomb,
Was a most famous writer in his day,
And therefore travellers step from out their way

To pay him honour,—and myself whate'er
Your honour pleases : ”—then most pleased
I shook

From out my pocket's avaricious nook
Some certain coins of silver, which as 't were
Perforce I gave this man, though I could spare

So much but inconveniently :—Ye smile,
I see ye, ye profane ones ! all the while,
Because my homely phrase the truth would tell.

You are the fools, not I—for I did dwell
With a deep thought, and with a soften'd eye,
On that Old Sexton's natural homily,
In which there was Obscurity and Fame—
The Glory and the Nothing of a Name.

Diodati, 1816.

PROMETHEUS.

I.

TITAN ! to whose immortal eyes

The sufferings of mortality,
Seen in their sad reality,

Were not as things that gods despise ;

What was thy pity's recompense ?

A silent suffering, and intense ;

The rock, the vulture, and the chain,

All that the proud can feel of pain,

The agony they do not show,

The suffocating sense of woe,

Which speaks but in its loneliness,

And thou is jealous lest the sky

Should have a listener, nor will sigh

Until its voice is echoless.

II.

Titau ! to thee the strife was given

Between the suffering and the will,

Which torture where they cannot kill ;

And the inexorable Heaven,

And the deaf tyranny of Fate,

The ruling principle of Hate,

Which for its pleasure doth create

The things it may annihilate,

Refused thee even the boon to die :

The wretched gift eternity

Was thine—and thou hast borne it well.

All that the Thunderer wrung from thee

Was but the menace which flung back
On him the torments of thy rack ;
The fate thou didst so well foresee,
But would not to appease him tell ;
And in thy Silence was his Sentence,
And in his Soul a vain repentance,
And evil dread so ill dissembled,
That in his hand the lightnings trembled.

III.

Thy Godlike crime was to be kind,

To render with thy precepts less

The sum of human wretchedness,

And strengthen Man with his own mind ;

But baffled as thou wert from high,

Still in thy patient energy,

In the endurance, and repulse

Of thine impenetrable Spirit,

Which Earth and Heaven could not convulse,

A mighty lesson we inherit :

Thou art a symbol and a sign

To Mortals of their fate and force ;

Like thee, Man is in part divine,

A troubled stream from a pure source ;

And Man in portions can foresee

His own funereal destiny ;

His wretchedness, and his resistance,

And his sad unallied existence :

To which his Spirit may oppose

Itself—and equal to all woes,

And a firm will, and a deep sense,

Which even in torture can descry

Its own concenter'd recompense,

Triumphant where it dares defy,

And making Death a Victory.

Diodati, July, 1816.

A FRAGMENT.

COULD I remount the river of my years

To the first fountain of our smiles and tears,

I would not trace again the stream of hours

Between their outworn banks of wither'd
flowers,

But bid it flow as now—until it glides

Into the number of the nameless tides.

What is this Death ?—a quiet of the heart ?

The whole of that of which we are a part ?

For life is but a vision—what I see

Of all which lives alone is life to me,

And being so—the absent are the dead,

Who haunt us from tranquillity, and spread

A dreary shroud around us, and invest

With sad remembrances our hours of rest.

The absent are the dead—for they are cold,

And ne'er can he what once we did behold ;

And they are changed, and cheerless,—or if
yet

The unforgotten do not all forget,

Since thus divided—equal must it be
If the deep barrier be of earth, or sea;
It may be both—but one day end it must
In the dark union of insensate dust.

The under-earth inhabitants—are they
But mingled millions decomposed to clay?
The ashes of a thousand ages spread
Wherever man has trodden or shall tread?
Or do they in their silent cities dwell
Each in his incommunicative cell?
Or have they their own language? and a
sense

Of breathless being?—darken'd and intense
As midnight in her solitude?—Oh Earth!
Where are the past?—and wherefore had they
birth?

The dead are thy inheritors—and we
But bubbles on thy surface; and the key
Of thy profundity is in the grave,
The ebon portal of thy peopled cave,
Where I would walk in spirit, and behold
Our elements resolved to things untold,
And fathom hidden wenders, and explore
The essence of great bosoms now no more.

Diodati, July, 1816.

SONNET TO LAKE LEMAN.

ROUSSEAU—Voltaire—our Gibbon—and De
Staël—

Leman! these names are worthy of thy
shore,

Thy shore of names like these! wert thou
no mere

Their memory thy remembrance would re-
call:

To them thy banks were lovely as to all,
But they have made them lovelier, for the
lore

Of mighty minds doth bellow in the core
Of human hearts the ruin of a wall

Where dwelt the wise and wondrous; but
by thee

How much more, Lake of Beauty! do we feel,
In sweetly gliding o'er thy crystal sea,

The wild glow of that not ungentle zeal,
Which of the heirs of immortality

Is prond, and makes the breath of glory real!
Diodati, July, 1816.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

I.

BRIGHT be the place of thy soul!
No lovelier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control,
In the orbs of the blessed to shine.

On earth thou wert all but divine,
As thy soul shall immortally be;
And our sorrow may cease to repine
When we knew that thy God is with thee.

II.

Light be the turf of thy tomb!
May its verdure like emeralds be!
There should not be the shadow of gloom
In aught that reminds us of thee.
Young flowers and an evergreen tree
May spring from the spot of thy rest:
But nor cypress nor yew let us see;
For why should we mourn for the blest?

A VERY MOURNFUL BALLAD ON THE SIEGE AND CONQUEST OF ALHAMA,

*Which, in the Arabic language, is to the
following purport.*

I.

THE Moorish King rides up and down,
Through Granada's royal town;
From Elvira's gate to those
Of Bivarambla on he goes.
Woe is me, Alhama!

II.

Letters to the monarch tell
How Alhama's city fell:
In the fire the scroll he threw,
And the messenger he slew.
Woe is me, Alhama!

III.

He quits his mule, and mounts his horse,
And through the street directs his course;
Through the street of Zacatin
To the Alhambra spurring in.
Woe is me, Alhama!

IV.

When the Alhambra walls he gain'd,
On the moment he ordain'd
That the trumpet straight should sound
With the silver clarion round.
Woe is me, Alhama!

V.

And when the hollow drums of war
Beat the loud alarm afar,
That the Moors of town and plain
Might answer to the martial strain.
Woe is me, Alhama!

VI.

Then the Moors, by this aware,
That bloody Mars recall'd them there,
One by one, and two by two,
To a mighty squadron grew.

Woe is me, Alhama!

VII.

Out then spake an aged Moor
In these words the king before,
"Wherefore call on us, oh King?
What may mean this gathering?"

Woe is me, Alhama!

VIII.

"Friends! ye have, alas! to know
Of a most disastrous blow;
That the Christians, stern and bold,
Have obtain'd Alhama's hold."

Woe is me, Alhama!

IX.

Out then spake old Alfaqui,
With his beard so white to see,
"Good King! thou art justly served,
Good King! this thou hast deserved."

Woe is me, Alhama!

X.

"By thee were slain, in evil hour,
The Abencerrage, Granada's flower;
And strangers were received by thee
Of Cordova the Chivalry."

Woe is me, Alhama!

XI.

"And for this, oh King! is sent
On thee a double chastisement:
Thee and thine, thy crown and realm,
One last wreck shall overwhelm."

Woe is me, Alhama!

XII.

"He who holds no laws in awe,
He must perish by the law;
And Granada must be won,
And thyself with her undone."

Woe is me, Alhama!

XIII.

Fire flash'd from out the old Moor's eyes,
The Monarch's wrath began to rise,
Because he answer'd, and because
He spake exceeding wall of laws.

Woe is me, Alhama!

XIV.

"There is no law to say such things
As may disgust the ear of kings:"—
Thus, snorting with his choler, said
The Moorish King, and doom'd him dead.

Woe is me, Alhama!

XV.

Moor Alfaqui! Moor Alfaqui!
Though thy heard so hoary be,
The King hath sent to have thee seized,
For Alhama's loss displeas'd.

Woe is me, Alhama!

XVI.

And to fix thy head upon
High Alhambra's loftiest stone;
That this for thee should be the law,
And others tremble when they saw.

Woe is me, Alhama!

XVII.

"Cavalier, and man of worth!
Let these words of mine go forth!
Let the Moorish Monarch know,
That to him I nothing owe."

Woe is me, Alhama!

XVIII.

"But on my soul Alhama weighs,
And on my inmost spirit preys;
And if the King his land hath lost,
Yet others may have lost the most."

Woe is me, Alhama!

XIX.

"Sires have lost their children, wives
Their lords, and valiant men their lives!
One what best his love might claim
Hath lost, another wealth, or fame."

Woe is me, Alhama!

XX.

"I lost a damsel in that hour,
Of all the land the loveliest flower;
Doubloons a hundred I would pay,
And think her ransom cheap that day."

Woe is me, Alhama!

XXI.

And as these things the old Moor said,
They sever'd from the trunk his head;
And to the Alhambra's wall with speed
'T was carried, as the King decreed.

Woe is me, Alhama!

XXII.

And men and infants therein weep
 Their loss, so heavy and so deep;
 Granada's ladies, all she rears
 Within her walls, burst into tears.
 Woe is me, Alhama!

XXIII.

And from the windows o'er the walls
 The sable web of mourning falls;
 The King weeps as a woman o'er
 His loss, for it is much and sore.
 Woe is me, Alhama!

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

I.

THEY say that Hope is happiness;
 But genuine Love must prize the past,
 And Memory wakes the thoughts that bless:
 They rose the first—they set the last;

II.

And all that Memory loves the most
 Was once our only Hope to be,
 And all that Hope adored and lost
 Hath melted into Memory.

III.

Alas! it is delusion all:
 The future cheats us from afar,
 Nor can we be what we recall,
 Nor dare we think on what we are.

TRANSLATION FROM VITTORELLI.

ON A NUN.

Sonnet composed in the name of a father, whose daughter had recently died shortly after her marriage; and addressed to the father of her who had lately taken the veil.

Of two fair virgins, modest, though admired,
 Heaven made us happy; and now, wretched
 sires,
 Heaven for a nobler doom their worth
 desires,
 And gazing upon *either, both* required.
 Mine, while the torch of Hymen newly fired
 Becomes extinguish'd, soon—too soon—
 expires:
 But thine, within the closing grate retired,
 Eternal captive, to her God aspires.

But *thou* at least from out the jealous door,
 Which shuts between your never-meeting
 eyes,
 May'st hear her sweet and pious voice once
 more:
 I to the marble, where *my* daughter lies,
 Rush,—the swollen flood of bitterness I pour,
 And knock, and knock, and knock—but
 none replies.

ON THE BUST OF HELEN BY CANOVA.

In this beloved marble view,
 Above the works and thoughts of man,
 What Nature *could*, but *would not*, do,
 And Beauty and Canova *can*!
 Beyond imagination's power,
 Beyond the Bard's defeated art,
 With immortality her dower,
 Behold the *Helen of the heart*!
 November, 1816.

SONG FOR THE LUDDITES.

I.

As the Liberty lads o'er the sea
 Bought their freedom, and cheaply, with
 blood,
 So we, boys, we
 Will *die* fighting, or *live* free,
 And down with all kings but King Ludd!

II.

When the web that we weave is complete,
 And the shuttle exchanged for the sword,
 We will fling the winding sheet
 O'er the despot at our feet,
 And dye it deep in the gore he has pour'd.

III.

Though black as his heart its hue,
 Since his veins are corrupted to mud,
 Yet this is the dew
 Which the tree shall renew
 Of Liberty, planted by Ludd!
 December, 1816.

VERSICLES.

I READ the "Christabel;"
 Very well:
 I read the "Missionary;"
 Pretty—very:
 I tried at "Ilderim;"
 Ahem!
 I read a sheet of "Marg'ret of Anjou;"
 Can you?

I turn'd a page of Scott's "Waterloo;"
 Pooh! pooh!
 I look'd at Wordsworth's milk-white
 "Rylstone Doe;"
 Hillo!
 &c. &c. &c. *March, 1817.*

SO, WE'LL GO NO MORE A ROVING.

I.

So, we'll go no more a roving
 So late into the night,
 Though the heart be still as loving,
 And the moon be still as bright.

II.

For the sword outwears its sheath,
 And the soul wears out the breast,
 And the heart must pause to breathe,
 And love itself have rest.

III.

Though the night was made for loving,
 And the day returns too soon,
 Yet we'll go no more a roving
 By the light of the moon.

1817.

TO THOMAS MOORE.

WHAT are you doing now,
 Oh Thomas Moore?
 What are you doing now,
 Oh Thomas Moore?
 Sighing or suing now,
 Rhyming or wooing now,
 Billing or cooing now,
 Which, Thomas Moore?
 But the Carnival's coming,
 Oh Thomas Moore!
 The Carnival's coming,
 Oh Thomas Moore!
 Masking and humming,
 Fifeing and drumming,
 Guitarring and strumming,
 Oh Thomas Moore!

TO MR. MURRAY.

To hook the reader, you, John Murray,
 Have publish'd "Anjou's Margaret,"
 Which won't be sold off in a hurry
 (At least, it has not been as yet);
 And then, still further to bewilder 'em,
 Without remorse, you set up "Ilderim;"
 So mind you don't get into debt,
 Because as how, if you should fail,
 These books would be but baddish bail.

And mind you do *not* let escape
 These rhymes to Morning Post or Perry,
 Which would be *very* treacherous—*very*,
 And get me into such a scrape!
 For, firstly, I should have to sally,
 All in my little boat, against a *Galley*;
 And, should I chance to slay the Assyrian
 wight,
 Have next to combat with the female knight.
March 25, 1817.

TO THOMAS MOORE.

I.

My boat is on the shore,
 And my bark is on the sea;
 But, before I go, Tom Moore,
 Here's a double health to thee!

II.

Here's a sigh to those who love me,
 And a smile to those who hate;
 And, whatever sky's above me,
 Here's a heart for every fate.

III.

Though the ocean roar around me,
 Yet it still shall bear me on;
 Though a desert should surround me,
 It hath springs that may be won.

IV.

Were't the last drop in the well,
 As I gasp'd upon the brink,
 Ere my fainting spirit fell,
 'Tis to thee that I would drink.

V.

With that water, as 'tis wine,
 The libation I would pour
 Should be—peace with thine and mine,
 And a health to thee, Tom Moore.
July, 1817.

EPISTLE FROM MR. MURRAY TO
 DR. POLIDORI.

DEAR DOCTOR, I have read your play,
 Which is a good one in its way,—
 Purges the eyes and moves the bowels,
 And drenches handkerchiefs like towels
 With tears, that, in a flux of grief,
 Afford hysterical relief
 To shatter'd nerves and quicken'd pulses,
 Which your catastrophe convulses.
 I like your moral and machinery;
 Your plot, too, has such scope for scenery;

Your dialogue is apt and smart;
 The play's concoction full of art;
 Your hero raves, your heroine cries,
 All stab, and everybody dies.
 In short, your tragedy would be
 The very thing to hear and see:
 And for a piece of publication,
 If I decline on this occasion,
 It is not that I am not sensible
 To merits in themselves ostensible,
 But—and I grieve to speak it—plays
 Are drugs—mere drugs, sir—now-a-days.
 I had a heavy loss by "Mannel,"—
 Too lucky if it prove not annual,—
 And Sotheby, with his "Orestes,"
 (Which, by the by, the author's best is,)
 Has lain so very long on hand,
 That I despair of all demand.
 I've advertised, but see my books,
 Or only watch my shopman's looks;—
 Still Ivan, Ina, and such lumber,
 My back-shop glut, my shelves encumber.

There's Byron too, who once did better,
 Has sent me, folded in a letter,
 A sort of—it's no more a drama
 Than Darnley, Ivan, or Kehama:
 So alter'd since last year his pen is,
 I think he's lost his wits at Venice.
 In short, sir, what with one and t'other,
 I dare not venture on another.
 I write in haste; excuse each blunder;
 The coaches through the street so thunder!
 My room's so full—we've Gifford here
 Reading MS., with Hookham Frere,
 Pronouncing on the nouns and particles
 Of some of our forthcoming Articles.

The Quarterly—Ah, sir, if you
 Had but the genius to review!—
 A smart critique upon St. Heleoa,
 Or if you only would but tell in a
 Short compass what—but to resume:
 As I was saying, sir, the room—
 The room's so full of wits and bards,
 Crabbes, Campbells, Crokers, Freres, and
 Wards,
 And others, neither bards nor wits:—
 My humble tenement admits
 All persons in the dress of gent,
 From Mr. Hammond to Dog Dent.

A party dines with me to-day,
 All clever men, who make their way;
 Crabbe, Malcolm, Hamilton, and Chantrey,
 Are all partakers of my pantry.
 They're at this moment in discussion
 On poor De Staël's late dissolution.
 Her book, they say, was in advance—
 Pray Heaven, she tell the truth of France!

Thns run our time and tongues away;—
 But, to return, sir, to your play:
 Sorry, sir, but I cannot deal,
 Unless 't were acted by O'Neill;
 My hands so full, my head so busy,
 I'm almost dead, and always dizzy;
 And so, with endless truth and hurry,
 Dear Doctor, I am yours,

JOHN MURRAY.

August, 1817.

EPISTLE TO MR. MURRAY.

My dear Mr. Murray,
 You're in a damn'd hurry,
 To set up this ultimate Canto;
 But (if they don't rob us)
 You'll see Mr. Hobhouse
 Will bring it safe in his portmanteau.

For the Journal you hint of,
 As ready to print off,
 No doubt you do right to commend it;
 But as yet I have writ off
 The devil a bit of
 Our "Beppo:"—when copied, I'll send it.

Then you've . . . 's Tour,—
 No great things, to be sure,—
 You could hardly begin with a less work;
 For the pompos rascalion,
 Who don't speak Italian
 Nor French, must have scribbled by guess
 work.

You can make any loss up
 With "Spence" and his gossip,
 A work which must surely succeed;
 Then Queen Mary's Epistle-craft,
 With the new "Fytte" of "Whistlecraft,"
 Must make people purchase and read.

Then you've General Gordon,
 Who girded his sword on,
 To serve with a Muscovite master
 And help him to polish
 A nation so owlish,
 They thought shaving their beards a dis-
 aster.

For the man, "poor and shrewd,"
 With whom you'd conclude
 A compact without more delay,
 Perhaps some such pen is
 Still extant in Venice;
 But please, sir, to mention *your pay*.
 Venice, January 8, 1818.

TO MR. MURRAY.

STRAHAN, Tonson, Lintot of the times,
Patron and publisher of rhymes,
For thee the bard up Pindus climbs,
My Murray.

To thee, with hope and terror dumb,
The unfledged MS. authors come ;
Thou printest all—and sellest some—
My Murray.

Upon thy table's baize so green
The last new Quarterly is seen,—
But where is thy new Magazine,
My Murray?

Along thy sprucest bookshelves shine
The works thou deemest most divine—
The "Art of Cookery," and mine,
My Murray.

Tours, Travels, Essays, too, I wist,
And Sermons, to thy mill bring grist ;
And then thou hast the "Navy List,"
My Murray.

And Heaven forbid I should conclude
Without "the Board of Longitude,"
Although this narrow paper would,
My Murray.
Venice, *March 25, 1818.*

ON THE BIRTH OF
JOHN WILLIAM RIZZO HOPPNER.

His father's sense, his mother's grace,
In him, I hope, will always fit so ;
With—still to keep him in good case—
The health and appetite of Rizzo.
February, 1818.

ODE ON VENICE.

I.

OH Venice! Venice! when thy marble walls
Are level with the waters, there shall be
A cry of nations o'er thy sunken halls,
A loud lament along the sweeping sea!
If I, a northern wanderer, weep for thee,
What should thy sons do?—anything but
weep:
And yet they only murmur in their sleep.
In contrast with their fathers—as the slime,
The dull green ooze of the receding deep,
Is with the dashing of the spring-tide foam
That drives the sailor slipless to his home,
Are they to those that were; and thus they
creep,
Crawling and crab-like, through their sap-
ping streets.
Oh! agony—that centuries should reap

No mellow harvest! Thirteen hundred
years
Of wealth and glory turn'd to dust and tears;
And every monument the stranger meets,
Church, palace, pillar, as a mourner greets ;
And even the Lion all subdued appears,
And the harsh sound of the barbarian drum,
With dull and daily dissonance, repeats
The echo of thy tyrant's voice along
The soft waves, once all musical to song,
That heaved beneath the moonlight with the
throng
Of gondolas—and to the busy hum
Of cheerful creatures, whose most sinful
deeds

Were but the overbeating of the heart,
And flow of too much happiness, which needs
The aid of age to turn its course apart
From the luxuriant and voluptuous flood
Of sweet sensations, battling with the blood.
But these are better than the gloomy errors,
The weeds of nations in their last decay,
When Vice walks forth with her unsoften'd
terrors,

And Mirth is madness, and but smiles to
slay ;
And Hope is nothing but a false delay,
The sick man's lightning half an hour ere
death,
When Faintness, the last mortal birth of
Pain,

And apathy of limb, the dull beginning
Of the cold staggering race which Death is
winning,
Steals vein by vein and pulse by pulse away ;
Yet so relieving the o'er-tortured clay,
To him appears renewal of his breath,
And freedom the mere numbness of his chain ;
And then he talks of life, and how again
He feels his spirit soaring—albeit weak,
And of the fresher air, which he would seek:
And as he whispers knows not that he gasps,
That his thin finger feels not what it clasps,
And so the film comes o'er him, and the
dizzy

Chamber swims round and round, and
shadows hazy,
At which he vainly catches, flit and gleam,
Till the last rattle chokes the strangled
scream,
And all is ice and blackness,—and the earth
That which it was the moment ere our birth.

II.

There is no hope for nations!—Search the
page
Of many thousand years—the daily scene,
The flow and ebb of each recurring age,
The everlasting *to be* which *hath been*,
Hath taught us nought, or little : still we lean

On things that rot beneath our weight, and wear

Our strength away in wrestling with the air :
For 'tis our nature strikes us down : the beasts

Slaughter'd in hourly hecatombs for feasts
Are of as high an order—they must go
Even where their driver goads them, though
to slaughter.

Ye men, who pour your blood for kings as water,

What have they given your children in return ?

A heritage of servitude and woes,
A blindfold bondage, where your hire is blows.
What ! do not yet the red-hot plough-shares burn,

O'er which you stumble in a false ordeal,
And deem this proof of loyalty the real ;
Kissing the hand that guides you to your scars,

And glorying as you tread the glowing bars ?
All that your sires have left you, all that Time

Bequeaths of free, and History of sublime,
Spring from a different theme ! Ye see and read,

Admire and sigh, and then succumb and bleed !

Save the few spirits who, despite of all,
And worse than all, the sudden crimes engender'd

By the down-thundering of the prison-wall,
And thirst to swallow the sweet waters tender'd,

Gushing from Freedom's fountains, when the crowd,

Madden'd with centuries of drouth, are loud,

And trample on each other to obtain
The cup which brings oblivion of a chain
Heavy and sore, in which long yoked they plough'd

The sand,—or if there sprung the yellow grain,

'Twas not for them, their necks were too much bow'd,

And their dead palates chew'd the cud of pain :

Yes ! the few spirits, who, despite of deeds
Which they abhor, confound not with the cause

Those momentary starts from Nature's laws,
Which, like the pestilence and earthquake, smite

But for a term, then pass, and leave the earth
With all her seasons to repair the blight
With a few summers, and again put forth
Cities and generations—fair, when free—
For, Tyranny, there blooms no bud for thee !

III.

Glory and Empire ! once upon these towers
With Freedom—godlike Triad ! how ye sate !

The league of mightiest nations, in those hours

When Venice was an envy, might abate,
But did not quench her spirit ; in her fate
All were enwrapp'd : the feasted monarchs knew

And loved their hostess, nor could learn to hate,

Although they humbled—with the kingly few
The many felt, for from all days and climes
She was the voyager's worship ; even her crimes

Were of the softer order—born of Love,
She drank no blood, nor fatten'd on the dead,
But gladden'd where her harmless conquests spread ;

For these restored the Cross, that from above
Hallow'd her sheltering banners, which incessant

Flew between earth and the unholy Crescent,
Which, if it waned and dwindled, Earth may thank

The city it has clothed in chains, which clank
Now, creaking in the ears of those who owe
The name of Freedom to her glorious struggles ;

Yet she but shares with them a common woe,
And call'd the "kingdom" of a conquering foe,

But knows what all—and, most of all, we know—

With what set gilded terms a tyrant juggles !

IV.

The name of Commonwealth is past and gone
O'er the three fractions of the groaning globe ;

Venice is crush'd, and Holland deigns to own
A sceptre, and endures the purple robe ;

If the free Switzer yet bestrides alone
His chainless mountains, 'tis but for a time,

For tyranny of late is cunning grown,
The sparkles of our ashes. One great clime,

Whose vigorous offspring by dividing ocean
Are kept apart and nursed in the devotion

Of Freedom, which their fathers fought for, and

Bequeath'd—a heritage of heart and hand,
And proud distinction from each other land,

Whose sons must bow them at a monarch's motion,

As if his senseless sceptre were a wand
Full of the magic of exploded science—

Still one great clime, in full and free defiance,

Yet rears her crest, unconquer'd and sublime,
 Above the far Atlantic!—She has taught
 Her Esau-brethren that the haughty flag,
 The floating fence of Albion's feeble crag,
 May strike to those whose red right hands
 have bought
 Rights cheaply earn'd with blood. Still, still,
 for ever,
 Better, though each man's life-blood were a
 river,
 That it should flow, and overflow, than creep
 Through thousand lazy channels in our veins,
 Damm'd like the dull canal with locks and
 chains,
 And moving, as a sick man in his sleep,
 Three paces, and then faltering: better he
 Where the extinguish'd Spartans still are
 free,
 In their proud charnel of Thermopylae,
 Than stagnate in our marsh,—or o'er the
 deep
 Fly, and one current to the ocean add,
 One spirit to the souls our fathers had,
 One freeman more, America, to thee!

—♦—

STANZAS TO THE PO.

RIVER, that rollest by the ancient walls,
 Where dwells the lady of my love, when
 she
 Walks by thy brink, and there perchance
 recalls
 A faint and fleeting memory of me;
 What if thy deep and ample stream should
 be
 A mirror of my heart, where she may read
 The thousand thoughts I now betray to thee,
 Wild as thy wave, and headlong as thy
 speed!
 What do I say—a mirror of my heart?
 Are not thy waters sweeping, dark, and
 strong?
 Such as my feelings were and are, thou art;
 And such as thou art were my passions
 long.
 Time may have somewhat tamed them,—not
 for ever;
 Thou overflow'st thy banks, and not for
 aye
 Thy bosom overboils, congenial river!
 Thy floods subside, and mine have sunk
 away:
 But left long wrecks behind, and now again,
 Borne on our old unchanged career, we
 move:
 Thou tendest wildly onwards to the main,
 And I—to loving *one* I should not love.

The current I behold will sweep beneath
 Her native walls, and murmur at her feet;
 Her eyes will look on thee, when she shall
 breathe
 The twilight air, unharm'd by summer's heat.
 She will look on thee,—I have look'd on thee,
 Full of that thought: and, from that
 moment, ne'er
 Thy waters could I dream of, name, or see
 Without the inseparable sigh for her!
 Her bright eyes will be imaged in thy stream,
 Yes! they will meet the wave I gaze on
 now:
 Mine cannot witness, even in a dream,
 That happy wave repossess me in its flow!
 The wave that bears my tears returns no
 more:
 Will she return by whom that wave shall
 sweep?—
 Both tread thy banks, both wander on thy
 shore,
 I by thy source, she by the dark-blue deep.
 But that which keepeth us apart is not
 Distance, nor depth of wave, nor space of
 earth,
 But the distraction of a various lot,
 As various as the climates of our birth.
 A stranger loves the lady of the land,
 Born far beyond the mountains, but his
 blood
 Is all meridian, as if never fann'd
 By the black wind that chills the polar
 flood.
 My blood is all meridian; were it not,
 I had not left my clime, nor should I be,
 In spite of tortures ne'er to be forgot,
 A slave again of love,—at least of thee.
 'Tis vain to struggle—let me perish young—
 Live as I lived, and love as I have loved;
 To dust if I return, from dust I sprang,
 And then, at least, my heart can ne'er be
 moved. April, 1819.

—♦—

SONNET TO GEORGE THE FOURTH,

ON THE REPEAL OF LORD EDWARD FITZ-
 GERALD'S FORFEITURE.

To be the father of the fatherless,
 To stretch the hand from the throne's
 height, and raise
 His offspring, who expired in other days
 To make thy sire's sway by a kingdom less,—
 This is to be a monarch, and repress
 Envy into unutterable praise.
 Dismiss thy guard, and trust thee to such
 traits,

For who would lift a hand, except to bless?
 Were it not easy, sir, and is't not sweet
 To make thyself beloved? and to be
 Omnipotent by mercy's means? for thus
 Thy sovereignty would grow but more
 complete:
 A despot thou, and yet thy people free,
 And by the heart, not hand, enslaving us.
 Bologna, August 12, 1819.

—♦—

EPIGRAM.

FROM THE FRENCH OF RULHIÈRES.

If, for silver or for gold,
 You could melt ten thousand pimples
 Into half a dozen dimples,
 Then your face we might behold,
 Looking, doubtless, much more snugly;
 Yet even *then* 't would be d—d ugly.
 August 12, 1819.

—♦—

STANZAS.

COULDN Love for ever
 Run like a river,
 And Time's endeavour
 Be tried in vain—
 No other pleasure
 With this could measure;
 And like a treasure
 We'd hug the chain.
 But since our sighing
 Ends not in dying,
 And, form'd for flying,
 Love plumes his wing;
 Then for this reason
 Let's love a season;
 But let that season be only Spring.

When lovers parted
 Feel broken-hearted,
 And, all hopes thwarted,
 Expect to die;
 A few years older,
 Ah! how much colder
 They might behold her
 For whom they sigh!
 When link'd together,
 In every weather,
 They pluck Love's feather
 From out his wing—
 He'll stay for ever,
 But sadly shiver
 Without his plumage, when past the Spring.

Like chiefs of Faction,
 His life is action—
 A formal paction

That curbs his reign,
 Obscures his glory,
 Despot no more, he
 Such territory
 Quits with disdain.
 Still, still advancing,
 With banners glancing,
 His power enhancing,
 He must move on—
 Repose but cloy's him,
 Retreat destroys him,
 Love brooks not a degraded throne.

Wait not, fond lover!
 Till years are over,
 And then recover
 As from a dream.
 While each bewailing
 The other's falling,
 With wrath and railing,
 All hideous seem—
 While first decreasing,
 Yet not quite ceasing,
 Wait not till teasing
 All passion blight:
 If once diminish'd,
 Love's reign is finish'd—
 Then part in friendship—and bid good-night.

So shall Affection
 To recollection
 The dear connexion
 Bring back with joy:
 You had not waited
 Till, tired or hated,
 Your passions sated
 Began to cloy.
 Your last embraces
 Leave no cold traces—
 The same fond faces
 As through the past:
 And eyes, the mirrors
 Of your sweet errors,
 Reflect but rapture—not least though last.

True, separations
 Ask more than patience;
 What desperations
 From such have risen!
 But yet remaining,
 What is't but chaining
 Hearts which, once waning,
 Beat 'gainst their prison?
 Time can but cloy love
 And use destroy love:
 The winged boy, Love,
 Is but for boys—
 You'll find it torture,
 Though sharper, shorter,
 To wean, and not wear out your joys.

ON MY WEDDING-DAY.

HERE's a happy new year! but with reason
 I beg you 'll permit me to say—
 Wish me *many* returns of the *season*,
 But as *few* as you please of the day.
 January 2, 1820.

EPITAPH FOR WILLIAM PITT.

WITH death doom'd to grapple,
 Beneath this cold slab, he
 Who lied in the Chapel
 Now lies in the Alibey.
 January, 1820.

EPIGRAM.

In digging up your bones, Tom Paine,
 Will Corbett has done well:
 You visit him on earth again,
 He'll visit you in hell.
 January, 1820.

STANZAS.

WHEN a man hath no freedom to fight for at
 home,
 Let him combat for that of his neighbours;
 Let him think of the glories of Greece and of
 Rome,
 And get knock'd on the head for his labours.

To do good to mankind is the chivalrous plan,
 And is always as nobly requited;
 Then battle for freedom wherever you can,
 And, if not shot or haug'd, you'll get
 knighted.

November, 1820.

EPIGRAM.

THE world is a bundle of hay,
 Mankind are the asses who pull;
 Each tugs it a different way,
 And the greatest of all is John Bull.

THE CHARITY BALL.

WHAT matter the pangs of a husband and
 father,
 If his sorrows in exile be great or be small,
 So the Pharisee's glories around her she
 gather,
 And the saint patronizes her "charity
 ball!"

What matters—a heart which, though faulty,
 was feeling,
 Be driven to excesses which once could
 appal—
 That the sinner should suffer is only fair
 dealing,
 As the saint keeps her charity back for
 "the ball!"

EPIGRAM,

ON THE BRAZIER'S COMPANY HAVING RESOLVED
 TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO QUEEN CAROLINE.
 THE braziers, it seems, are preparing to pass
 An address, and present it themselves all in
 brass;—
 A superfluous pageant—for, by the Lord
 Harry!
 They'll find where they're going much more
 than they carry.

EPIGRAM ON MY WEDDING-DAY.

TO PENELOPE.

THIS day, of all our days, has done
 The worst for me and you:—
 'Tis just *six* years since we were *one*,
 And *five* since we were *two*.
 January 2, 1821.

ON MY THIRTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY.

JANUARY 22, 1821.

THROUGH life's dull road, so dim and dirty,
 I have dragg'd to three-and-thirty.
 What have these years left to me?
 Nothing—except thirty-three.

MARTIAL, LIB. I., EPIG. I.

"Hic est, quem legis, ille, quem requiris,
 Tota notus in orbe Martialis," &c.

HE unto whom thou art so partial,
 Oh, reader! is the well-known Martial,
 The Epigrammatist: while living,
 Give him the fame thou wouldst be giving;
 So shall he hear, and feel, and know it—
 Post obits rarely reach a poet.

BOWLES AND CAMPBELL.

To the tune of "Why, how now, saucy jade?"
 WHY, how now, saucy Tom?
 If you thus must ramble,
 I will publish some
 Remarks on Mister Campbell.

ANSWER.

Why, how now, Billy Bowles?

Sure the priest is maudlin!

(To the public) How can you, d—n your souls!

Listen to his twaddling?

February 22, 1821.

EPIGRAMS.

Oh, Castlereagh! thou art a patriot now;
Cato died for his country, so didst thou:
He perish'd rather than see Rome enslaved,
Thou cutt'st thy throat that Britain may be
saved!

So Castlereagh has cut his throat!—The worst
Of this is,—that his own was not the first.

So *He* has cut his throat at last!—He! Who?
The man who cut his country's long ago.

EPITAPH.

POSTERITY will ne'er survey
A nobler grave than this:
Here lie the bones of Castlereagh:
Stop, traveller——

JOHN KEATS.

Who kill'd John Keats?

"I," says the Quarterly,

So savage and Tartarly;

"'T was one of my feats."

Who shot the arrow?

"The poet-priest Milman

(So ready to kill man),

Or Southey, or Barrow."

July, 1821.

THE CONQUEST.

[This fragment was found amongst Lord Byron's papers after his departure from Genoa for Greece.]

The Son of Love and Lord of War I sing;
Him who bade England bow to Normandy,
And left the name of conqueror more than king
To his unconquerable dynasty.

Not fann'd alone by Victory's fleeting wing,
He rear'd his bold and brilliant throne on
high:

The Bastard kept, like lions, his prey fast,
And Britain's bravest victor was the last.

March 8-9, 1823.

TO MR. MURRAY.

For Orford and for Waldegrave
You give much more than me you gave;
Which is not fairly to behave,
My Murray.

Because if a live dog, 't is said,
Be worth a lion fairly sped,
A live lord must be worth two dead,
My Murray.

And if, as the opinion goes,
Verse hath a better sale than prose,—
Certes, I should have more than those,
My Murray.

But now this sheet is nearly cramm'd,
So, if you will, I shan't be shamm'd,
And if you won't, you may be damu'd,
My Murray.

THE IRISH AVATAR.

"And Ireland, like a bastinadood elephant, kneeling
to receive the paltry rider."—CURRAN.

ERE the daughter of Brunswick is cold in
her grave,
And her ashes still float to their home o'er
the tide,
Lo! George the triumphant speeds over the
wave,
To the long-cherish'd isle which he loved
like his—bride!

True, the great of her bright and brief era
are gone,
The rainbow-like epoch where Freedom
could pause
For the few little years, out of centuries won,
Which betray'd not, or crush'd not, or wept
not her cause.

True, the chains of the Catholic clank o'er
his rags,
The castle still stands, and the senate's no
more,
And the famine which dwelt on her freedom-
less crags
Is extending its steps to her desolate shore.

To her desolate shore—where the emigrant
stands
For a moment to gaze ere he flies from his
hearth;
Tears fall on his chain, though it drops from
his hands,
For the dungeon he quits is the place of
his birth.

But he comes! the Messiah of royalty comes!
Like a goodly Leviathan roll'd from the
waves;
Then receive him as best such an advent
becomes,
With a legion of cooks, and an army of
slaves!

He comes in the promise and bloom of
threescore,

To perform in the pageant the sovereign's
part—

But long live the shamrock, which shadows
him o'er!

Could the green in his *hat* be transferr'd to
his *heart*!

Could that long-wither'd spot but be verdant
again,

And a new spring of noble affections
arise—

Then might freedom forgive thee this dance
in thy chain,

And this shout of thy slavery which saddens
the skies.

Is it madness or meanness which clings to
thee now?

Were he God—as he is but the commonest
clay,

With scarce fewer wrinkles than sins on his
brow—

Such servile devotion might shame him
away.

Ay, roar in his train! let thine orators lash
Their fanciful spirits to pamper his pride—

Not thus did thy Grattan indignantly flash
His soul o'er the freedom implored and
denied.

Ever glorious Grattan! the best of the good!
So simple in heart, so sublime in the rest!

With all which Demosthenes wanted endued,
And his rival or victor in all he possess'd.

Ere Tully arose in the zenith of Rome,
Though unequall'd, preceded, the task was
begun—

But Grattan sprung up like a god from the
tomb

Of ages, the first, last, the saviour, the *one*!

With the skill of an Orpheus to soften the
brute;

With the fire of Prometheus to kindle
mankind;

Even Tyranny listening sate melted or mute,
And Corruption shrunk scorch'd from the
glance of his mind.

But back to our theme! Back to despots and
slaves!

Feasts furnish'd by Famine! rejoicings by
Pain!

True freedom but *welcomes*, while slavery
still *raves*,

When a week's saturnalia hath loosen'd
her chain.

Let the poor squalid splendour thy wreck
can afford

(As the bankrupt's profusion his ruin would
hide),

Gild over the palace, Lo! Erin, thy lord!

Kiss his foot with thy blessing, his bless-
ings denied!

Or *if* freedom past hope be extorted at last,

If the idol of brass find his feet are of clay,

Must what terror or policy wring forth he
class'd

With what monarchs ne'er give, but as
wolves yield their prey?

Each brute hath its nature; a king's is to
reign,—

To *reign!* in that word see, ye ages, com-
prised

The cause of the curses all annals contain,
From Cæsar the dreaded to George the
despised!

Wear, Fingal, thy trapping! O'Connell, pro-
claim

His accomplishments! *His!!!* and thy
country convince

Half an age's contempt was an error of fame,
And that "Hal is the rascaliest, sweetest
young prince!"

Will thy yard of blue riband, poor Fingal, recall
The fetters from millions of Catholic limbs?

Or, has it not bound thee the fastest of all
The slaves, who now hail their betrayer
with hymns?

Ay! "Build him a dwelling!" let each give
his mite!

Till, like Babel, the new royal dome hath
arisen!

Let thy beggars and helots their pittance
unite—

And a palace bestow for a poor-house and
prison!

Spread—spread, for Vitellius, the royal repast,
Till the gluttonous despot be stuff'd to the
gorge!

And the roar of his drunkards proclaim him
at last

The fourth of the fools and oppressors
call'd "George!"

Let the tables be loaded with feasts till they
groan!

Till they *groan* like thy people, through
ages of woe!

Let the wine flow around the old Bacchanal's
throne,

Like their blood which has flow'd, and
which yet has to flow.

But let not *his* name be thine idol alone—
On his right hand behold a Sejanus appears!
Thine own Castlereagh! let him still be thine
own!

A wretch never named but with curses and
jeers!

Till now, when the isle which should blush
for his birth,

Deep, deep as the gore which he shed on
her soil,

Seems proud of the reptile which crawl'd
from her earth,

And for murder repays him with shouts
and a smile.

Without one single ray of her genius, without
The fancy, the manhood, the fire of her
race—

The miscreant who well might plunge Erin
in doubt

If *she* ever gave birth to a being so base.

If she did—let her long-boasted proverb be
hush'd,

Which proclaims that from Erin no reptile
can spring—

See the cold-blooded serpent, with venom full
flush'd,

Still warming its folds in the breast of
a king!

Shout, drink, feast, and flatter! Oh! Erin,
how low

Wert thou sunk by misfortune and tyranny,
till

Thy welcome of tyrants hath plunged thee
below

The depth of thy deep in a deeper gulf still!

My voice, though but humble, was raised for
thy right,

My vote, as a freeman's, still voted thee free,
This hand, though but feeble, would arm in
thy fight,

And this heart, though outworn, had a
throb still for *thee*!

Yes, I loved thee and thine, though thou art
not my land,

I have known noble hearts and great souls
in thy sons,

And I wept with the world, o'er the patriot band
Who are gone, but I weep them no longer
as once.

For happy are they now reposing afar,—

Thy Grattan, thy Curran, thy Sheridan, all
Who, for years, were the chiefs in the elo-
quent war,

And redeem'd, if they have not retarded,
thy fall.

Yes, happy are they in their cold English
graves!

Their shades cannot start to thy shouts of
to-day—

Nor the steps of enslavers and chain-kissing
slaves

Be stamp'd in the turf o'er their fetterless
clay.

Till now I had envied thy sons and their shore,
Though their virtues were hunted, their
liberties fled;

There was something so warm and sublime
in the core

Of an Irishman's heart, that I envy—thy
dead.

Or, if aught in my bosom can quench for an hour
My contempt for a nation so servile,
though sore,

Which though trod like the worm will not
turn upon power,

'Tis the glory of Grattan, and genius of
Moore!

September, 1821.

STANZAS WRITTEN ON THE ROAD BETWEEN FLORENCE AND PISA.

OH, talk not to me of a name great in story;
The days of our youth are the days of our
glory;

And the myrtle and ivy of sweet two-and-
twenty

Are worth all your laurels, though ever so
plenty.

What are garlands and crowns to the brow
that is wrinkled?

'Tis but as a dead-flower with May-dew be-
sprinkled.

Then away with all such from the head that
is hoary!

What care I for the wreaths that can *only*
give glory!

OH FAME!—if I e'er took delight in thy praises,
'T was less for the sake of thy high-sounding
phrases,

Than to see the bright eyes of the dear one
discover,

She thought that I was not unworthy to love
her.

There chiefly I sought thee, *there* only I
found thee;

Her glance was the best of the rays that
surround thee;

When it sparkled o'er aught that was bright
in my story,

I knew it was love, and I felt it was glory.

November, 1821.

STANZAS TO A HINDOO AIR.

Oh! my lonely—lonely—lonely—Pillow!
Where is my lover? where is my lover?
Is it his bark which my dreary dreams dis-
cover?

Far—far away! and alone along the billow?

Oh! my lonely—lonely—lonely—Pillow!
Why must my head ache where his gentle
brow lay?

How the long night flags lovelessly and
slowly,

And my head droops over thee like the
willow!

Oh! thou, my sad and solitary Pillow!
Send me kind dreams to keep my heart from
breaking,

In return for the tears I shed upon thee
waking;

Let me not die till he comes back o'er the
billow.

Then if thou wilt—no more my *lonely*
Pillow,

In one embrace let these arms again unfold
him,

And then expire of the joy—but to behold
him!

Oh! my lone bosom!—oh! my lonely
Pillow!

IMPROMPTU.

BENEATH Blessington's eyes
The reclaimed Paradise
Should be free as the former from evil;
But if the new Eve
For an Apple should grieve,
What mortal would not play the Devil?

1823.

TO THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

You have ask'd for a verse:—the request
In a rhymers 'twere strange to deny;
But my Hippocrene was but my breast,
And my feelings (its fountain) are dry.

Were I now as I was, I had sung
What Lawrence has painted so well;
But the strain would expire on my tongue,
And the theme is too soft for my shell.

I am ashes where once I was fire,
And the bard in my bosom is dead;
What I loved I now merely admire,
And my heart is as grey as my head.

My life is not dated by years—
There are moments which act as a plough;
And there is not a furrow appears
But is deep in my soul as my brow.

Let the young and the brilliant aspire
To sing what I gaze on in vain;
For sorrow has torn from my lyre
The string which was worthy the strain.

ON THIS DAY I COMPLETE MY
THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

MISSOLONGHI, Jan. 22, 1824.

'Tis time this heart should be unmoved,
Since others it hath ceased to move:
Yet, though I cannot be beloved,
Still let me love!

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!

The fire that on my bosom preys
Is lone as some volcanic isle;
No torch is kindled at its blaze—
A funeral pile.

The hope, the fear, the jealous care,
The exalted portion of the pain
And power of love, I cannot share,
But wear the chain.

But 'tis not *thus*—and 'tis not *here*—
Such thoughts should shake my soul, nor
now,
Where glory decks the hero's bier,
Or binds his brow.

The sword, the banner, and the field,
Glory and Greece, around me see!
The Spartan, borne upon his shield,
Was not more free.

Awake! (not Greece—*she is awake!*)
Awake, my spirit! Think through *whom*
Thy life-blood tracks its parent lake,
And then strike home!

Tread those reviving passions down,
Unworthy manhood!—unto thee
Indifferent should the smile or frown
Of beauty be.

If thou regret'tst thy youth, *why live?*
The laud of honourable death
Is here:—up to the field, and give
Away thy breath!

Seek out—less often sought than found—
A soldier's grave, for thee the best;
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy rest.

SATIRES.

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:

A SATIRE.

“I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew!
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers.”
SHAKESPEARE.
“Such shameless bards we have; and yet 't is true,
There are as mad, abandon'd critics too.”—POPE.

PREFACE*.

ALL my friends, learned and unlearned, have urged me not to publish this Satire with my name. If I were to be “turned from the career of my humour by quibbles quick, and paper bullets of the brain,” I should have complied with their counsel. But I am not to be terrified by abuse, or bullied by reviewers, with or without arms. I can safely say that I have attacked none personally, who did not commence on the offensive. An author's works are public property: he who purchases may judge, and publish his opinion if he pleases; and the authors I have endeavoured to commemorate may do by me as I have done by them. I dare say they will succeed better in condemning my scribblings, than in mending their own. But my object is not to prove that I can write well, but, if possible, to make others write better.

As the poem has met with far more success than I expected, I have endeavoured in this edition to make some additions and alterations, to render it more worthy of public perusal.

In the first edition of this satire, published anonymously, fourteen lines on the subject of Bowles's Pope were written by, and inserted at the request of, an ingenious friend of mine †, who has now in the press a volume of poetry. In the present edition they are erased, and some of my own substituted in their stead; my only reason for this being that which I conceive would operate with any other person in the same manner,—a determination not to publish

with my name any production which was not entirely and exclusively my own composition.

With * regard to the real talents of many of the poetical persons whose performances are mentioned or alluded to in the following pages, it is presumed by the author that there can be little difference of opinion in the public at large; though, like other sectaries, each has his separate tabernacle of proselytes, by whom his abilities are over-rated, his faults overlooked, and his metrical canons received without scruple and without consideration. But the unquestionable possession of considerable genius by several of the writers here censured renders their mental prostitution more to be regretted. Imbecility may be pitied, or, at worst, laughed at and forgotten: perverted powers demand the most decided reprehension. No one can wish more than the author that some known and able writer had undertaken their exposure; but Mr. Ghfford has devoted himself to Massinger, and, in the absence of the regular physician, a country practitioner may, in cases of absolute necessity, be allowed to prescribe his nostrum to prevent the extension of so deplorable an epidemic, provided there be no quackery in his treatment of the malady. A caustic is here offered; as it is to be feared nothing short of actual cautery can recover the numerous patients afflicted with the present prevalent and distressing *rabies* for rhyming.—As to the Edinburgh Reviewers, it would indeed require an Hercules to crush the Hydra; but if the author succeeds in merely “bruising one of the heads of the serpent,” though his own hand should suffer in the encounter, he will be amply satisfied.

* This preface was written for the second edition, and printed with it. The noble author had left this country previous to the publication of that edition, and is not yet returned.—*Note to the fourth edition*, 1811.

† [Mr. Hobhouse.]

* [Here the preface to the first edition commenced.]

ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS.

STILL must I hear?—shall hoarse Fitzgerald
bawl

His creaking couplets in a tavern hall,
And I not sing, lest, haply, Scotch reviews
Should dub me scribbler, and denounce my
muse?

Prepare for rhyme—I'll publish, right or
wroug:

Fools are my theme, let satire be my song.

Oh! nature's noblest gift—my grey goose-
quill!

Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will,
Torn from thy parent bird to form a pen,
That mighty instrument of little men!
The pen! foredoom'd to aid the mental throes
Of brains that labour, big with verse or prose,
Though nymphs forsake, and critics may de-
ride,

The lover's solace, and the author's pride.
What wits, what poets dost thou daily raise!
How frequent is thy use, how small thy
praise!

Condemn'd at length to be forgotten quite,
With all the pages which 't was thine to write.
But thou, at least, mine own especial pen!
Once laid aside, but now assumed again,
Our task complete, like Hamet's shall be free;
Though spurn'd by others, yet beloved by me:
Then let us soar to-day; no common theme,
No eastern vision, no distemper'd dream
Inspires—our path, though full of thorns, is
plain;

Smooth be the verse, and easy be the strain.

When Vice triumphant holds her sov'reign
sway,

Obey'd by all who nought beside obey;
When Folly, frequent harbinger of crime,
Bedecks her cap with bells of every clime;
When knaves and fools combined o'er all
prevail,

And weigh their justice in a golden scale;
E'en then the boldest start from public sneers,
Afraid of shame, unknown to other fears,
More darkly sin, by satire kept in awe,
And shrink from ridicule, though not from law.

Such is the force of wit! but not belong
To me the arrows of satiric song;
The royal vices of our age demand
A keener weapon, and a mightier hand.
Still there are follies, e'en for me to chase,
And yield at least amusement in the race:

Laugh when I laugh, I seek no other fame;
The cry is up, and scribblers are my game.
Speed, Pegasus!—ye strains of great and
small,

Ode, epic, elegy, have at you all!
I too can scrawl, and once upon a time
I pour'd along the town a flood of rhyme,
A schoolboy freak, unworthy praise or blame;
I printed—older children do the same.

'T is pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in 't.
Not that a title's sounding charm can save
Or scrawl or scribbler from an equal grave:
This Lambe must own, since his patrician
name

Fail'd to preserve the spurious farce from
shame.

No matter, George continues still to write,
Though now the name is veil'd from public
sight.

Moved by the great example, I pursue
The self-same road, but make my own review:
Not seek great Jeffrey's, yet, like him, will be
Self-constituted judge of poesy.

A man must serve his time to every trade
Save censure—critics all are ready made.
Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, got by rote,
With just enough of learning to misquote;
A mind well skill'd to find or forge a fault;
A turn for punning, call it Attic salt;
To Jeffrey go, be silent and discreet,
His pay is just ten sterling pounds per sheet:
Fear not to lie, 't will seem a sharper hit;
Shrink not from blasphemy, 't will pass for
wit;

Care not for feeling—pass your proper jest,
And stand a critic, hated yet caress'd.

And shall we own such judgment? no—as
soon

Seek roses in December—ice in June;
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff;
Believe a woman or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that's false, before
You trust in critics, who themselves are sore;
Or yield one single thought to be misled
By Jeffrey's heart, or Lambe's Bœotian bead.
To these young tyrants, by themselves mis-
placed,

Combined usurpers on the throne of taste;
To these, when authors bend in humble awe,
And hail their voice as truth, their word as
law—

While these are censors, 't would be sin to spare ;
 While such are critics, why should I forbear ?
 But yet, so near all modern worthies run,
 'Tis doubtful whom to seek, or whom to shun ;
 Nor know we when to spare, or where to strike,
 Our bards and censors are so much alike.

Then should you ask me, why I venture o'er
 The path which Pope and Gifford trod before ;
 If not yet sicken'd, you can still proceed :
 Go on ; my rhyme will tell you as you read.
 "But hold !" exclaims a friend, "here's some neglect :

This—that—and t'other line seem incorrect."
 What then? the self-same blunder Pope has got,
 And careless Dryden—"Ay, but Pye has not :"—

Indeed!—'t is granted, faith!—but what care I?
 Better to err with Pope, than shine with Pye.

Time was, ere yet in these degenerate days
 Ignoble themes obtain'd mistaken praise,
 When sense and wit with poesy allied,
 No fabled graces, flourish'd side by side ;
 From the same fount their inspiration drew,
 And, rear'd by taste, bloom'd fairer as they grew.

Then, in this happy isle, a Pope's pure strain
 Sought the rapt soul to charm, nor sought in vain ;

A polish'd nation's praise aspired to claim,
 And raised the people's, as the poet's fame.
 Like him great Dryden pour'd the tide of song,

In stream less smooth, indeed, yet doubly strong.

Then Congreve's scenes could cheer, or Otway's melt—

For nature then an English audience felt.
 But why these names, or greater still, retrace,
 When all to feebler bards resign their place?
 Yet to such times our lingering looks are cast,
 When taste and reason with those times are past.

Now look around, and turn each trifling page,
 Survey the precious works that please the age ;

This truth at least let satire's self allow,
 No dearth of bards can be complain'd of now.
 The loaded press beneath her labour groans,
 And printers' devils shake their weary bones ;
 While Southey's epics cram the creaking shelves,

And Little's lyrics shine in hot-press'd
 twelves.

Thus saith the Preacher: "Nought beneath
 the sun
 Is new ;" yet still from change to change we
 run :

What varied wonders tempt us as they pass :
 The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas ;
 In turns appear, to make the vulgar stare,
 Till the swoln bubble bursts—and all is air !
 Nor less new schools of Poetry arise,
 Where dull pretenders grapple for the prize :
 O'er taste awhile these pseudo-bards prevail ;
 Each country book-club bows the knee to
 Baal,

And, hurling lawful genius from the throne,
 Erects a shrine and idol of its own ;
 Some leaden calf—but whom it matters not,
 From soaring Southey down to grovelling
 Stott.

Behold! in various throngs the scribbling
 crew,

For notice eager, pass in long review :
 Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace,
 And rhyme and blank maintain an equal
 race ;

Sonnets on sonnets crowd, and ode on ode ;
 And tales of terror jostle on the road ;
 Immeasurable measures move along ;
 For simpering folly loves a varied song,
 To strange mysterious dulness still the friend,
 Admires the strain she cannot comprehend.
 Thus Lays of Minstrels—may they be the
 last!—

On half-strung harps whine mournful to the
 blast.

While mountain spirits prate to river sprites,
 That dames may listen to the sound at
 nights ;

And goblin brats, of Gilpin Horner's brood,
 Decoy young border-nobles through the wood,
 And skip at every step, Lord knows how
 high,

And frighten foolish babes, the Lord knows
 why ;

While high-born ladies in their magic cell,
 Forbidding knights to read who cannot spell,
 Despatch a courier to a wizard's grave,
 And fight with honest men to shield a knave.

Next view in state, proud prancing on his
 roan,

The golden-crested haughty Marmion,
 Now forging scrolls, now foremost in the
 fight,

Not quite a felon, yet but half a knight,
 The gibbet or the field prepared to grace ;
 A mighty mixture of the great and base.
 And think'st thou, Scott! by vain conceit
 perchance,

On public taste, to foist thy stale romance,

Though Murray with his Miller may combine
To yield thy muse just half-a-crown per line?
No! when the sons of song descend to trade,
Their bays are sear, their former laurels
fade.

Let such forego the poet's sacred name,
Who rack their brains for lucre, not for
fame:

Still for stern Mammon may they toil in
vain!

And sadly gaze on gold they cannot gain!
Such be their meed, such still the just
reward

Of prostituted muse and hireling bard!
For this we spurn Apollo's venal son,
And bid a long "good night to Marmion."

These are the themes that claim our plan-
dits now;

These are the bards to whom the muse must
how;

While Milton, Dryden, Pope, alike forgot,
Resign their hallow'd bays to Walter Scott.

The time has been, when yet the muse was
young,

When Homer swept the lyre, and Maro sung,
An epic scarce ten centuries could claim,
While awe-struck nations hail'd the magic
name:

The work of each immortal bard appears
The single wonder of a thousand years.
Empires have moulder'd from the face of
earth,

Tongues have expired with those who gave
them birth,

Without the glory such a strain can give,
As even in ruin bids the language live.

Not so with us, though minor bards, conten
On one great work a life of labour spent:

With eagle pinion soaring to the skies,
Behold the ballad-monger Sonthey rise!
To him let Camoëns, Milton, Tasso yield,
Whose annual strains, like armies, take the
field.

First in the ranks see Joan of Arc advance,
The scourge of England and the hoast of
France!

Though burnt by wicked Bedford for a witch,
Behold her statue placed in glory's niche;
Her fetters hurst, and just released from
prison,

A virgin phoenix from her ashes risen.
Next see tremendous Thalaba come on,
Arabia's monstrous, wild, and wondrous son;
Domdaniel's dread destroyer, who o'erthrew
More mad magicians than the world e'er
knew.

Immortal hero! all thy foes o'ercome,
For ever reign—the rival of Tom Thumb!

Since startled metre fled before thy face,
Well wert thou doom'd the last of all thy
race!

Well might triumphant genii bear thee hence,
Illustrious conqueror of common sense!

Now, last and greatest, Madoc spreads his
sails,

Cacique in Mexico, and prince in Wales;
Tells us strange tales, as other travellers do,
More old than Mandeville's, and not so true.

Oh! Southey! Southey! cease thy varied
song!

A bard may chant too often and too long:
As thou art strong in verse, in mercy, spare!
A fourth, alas! were more than we could
bear.

But if, in spite of all the world can say,
Thou still wilt verseyard plod thy weary
way;

If still in Berkley ballads most uncivil,
Thou wilt devote old women to the devil,
The babe unborn thy dread intent may rue:
"God help thee," Sonthey, and thy readers
too.

Next comes the dull disciple of thy school,
That mild apostate from poetic rule,
The simple Wordsworth, framer of a lay
As soft as evening in his favourite May,
Who warns his friend "to shake off toil and
trouble,
And quit his books, for fear of growing
double;"

Who, both by precept and example, shows
That prose is verse, and verse is merely
prose;

Convincing all, by demonstration plain,
Poetic souls delight in prose insane;
And Christmas stories tortured into rhyme
Contain the essence of the true sublime.

Thus, when he tells the tale of Betty Foy,
The idiot mother of "an idiot hoy;"
A moon-struck, silly lad, who lost his way,
And, like his bard, confounded night with
day;

So close on each pathetic part he dwells,
And each adventure so sublimely tells,
That all who view the "idiot in his glory"
Conceive the bard the hero of the story.

Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here,
To turgid ode and tumid stanza dear?

Though themes of innocence amuse him best,
Yet still obscurity's a welcome guest.

If Inspiration should her aid refuse
To him who takes a pixy for a muse,
Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass
The bard who soars to elegise an ass.
So well the subject snits his noble mind,
He brays the laureat of the long-ear'd kind.

Oh! wonder-working Lewis! monk, or bard,
 Who fain wouldst make Parnassus a church-yard!
 Lo! wreaths of yew, not laurel, bind thy brow,
 Thy muse a sprite, Apollo's sexton thou!
 Whether on ancient tombs thou tak'st thy stand,
 By gibb'ring spectres hail'd, thy kindred band;
 Or tracest chaste descriptions on thy page,
 To please the females of our modest age;
 All hail, M. P. ! from whose infernal brain
 Thin-sheeted phantoms glide, a grisly train;
 At whose command "grim women" throng in crowds,
 And kings of fire, of water, and of clouds,
 With "small gray men," "wild yagers," and
 what not,
 To crown with honour thee and Walter Scott;
 Again all hail! if tales like thine may please,
 St. Luke alone can vanquish the disease;
 Even Satan's self with thee might dread to dwell,
 And in thy skull discern a deeper hell.

Who in soft guise, surrounded by a choir
 Of virgins melting, not to Vesta's fire,
 With sparkling eyes, and cheek by passion
 flush'd,
 Strikes his wild lyre, whilst listening dames
 are hush'd?
 'Tis Little! young Catullus of his day,
 As sweet, but as immoral, in his lay!
 Grieved to condemn, the muse must still be
 just,
 Nor spare melodious advocates of lust.
 Pure is the flame which o'er her altar burns;
 From grosser incense with disgust she turns:
 Yet kind to youth, this expiation o'er,
 She bids thee "mend thy line and sin no
 more."

For thee, translator of the tinsel song,
 To whom such glittering ornaments belong,
 Hibernian Strangford! with thine eyes of
 blue,
 And boasted locks of red or auburn hue,
 Whose plaintive strain each love-sick miss
 admires,
 And o'er harmonious fustian half expires,
 Learn, if thou canst, to yield thine author's
 sense,
 Nor vend thy sonnets on a false pretence.
 Think'st thou to gain thy verse a higher
 place,
 By dressing Camoëns in a suit of lace?

Mend, Strangford! mend thy morals and thy
 taste;
 Be warm, but pure; be amorous, but be
 chaste;
 Cease to deceive; thy pilfer'd harp restore,
 Nor teach the Lusian bard to copy Moore.

Behold!—ye tarts!—one moment spare the
 text—
 Hayley's last work, and worst—until his
 next;
 Whether he spin poor couplets into plays,
 Or damn the dead with purgatorial praise,
 His style in youth or age is still the same,
 For ever feeble and for ever tame.
 'Triumphphant first see "Temper's Triumphs"
 shine!
 At least I'm sure they triumph'd over mine.
 Of "Music's Triumphs," all who read may
 swear
 That luckless music never triumph'd there.

Moravians, rise! bestow some meet re-
 ward
 On dull devotion—Lo! the Sabbath bard,
 Sepulchral Grahame, pours his notes sub-
 lime
 In mangled prose, nor e'en aspires to rhyme;
 Breaks into blank the Gospel of St. Luke,
 And boldly pilfers from the Pentateuch;
 And, undisturb'd by conscientious qualms,
 Perverts the Prophets, and purloins the
 Psalms.

Hail, Sympathy! thy soft idea brings
 A thousand visions of a thousand things,
 And shows, still whimpering through three-
 score of years,
 The maudlin prince of mournful sonneteers.
 And art thou not their prince, harmonious
 Bowles!
 Thou first, great oracle of tender souls?
 Whether thou sing'st with equal ease, and
 grief,
 The fall of empires, or a yellow leaf;
 Whether thy muse most lamentably tells
 What merry sounds proceed from Oxford
 bells,
 Or, still in bells delighting, finds a friend
 In every clime that jingled from Ostend;
 Ah! how much juster were thy muse's hap,
 If to thy bells thou wouldst but add a cap!
 Delightful Bowles! still blessing and still
 blest,
 All love thy strain, but children like it best.
 'T is thine, with gentle Little's moral song,
 To soothe the mania of the amorous throng!
 With thee our nursery damsels shed their
 tears,
 Ere miss as yet completes her infant years:

But in her teens thy whining powers are
vain;
She quits poor Bowles for Little's purer
strain.

Now to soft themes thou scornest to confine
The lofty numbers of a harp like thine;
"Awake a louder and a loftier strain,"
Such as none heard before, or will again!
Where all Discoveries jumbled from the
flood,

Since first the leaky ark reposed in mud,
By more or less, are sung in every book,
From Captain Noah down to Captain Cook.
Nor this alone; but, pausing on the road,
The bard sighs forth a gentle episode;
And gravely tells—attend, each beauteous
miss!—

When first Madeira trembled to a kiss.
Bowles! in thy memory let this precept
dwell,

Stick to thy sonnets, man!—at least they sell.
But if some new-born whim, or larger bribe,
Prompt thy crude brain, and claim thee for
a scribe;

If chance some bard, though once by dunces
fear'd,

Now, prone in dust, can only be revered;
If Pope, whose fame and genius, from the
first,

Have foil'd the best of critics, needs the
worst,

Do thou essay: each fault, each failing scan;
The first of poets was, alas! but man.

Rake from each ancient dunghill every pearl,
Consult Lord Fanny, and confide in Curll;
Let all the scandals of a former age

Perch on thy pen, and flutter o'er thy page;
Affect a candour which thou canst not feel,
Clothe envy in the garb of honest zeal;

Write, as if St. John's soul could still inspire,
And do from hate what Mallet did for hire.

Oh! hadst thou lived in that congenial time,
To rave with Dennis, and with Ralph to
rhyme;

Throng'd with the rest around his living
head,

Not raised thy hoof against the lion dead;
A meet reward had crown'd thy glorious
gains,

And link'd thee to the Dunciad for thy pains.

Another epic! Who inflicts again
More books of blank upon the sons of men?
Bœotian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast,
Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast,
And sends his goods to market—all alive!
Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five?
Fresh fish from Helicon! who'll buy, who'll
buy?

The precious bargain's cheap—in faith, not I.

Your turtle-feeder's verse must needs be flat,
Though Bristol bloat him with the verdant
fat;

If Commerce fills the purse, she clogs the
brain,

And Amos Cottle strikes the lyre in vain.
In him an author's luckless lot behold,
Condemn'd to make the books which once
he sold.

Oh, Amos Cottle!—Phœbus! what a name
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!—
Oh, Amos Cottle! for a moment think
What meagre profits spring from pen and ink!

When thus devoted to poetic dreams,
Who will peruse thy prostituted reams?

Oh! pen perverted! paper misapplied!
Had Cottle still adorn'd the counter's side,
Bent o'er the desk, or, horn to useful toils,
Been taught to make the paper which he
soils,

Plough'd, delved, or plied the oar with lusty
limb,

He had not sung of Wales, nor I of him.

As Sisyphus against the infernal steep
Rolls the huge rock whose motions ne'er
may sleep,

So nup thy hill, ambrosial Richmond, heaves
Dull Manrice all his granite weight of leaves:
Smooth, solid monuments of mental pain!
The petrifications of a plodding brain,
That, ere they reach the top, fall lumbering
back again.

With broken lyre, and cheek serenely pale,
Lo! sad Alcæus wanders down the vale;
Though fair they rose, and might have
bloom'd at last,

His hopes have perish'd by the northeru
blast:

Nipp'd in the bud by Caledonian gales,
His blossoms wither as the blast prevails!
O'er his lost works let classic Sheffield weep;
May no rude hand disturb their early sleep!

Yet say! why should the bard at once
resign

His claim to favour from the sacred nine?
For ever startled by the mingled howl
Of northern wolves, that still in darkness
prowl;

A coward brood, which mangle as they prey,
By hellish instinct, all that cross their way;
Aged or young, the living or the dead,
No mercy find—these harpies must be fed.

Why do the injured unresisting yield
The calm possession of their native field?
Why tamely thus before their fangs retreat,
Nor hunt the blood-hounds back to Arthur's
Seat?

Health to immortal Jeffrey! once, in name,
 England could boast a judge almost the same;
 In soul so like, so merciful, yet just,
 Some think that Satan has resign'd his trust,
 And given the spirit to the world again,
 To sentence letters, as he sentenced men.
 With hand less mighty, but with heart as
 black,

With voice as willing to decree the rack;
 Bred in the courts betimes, though all that
 law

As yet hath taught him is to find a flaw;
 Since well instructed in the patriot school
 To rail at party, though a party tool,
 Who knows, if chance his patrous should
 restore

Back to the sway they forfeited before,
 His scribbling toils some recompense may
 meet,

And raise this Daniel to the judgment-seat?
 Let Jeffrey's shade indulge the pious hope,
 And greeting thus, present him with a rope:
 "Heir to my virtues! man of equal mind!
 Skill'd to condemn as to traduce mankind,
 This cord receive, for thee reserved with
 care,

To wield in judgment, and at length to wear."

Health to great Jeffrey! Heaven preserve
 his life,

To flourish on the fertile shores of Fife,
 And guard it sacred in its future wars,
 Since authors sometimes seek the field of
 Mars!

Can none remember that eventful day,
 That ever-glorious, almost fatal fray,
 When Little's leadless pistol met his eye,
 And Bow-street myrmidons stood laughing
 by?

Oh, day disastrous! on her firm-set rock,
 Dunedin's castle felt a secret shock;
 Dark roll'd the sympathetic waves of Forth,
 Low groan'd the startled whirlwinds of the
 north;

Tweed ruffled half his waves to form a tear,
 The other half pursued its calm career;
 Arthur's steep summit nodded to its base,
 The surly Tolbooth scarcely kept her place.
 The Tolbooth felt—for marble sometimes can,
 On such occasions, feel as much as man—
 The Tolbooth felt defrauded of his charms,
 If Jeffrey died, except within her arms:
 Nay last, not least, on that portentous morn,
 The sixteenth story, where himself was
 born,

His patrimonial garret, fell to ground,
 And pale Edina shudder'd at the sound:
 Strew'd were the streets around with milk-
 white reams,

Flow'd all the Canongate with inky streams;

This of his candour seem'd the sable dew,
 That of his valour show'd the bloodless luc;
 And all with justice deem'd the two com-
 bined

The mingled emblems of his mighty mind.
 But Caledonia's goddess hover'd o'er
 The field, and saved him from the wrath of
 Moore;

From either pistol snatch'd the vengeful lead,
 And straight restored it to her favourite's
 head;

That head, with greater than magnetic power,
 Caught it, as Danaë caught the golden shower,
 And, though the thickening dross will scarce
 refine,

Augments its ore, and is itself a mine.
 "My son," she cried, "ne'er thirst for gore
 again,

Resign the pistol and resume the pen;
 O'er politics and poesy preside,
 Boast of thy country, and Britannia's guide!
 For long as Albion's heedless sons submit,
 Or Scottish taste decides on English wit,
 So long shall last thine unmolested reign,
 Nor any dare to take thy name in vain.
 Behold, a chosen band shall aid thy plan,
 And own thee chieftain of the critic clan.
 First in the oat-fed phalanx shall be seen
 The travell'd thane, Athenian Aberdeen.
 Herbert shall wield Thor's hammer, and
 sometimes,

In gratitude, thou 'lt praise his rugged rhymes.
 Smug Sidney too thy bitter page shall seek,
 And classic Hallam, much renown'd for Greek;
 Scott may perchance his name and influence
 lend,

And paltry Pillans shall traduce his friend;
 While gay Thalia's luckless votary, Lambe,
 Damn'd like the devil, devil-like will damn.
 Known be thy name, unbounded be thy sway!
 Thy Holland's banquets shall each toil repay;
 While grateful Britain yields the praise she
 owes

To Holland's hirelings and to learning's
 foes.

Yet mark one caution ere thy next Review
 Spread its light wings of saffron and of blue,
 Beware lest blundering Brougham destroy
 the sale,

Turn beef to bannocks, cauliflowers to kail."
 Thus having said, the kilted goddess kiss'd
 Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist.

Then prosper, Jeffrey! pertest of the train
 Whom Scotland pampers with her fiery grain!
 Whatever blessing wait a genuine Scot,
 In double portion swells thy glorious lot;
 For thee Edina culls her evening sweets,
 And showers their odours on thy candid
 sheets,

Whose hue and fragrance to thy work
adhere—

This scents its pages, and that gilds its rear.
Lo! blushing Itch, coy nymph, enamour'd
grown,
Forsakes the rest, and cleaves to thee alone;
And, too unjust to other Pictish men,
Enjoys thy person, and inspires thy pen!

Illustrions Holland! hard would be his lot,
His hirelings mention'd, and himself forgot!
Holland, with Henry Petty at his back,
The whipper-in and huntsman of the pack.
Blest be the banquets spread at Holland
Honse,
Where Scotchmen feed, and critics may
carouse!

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof
Shall Grub-street dine, while duns are kept
aloof.

See honest Hallam lay aside his fork,
Resume his pen, review his Lordship's work,
And, grateful for the dainties on his plate,
Declare his landlord can at least translate!
Dunedin! view thy children with delight,
They write for food—and feed because they
write:

And lest, when heated with the unusual
grape,
Some glowing thoughts should to the press
escape,
And tinge with red the female reader's cheek,
My lady skims the cream of each critique;
Breathes o'er the page her purity of soul,
Reforms each error, and refines the whole.

Now to the Drama turn—Oh! metley
sight!

What precious scenes the wondering eyes
invite!

Puns, and a prince within a barrel pent,
And Dibdin's nonsense yield complete con-
tent.

Though now, thank Heaven! the Roscio-
mania's o'er,

And full-grown actors are endred once more;
Yet what avail their vain attempts to please,
While British critics suffer scenes like these;
While Reynolds vents his "dammes!"
"poohs!" and "zounds!"

And common-place and common sense con-
founds?

While Kenney's "World"—ah! where is
Kenney's wit?—

Tires the sad gallery, lulls the listless pit;
And Beaumont's pilfer'd Caratach affords
A tragedy complete in all but words?

Who but must mourn, while these are all the
rage,

The degradation of our vaunted stage!

Heavens! is all sense of shame and talent
gone?

Have we no living bard of merit?—none!
Awake, George Colman! Cumberland, awake!
Ring the alarm bell! let folly quake!
Oh, Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
Let Comedy assume her throne again;
Abjure the nummery of the German schools;
Leave new Pizarros to translating fools;
Give, as thy last memorial to the age,
One classic drama, and reform the stage.
Gods! o'er those boards shall Folly rear her
head,

Where Garrick trod, and Siddons lives to
tread?

On those shall Farce display Buffoon'ry's
mask,

And Hook conceal his heroes in a cask?
Shall sapient managers new scenes produce
From Cherry, Skeffington, and Mother Goose?
While Shakspeare, Otway, Massinger, forgot,
On stalls must monlder, or in closets rot?
Lo! with what pomp the daily prints pro-
claim

The rival candidates for Attic fame!
In grim array though Lewis' spectres rise,
Still Skeffington and Goose divide the prize.
And sure *great* Skeffington must claim our
praise,

For skirtless coats and skeletons of plays
Renown'd alike; whose genius ne'er confines
Her flight to garnish Greenwood's gay de-
signs;

Nor sleeps with "Sleeping Beauties," but
anon

In five facetious acts comes thnndering on,
While poor John Bull, bewilder'd with the
scene

Stares, wondering what the devil it can
mean;

But as some hands applaud, a venal few!
Rather than sleep, why John applauds it
too.

Such are we now. Ah! wherefore should
we turn

To what our fathers were, unless to mourn?
Degenerate Britons! are ye dead to shame,
Or, kind to dulness, do you fear to blame?
Well may the nobles of our present race
Watch each distortion of a Naldi's face;
Well may they smile on Italy's buffoons,
And worship Catalani's pantaloons,
Since their own drama yields no fairer trace
Of wit than puns, of humour than grimace.

Then let Ausonia, skill'd in every art
To soften manners, but corrupt the heart,
Pour her exotic follies o'er the town,
To sauction Vice, and hunt Decorum down:

Let wedded strumpets languish o'er Deshayes,
And bless the promise which his form displays;

While Gayton bounds before th' enraptured looks

Of hoary marquises and stripling dukes:
Let high-born lechers eye the lively Présle
Twirl her light limbs, that spurn the needless veil;

Let Angiolini bare her breast of snow,
Wave the white arm, and point the pliant toe;

Collini trill her love-inspiring song,
Strain her fair neck, and charm the listening throng!

Whet not your scythe, suppressors of our vice!

Reforming saints! too delicately nice!
By whose decrees, our sinful souls to save,
No Sunday tankards foam, no barbers shave;
And hear undrawn, and heard unmown, display

Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day.

Or hail at once the patron and the pile
Of vice and folly, Greville and Argyle!
Where you proud palace, Fashion's hallow'd fane,
Spreads wide her portals for the motley

train,

Behold the new Petronius of the day,
Our arbiter of pleasure and of play!
There the hired eunuch, the Hesperian choir,
The melting lute, the soft lascivious lyre,
The song from Italy, the step from France,
The midnight orgy, and the mazy dance,
The smile of beauty, and the flush of wine,
For fops, fools, gamesters, knaves, and lords combine:

Each to his humour—Comus all allows;
Champaign, dice, music, or your neighbour's spouse.

Talk not to us, ye starving sons of trade!
Of piteous ruin, which ourselves have made;
In plenty's sunshine Fortune's minions bask,
Nor think of poverty, except "en masque,"
When for the night some lately titled ass
Appears the beggar which his graudsire was.
The curtain dropp'd, the gay burletta o'er,
The audience take their turn upon the floor:
Now round the room the circling dow'gers sweep,

Now in loose waltz the thin-clad daughters leap;

The first in lengthen'd line majestic swim,
The last display the free unfetter'd limb!
Those for Hibernia's lusty sons repair
With art the charms which nature could not spare;

These after husbands wing their eager flight,
Nor leave much mystery for the nuptial night.

Oh! blest retreats of infamy and ease,
Where, all forgotten but the power to please,
Each maid may give a loose to genial thought,

Each swain may teach new systems, or be taught:

There the blithe youngster, just return'd from Spain,

Cuts the light pack, or calls the rattling main;

The jovial caster's set, and seven's the nick,
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick!

If, mad with loss, existence 'gins to tire,
And all your hope or wish is to expire,

Here's Powell's pistol ready for your life,
And, kinder still, two Pagets for your wife;

Fit consummation of an earthly race
Begun in folly, ended in disgrace;

While none but menials o'er the bed of death,

Wash thy red wounds, or watch thy wavering breath,

Traduced by liars, and forgot by all,
The mangled victim of a drunken brawl,

To live like Clodius, and like Falkland fall.

Truth! rouse some genuine bard, and guide his hand

To drive this pestilence from out the land.
E'en I—least thinking of a thoughtless throng,

Just skill'd to know the right and choose the wrong,

Freed at that age when reason's shield is lost,

To fight my course through passion's countless host,

Whom every path of pleasure's flowery way
Has lured in turn, and all have led astray—

E'en I must raise my voice, e'en I must feel

Such scenes, such men, destroy the public weal:

Although some kind, censorious friend will say,

"What art thou better, meddling fool, than they?"

And every brother rake will smile to see
That miracle, a moralist in me.

No matter—when some hard in virtue strong,
Gifford perchance, shall raise the chastening

song,

Then sleep my pen for ever! and my voice
Be only heard to hail him, and rejoice;

Rejoice, and yield my feeble praise; though I
May feel the lash that Virtue must apply.

As for the smaller fry, who swarm in shoals,
From silly Hafiz up to simple Bowles,
Why should we call them from their dark abode,

In broad St. Giles's or in Tottenham-road?
Or (since some men of fashion nobly dare
To scrawl in verse) from Bond-street or the Square?

If things of ton their harmless lays indite,
Most wisely doom'd to shun the public sight,
What harm? in spite of every critic elf,
Sir T. may read his stanzas to himself;
Miles Andrews still his strength in couplets try,

And live in prologues, though his dramas die:

Lords too are bards, such things at times befall,

And 'tis some praise in peers to write at all.
Yet, did or taste or reason sway the times,
Ah! who would take their titles with their rhymes?

Roscommon! Sheffield! with your spirits fled,

No future laurels deck a noble head;
No muse will cheer, with renovating smile,
The paralytic puling of Carlisle.
The puny schoolboy and his early lay
Men pardon, if his follies pass away;
But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse,
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse?

What heterogeneous honours deck the peer!
Lord, rhymester, petit-maitre, and pamphleteer!

So dull in youth, so drivelling in his age,
His scenes alone had damn'd our sinking stage;

But managers for once cried, "Hold, enough!"
Nor drugg'd their audience with the tragic stuff.

Yet at their judgment let his lordship laugh,
And case his volumes in congenial calf;
Yes! doff that covering, where morocco shines,

And hang a calf-skin on those recreant lines.

With you, ye Druids! rich in native lead,
Who daily scribble for your daily bread;
With you I war not: Gifford's heavy hand
Has crush'd, without remorse, your numerous band.

On "all the talents" vent your vernal spleen;
Want is your plea, let pity be your screen.
Let monodies on Fox regale your crew,
And Melville's Mantle prove a blanket too!
One common Lethe waits each hapless bard,
And, peace be with you! 'tis your best reward.

Such damning fame as Dunciads only give
Could bid your lines beyond a morning live;
But now at once your fleeting labours close,
With names of greater note in blest repose.
Far be 't from me unkindly to upbraid
The lovely Rosa's prose in masquerade,
Whose strains, the faithful echoes of her mind,

Leave wondering comprehension far behind.
Though Crusca's bards no more our journals fill,

Some stragglers skirmish round the columns still;

Last of the howling host which once was Bell's,

Matilda snivels yet, and Hafiz yells;

And Merry's metaphors appear anew,

Chain'd to the signature of O. P. Q.

When some brisk youth, the tenant of a stall,

Employs a pen less pointed than his awl,
Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes,

St. Crispin quits, and cobbles for the muse,
Heavens! how the vulgar stare! how crowds applaud!

How ladies read, and literati laud!
If chance some wicked wag should pass his jest,

'Tis sheer ill-nature--don't the world know best?

Genius must guide when wits admire the rhyme,

And Capel Lofft declares 'tis quite sublime.
Hear, then, ye happy sons of needless trade!
Swains! quit the plough, resign the useless spade!

Lo! Burns and Bloomfield, nay, a greater far,

Gifford was born beneath an adverse star,
Forsook the labours of a servile state,
Stemm'd the rude storm, and triumph'd over fate:

Then why no more? if Phœbus smiled on you,

Bloomfield! why not on brother Nathan too?

Him too the mania, not the muse, has seized;
Not inspiration, but a mind diseased:

And now no boor can seek his last abode,
No common be enclosed without an ode.

Oh! since increased refinement deigns to smile

On Britain's sons, and bless our genial isle,
Let poesy go forth, pervade the whole,
Alike the rustic, and mechanic soul!

Ye tuneful cobblers! still your notes prolong,

Compose at once a slipper and a song;

So shall the fair your handywork peruse,
Your sonnets sure shall please—perhaps your
shoes.

May Moorland weavers boast Pindaric skill,
And tailors' lays be longer than their bill!
While punctual beaux reward the grateful
notes,
And pay for poems—when they pay for
coats.

To the famed thron'd now paid the tribute
due,
Neglected genius! let me turn to you.
Come forth, oh Campbell! give thy talents
scope;

Who dares aspire if thou must cease to hope?
And thou, melodious Rogers! rise at last,
Recall the pleasing memory of the past;
Arise! let blest remembrance still inspire,
And strike to wonted tones thy hallow'd
lyre;

Restore Apollo to his vacant throne,
Assert thy country's honour and thine own.
What! must deserted Poesy still weep
Where her last hopes with pious Cowper
sleep?

Unless, perchance, from his cold bier she
turns,
To deck the turf that wraps her minstrel,
Burns!

No! though contempt hath mark'd the
spurious brood,

The race who rhyme from folly, or for food,
Yet still some genuine sons 'tis hers to
boast,

Who, least affecting, still affect the most:
Feel as they write, and write but as they
feel—

Bear witness Gifford, Sotheby, Macneil.

“Why slumbers Gifford?” once was ask'd
in vain;

Why slumbers Gifford? let us ask again.
Are there no follies for his pen to purge?
Are there no fools whose backs demand the
scourge?

Are there no sins for satire's bard to greet?
Stalks not gigantic Vice in every street?
Shall peers or princes tread pollution's path,
And 'scape alike the law's and muse's wrath?
Nor blaze with guilty glare through future
time,

Eternal beacons of consummate crime?
Arouse thee, Gifford! be thy promise claim'd,
Make bad men better, or at least ashamed.

Unhappy White! while life was in its
spring,
And thy young muse just waved her joyous
wing,

The spoiler swept that soaring lyre away,
Which else had sounded an immortal lay.
Oh! what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science' self destroy'd her favourite
son!

Yes, she too much indulg'd thy fond pursuit,
She sow'd the seeds, but death has reap'd the
fruit.

'T was thine own genius gave the final blow,
And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee
low:

So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his
heart;

Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion which impell'd the
steel;

While the same plumage that had warm'd his
nest

Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding
breast.

There he who say, in these enlighten'd
days,

That splendid lies are all the poet's praise;
That strain'd invention, ever on the wing,
Alone impels the modern hard to sing:

'T is true, that all who rhyme—nay, all who
write,

Shrink from that fatal word to genius—trite;
Yet Truth sometimes will lend her noblest
fires,

And decorate the verse herself inspires:
This fact in Virtue's name let Crabbe attest;
Though nature's sternest painter, yet the
best.

And here let Shee and Genius find a place,
Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace;
To guide whose hand the sister arts combine,
And trace the poet's or the painter's line;
Whose magic touch can bid the canvas
glow,

Or pour the easy rhyme's harmonious flow;
While honours, doubly merited, attend
The poet's rival, but the painter's friend.

Blest is the man who dares approach the
bower

Where dwell the muses at their natal hour;
Whose steps have press'd, whose eye has
mark'd afar,

The clime that nursed the sons of song and
war,

The scenes which glory still must hover o'er,
Her place of birth, her own Achaian shore.
But doubly blest is he whose heart expands
With hallow'd feelings for those classic lands;

Who reads the veil of ages long gone by,
And views their remnants with a poet's eye!
Wright! 'twas thy happy lot at once to view
Those shores of glory, and to sing them too;
And sure no common muse inspired thy pen
To hail the land of gods and godlike men.

And you, associate bards! who snatch'd to
light
Those gems too long withheld from modern
sight;
Whose mingling taste combined to cull the
wreath
Where Attic flowers Aonian odours breathe,
And all their renovated fragrance flung
To grace the beauties of your native tongue;
Now let those minds, that nobly could trans-
fuse
The glorious spirit of the Grecian muse,
Though soft the echo, scorn a borrow'd tone:
Resign Achaia's lyre, and strike your own.

Let these, or such as these, with just ap-
plause,
Restore the muse's violated laws;
But not in flimsy Darwin's pompous chime,
That mighty master of unmeaning rhyme,
Whose gilded cymbals, more adorn'd than
clear,
The eye delighted, but fatigued the ear;
In show the simple lyre could once surpass,
But now, worn down, appear in native brass;
While all his train of hovering sylphs around
Evaporate in similes and sound:
Him let them shun, with him let tinsel die:
False glare attracts, but more offends the
eye.

Yet let them not to vulgar Wordsworth
stoop,
The meanest object of the lowly group,
Whose verse, of all but childish prattle void,
Seems blessed harmony to Lamb and Lloyd:
Let them—but hold, my muse, nor dare to
teach
A strain far, far beyond thy humble reach:
The native genius with their being given
Will point the path, and peal their notes to
heaven.

And thou, too, Scott! resign to minstrels
rude
The wilder slogan of a border feud:
Let others spin their meagre lines for hire;
Enough for genius, if itself inspire!
Let Southey sing, although his teeming muse,
Prolific every spring, be too profuse;
Let simple Wordsworth chime his childish
verse,
And brother Coleridge lull the babe at nurse;

Let spectre-mongering Lewis aim, at most,
To rouse the galleries, or to raise a ghost;
Let Moore still sigh; let Strangford steal
from Moore,
And swear that Camoëns sang such notes of
yore;
Let Hayley hobble on, Montgomery rave,
And godly Grahame chant a stupid stave:
Let sonnetearing Bowles his strains refine,
And whine and whimper to the fourteenth,
line;
Let Stott, Carlisle, Matilda, and the rest
Of Grub Street, and of Grosvenor Place the
best,
Scrawl on, till death release us from the
strain,
Or Common Sense assert her rights again.
But thou, with powers that mock the aid of
praise,
Shouldst leave to humbler bards ignoble lays:
Thy country's voice, the voice of all the nine,
Demand a hallow'd harp—that harp is thine.
Say! will not Caledonia's annals yield
The glorious record of some nobler field,
Than the wild foray of a plundering clan,
Whose proudest deeds disgrace the name of
man?
Or Marmion's acts of darkness, fitter food
For Sherwood's outlaw tales of Robin Hood?
Scotland! still proudly claim thy native bard,
And be thy praise his first, his best reward!
Yet not with thee alone his name should live,
But own the vast renown a world can give:
Be known, perchance, when Albion is no more,
And tell the tale of what she was before;
To future times her faded fame recall,
And save her glory, though his country fall.

Yet what avails the sanguine poet's hope,
To conquer ages, and with time to cope?
New eras spread their wings, new nations
rise,
And other victors fill the applauding skies;
A few brief generations fleet along,
Whose sons forget the poet and his song:
E'en now, what once-loved minstrels scarce
may claim
The transient mention of a dubious name!
When fame's loud trump hath blown its
noblest blast,
Though long the sound, the echo sleeps at
last;
And glory, like the phoenix midst her fires,
Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires.

Shall hoary Granta call her sable sons,
Expert in science, more expert at puns?
Shall these approach the muse? ah, no! she
flies,
Even from the tempting ore of Seaton's prize;

Though printers condescend the press to soil
With rhyme by Hoare, and epic blank by
Hoyle :

Not him whose page, if still upheld by whist,
Requires no sacred theme to bid us list.
Ye! who in Granta's honours would surpass,
Must mount her Pegasus, a full-grown ass ;
A foal well worthy of her ancient dam,
Whose Helicon is duller than her Cam.

There Clarke, still striving piteously "to
please,"

Forgetting doggrel leads not to degrees,
A would-be satirist, a hired buffoon,
A monthly scribbler of some low lampoon,
Condemn'd to drudge, the meanest of the
mean,
And furbish falsehoods for a magazine,
Devotes to scandal his congenial mind ;
Himself a living libel on mankind.

Oh! dark asylum of a Vandal race!
At once the boast of learning, and disgrace!
So lost to Phœbus, that nor Hodgson's verse
Can make thee better, nor poor Hewson's
worse.

But where fair Isis rolls her purer wave,
The partial muse delighted loves to lave ;
On her green banks a greener wreath she
wove,
To crown the bards that haunt her classic
grove :

Where Richards wakes a genuine poet's fires,
And modern Britons glory in their sires.

For me, who, thus unask'd, have dared to
tell

My country what her sons should know too
well,
Zeal for her honour bade me here engage
The host of idiots that infest her age ;
No just applause her honour'd name shall
lose,

As first in freedom, dearest to the muse.
Oh! would thy bards but emulate thy fame,
And rise more worthy, Albion, of thy name!
What Athens was in science, Rome in power,
What Tyre appear'd in her meridian hour,
'Tis thine at once, fair Albion! to have been—
Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen:
But Rome decay'd, and Athens strew'd the
plain,

And Tyre's proud piers lie shatter'd in the
main ;
Like these, thy strength may sink, in ruin
hurl'd,

And Britain fall, the bulwark of the world.
But let me cease, and dread Cassandra's
fate,
With warning ever scoff'd at, till too late ;

To themes less lofty still my lay confine,
And urge thy bards to gain a name like thine.

Then, hapless Britain! be thy rulers blest,
The senate's oracles, the people's jest!
Still hear thy motley orators dispense
The flowers of rhetoric, though not of sense,
While Canning's colleagues hate him for his
wit,
And old dame Portland fills the place of Pitt.

Yet once again, adieu! ere this the sail
That wafts me hence is shivering in the gale ;
And Afric's coast and Calpe's adverse height,
And Stamboul's minarets must greet my
sight :

Thence shall I stray through beauty's native
clime,
Where Kaff is clad in rocks, and crown'd
with snows sublime.

But should I back return, no tempting press
Shall drag my journal from the desk's recess ;
Let coxcombs, printing as they come from
far,

Snatch his own wreath of ridicule from Carr ;
Let Aberdeen and Elgin still pursue
The shade of fame through regions of virtù ;
Waste useless thousands on their Phidian
freaks,

Missbapen monuments and maim'd antiques ;
And make their grand saloons a general
mart

For all the mutilated blocks of art :
Of Dardan tours let dilettanti tell,
I leave topography to rapid Gell ;
And, quite content, no more shall interpose
To stun the public ear—at least with prose.

Thus far I've held my undisturb'd career,
Prepared for rancour, steel'd 'gainst selfish
fear :

This thing of rhyme I ne'er disdain'd to own—
Though not obtrusive, yet not quite unknown :
My voice was heard again, though not so loud,
My page, though nameless, never disavow'd ;
And now at once I tear the veil away :—
Cheer on the pack! the quarry stands at bay,
Uncared by all the din of Melbourne House,
By Lambe's resentment, or by Holland's
spouse,

By Jeffrey's harmless pistol, Hallam's rage,
Edina's brawny sons and brimstone page.
Our men in buckram shall have blows enough,
And feel they too are "penetrable stuff :"
And though I hope not hence unscathed to go,
Who conquers me shall find a stubborn foe.
The time hath been, when no harsh sound
would fall

From lips that now may seem imbued with
gall ;

Nor fools nor follies tempt me to despise
 The meanest thing that crawl'd beneath my
 eyes :
 But now, so callous grown, so changed since
 youth,
 I've learn'd to think, and sternly speak the
 truth ;
 Learn'd to deride the critic's starch decree,
 And break him on the wheel he meant for
 me ;
 To spurn the rod a scribbler bids me kiss,
 Nor care if courts and crowds applaud or
 hiss :
 Nay more, though all my rival rhymesters
 frown,
 I too can hunt a poetaster down ;
 And, arm'd in proof, the gauntlet cast at
 once
 To Scotch marauder, and to southern dunce.
 Thus much I've dared ; if my incondite lay
 Hath wrong'd these righteous times, let
 others say ;
 This, let the world, which knows not how to
 spare,
 Yet rarely blames unjustly, now declare.



POSTSCRIPT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

I HAVE been informed, since the present edition went to the press, that my trusty and well-beloved cousins, the Edinburgh Reviewers, are preparing a most vehement critique on my poor, gentle, *unresisting* Muse, whom they have already so be-devilled with their ungodly ribaldry :

“Tantæne animis celestibus iræ!”

I suppose I must say of Jeffrey as Sir Andrew Aguecheek saith, “An I had known he was so cunning of fence, I had seen him damned ere I had fought him.” What a pity it is that I shall be beyond the Bosphorus before the next number has passed the Tweed ! But I yet hope to light my pipe with it in Persia.

My northern friends have accused me, with justice, of personality towards their great literary anthropophagus, Jeffrey ; but what else was to be done with him and his dirty pack, who feed by “lying and slandering,” and slake their thirst by “civil speaking” ? I have adduced facts already well known, and of Jeffrey's mind I have stated

my free opinion, nor has he thence sustained any injury ;—what scavenger was ever soiled by being pelted with mud ? It may be said that I quit England because I have censured there “persons of honour and wit about town ;” but I am coming back again, and their vengeance will keep hot till my return. Those who know me can testify that my motives for leaving England are very different from fears, literary or personal : those who do not, may one day be convinced. Since the publication of this thing, my name has not been concealed ; I have been mostly in London, ready to answer for my transgressions, and in daily expectation of sundry cartels ; but, alas ! “the age of chivalry is over,” or, in the vulgar tongue, there is no spirit now-a-days.

There is a youth yeilded Hewson Clarke (subaudi *esquire*), a sizer of Emanuel College, and, I believe, a denizen of Berwick-upon-Tweed, whom I have introduced in these pages to much better company than he has been accustomed to meet ; he is, notwithstanding, a very sad dog, and for no reason that I can discover, except a personal quarrel with a bear, kept by me at Cambridge to sit for a fellowship, and whom the jealousy of his Trinity contemporaries prevented from success, has been abusing me, and, what is worse, the defenceless innocent above mentioned, in “The Satirist,” for one year and some months. I am utterly unconscious of having given him any provocation ; indeed, I am guiltless of having heard his name, till coupled with “The Satirist.” He has therefore no reason to complain, and I dare say that, like Sir Fretful Plagiary, he is rather *pleased* than otherwise. I have now mentioned all who have done me the honour to notice me and mine, that is, my bear and my hook, except the editor of “The Satirist,” who, it seems, is a gentleman—God wot ! I wish he could impart a little of his gentility to his subordinate scribblers. I hear that Mr. Jermyham is about to take up the cudgels for his Mæcenas, Lord Carlisle. I hope not : he was one of the few, who, in the very short intercourse I had with him, treated me with kindness when a boy ; and whatever he may say or do, “pour on, I will endure.” I have nothing further to add, save a general note of thanksgiving to readers, purchasers, and publishers, and, in the words of Scott, I wish

“To all and each a fair good night,
 And rosy dreams and slumbers light.”

Hints from Horace:

BEING AN ALLUSION IN ENGLISH VERSE TO THE EPISTLE "AD PISONES, DE ARTE POETICA," AND INTENDED AS A SEQUEL TO "ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS."

—“Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum
Reddere quae ferrum valet, exors ipsa secandi”

HOR. *De Arte Poet.*

“Rhymes are difficult things—they are stubborn things, sir.”

FIELDING'S *Amelia*.

ATHENS: CAPUCHIN CONVENT,
March 12, 1811.

Who would not laugh, if Lawrence, hired to
grace
His costly canvas with each flatter'd face,
Abused his art, till Nature, with a blush,
Saw cits grow centaurs underneath his brush?
Or, should some himmer join, for show or sale,
A maid of honour to a mermaid's tail?
Or low Dubost—as once the world has seen—
Degrade God's creatures in his graphic
spleen?
Not all that forced politeness, which defends
Fools in their faults, could gag his grinning
friends.
Believe me, Moschus, like that picture seems
The book which, sillier than a sick man's
dreams,
Displays a crowd of figures incomplete,
Poetic nightmares, without head or feet.

Poets and painters, as all artists know,
May shoot a little with a lengthen'd bow;
We claim this mutual mercy for our task,
And grant in turn the pardon which we ask;
But make not monsters spring from gentle
dams—
Birds breed not vipers, tigers nurse not
lambs.

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Iungere si velit, et varias inducere plumas,
Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
Desinat in pisces mulier formosa superne:
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici?
Credite, Pisones, isti tabulae fore librum
Persimilem, cuius, velut aegri somnia, vanae
Finguntur species; ut nec pes nec caput uni
Reddatur formae. Pictoribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas.
Scimus, et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vi-
cissim;
Sed non ut placidis coeant immitia; non ut

A labour'd, long exordium, sometimes tends
(Like patriot speeches) but to paltry ends;
And nonsense in a lofty note goes down,
As pertness passes with a legal gown:
Thus many a bard describes in pompous
strain
The clear brook babbling through the goodly
plain:
The groves of Granta, and her Gothic halls,
King's Coll, Cam's stream, stain'd windows,
and old walls:
Or, in advent'rous numbers, neatly aims
To paint a rainbow, or—the river Thames.

You sketch a tree, and so perhaps may
shine—
But daub a shipwreck like an alehouse sign;
You plan a *vase*—it dwindles to a *pot*;
Then glide down Grub-street—fasting and
forgot;
Laugh'd into Lethe by some quaint Review,
Whose wit is never troublesome till—true.

In fine, to whatsoever you aspire,
Let it at least be simple and entire.

The greater portion of the rhyming tribe
(Give ear, my friend, for thou hast been a
scribe)
Are led astray by some peculiar lure.
I labour to be brief—become obscure;

Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni.
Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis,
Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter
Assuitur pannus; cum lucus et ara Dianae,
Et properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros,
Aut flumen Rhenum, aut pluvius describitur arcus.
Sed nunc non erat his locus: et fortasse cupressum
Scis simulare; quid hoc, si fractis enatat expes
Navibus, aere dato qui pingitur? amphora coepit
Institui; currente rota cur ureus exit?
Denique sit quod vis, simplex duntaxat et unum.
Maxima pars vatium, pater et juvenes patre digni,
Decipiuntur specie recti. Brevis esse laboro,

One falls while following elegance too fast ;
Another soars, inflated with bombast ;
Too low a third crawls on, afraid to fly,
He spins his subject to satiety ;
Absurdly varying, he at last engraves
Fish in the woods, and boars beneath the
waves !

Unless your care's exact, your judgment
nice,

The flight from folly leads but into vice ;
None are complete, all wanting in some part,
Like certain tailors, limited in art.

For galligaskins Slowshears is your man ;
But coats must claim another artisan.
Now this to me, I own, seems much the same
As Vulcan's feet to hear Apollo's frame ;
Or, with a fair complexion, to expose
Black eyes, black ringlets, but—a bottle nose !

Dear authors ! suit your topics to your
strength,

And ponder well your subject and its length ;
Nor lift your load before you're quite aware
What weight your shoulders will, or will not,
bear.

But lucid Order, and Wit's siren voice,
Await the poet, skilful in his choice ;
With native eloquence he soars along,
Grace in his thoughts, and music in his song.

Let judgment teach them wisely to combine
With future parts the now omitted line :
This shall the author choose, or that reject,
Precise in style, and cautious to select ;
Nor slight applause will candid pens afford
To him who furnishes a wanting word.
Then fear not, if 'tis needful, to produce
Some term unknown, or obsolete in use,
(As Pitt has furnish'd us a word or two,
Which lexicographers declined to do ;)

So you indeed, with care,—(but be content
To take this license rarely)—may invent.
New words find credit in these latter days,
If neatly grafted on a Gallic phrase.
What Chaucer, Spenser did, we scarce refuse
To Dryden's or to Pope's maturer muse.
If you can add a little, say why not,
As well as William Pitt, and Walter Scott ?
Since they, by force of rhyme and force of
lungs,

Enrich'd our island's ill-united tongues ;
'Tis then—and shall be—lawful to present
Reform in writing, as in parliament.

As forests shed their foliage by degrees,
So fade expressions which in season please ;
And we and ours, alas ! are due to fate,
And works and words but dwindle to a date.
Though as a monarch nods, and commerce calls,
Impetuous rivers stagnate in canals ;
Though swamps subdued, and marshes
drain'd, sustain

The heavy ploughshare and the yellow grain,
And rising ports along the busy shore
Protect the vessel from old Ocean's roar,
All, all, must perish ; but, surviving last,
The love of letters half preserves the past.
True, some decay, yet not a few revive ;
Though those shall sink, which now appear
to thrive,

As custom arbitrates, whose shifting sway
Our life and language must alike obey.

The immortal wars which gods and angels
wage,
Are they not shown in Milton's sacred page ?
His strain will teach what numbers best belong
To themes celestial told in epic song.

The slow, sad stanza will correctly paint
The lover's anguish, or the friend's complaint.

Obscurus fo: sectantem levia, nervi
Deficient animique: professus grandia, turget:
Serpit humi, tutus omnium, timidusque procellae:
Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam,
Delphinum sylvis appingit, fluctibus aprum.
In vitium ducit culpae fuga, si caret arte.
Aemilium circa ludum faber unus et unguis
Exprimet, et molles imitabitur aere capillos;
Infelix operis summa, quis ponere totum
Nesciet. Hunc ego me, si quid componere curem,
Non magis esse velim, quam pravo vivere naso,
Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo.
Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam
Viribus: et versate diu quid ferre recuseut
Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecta potenter erit res,
Nec facunda deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.
Ordinis haec virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor,
Ut iam nunc dicat, iam nunc debeat dici
Pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat;
In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis:
Hoc amet, hoc spernat promissi carminis auctor.
Dixeris egregio, notum si callida verbum
Reddidit iunctura novum. Si forte necesse est
Indicis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,
Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis

Continget; dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter;
Et nova factaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si
Graeco fonte cadant, parce detorta. Quid autem
Caecilio Plautoque dabit Romanus, ademptum
Virgilio Varioque? ego cur, acquirere pauca
Si possum, invidor; cum lingua Catois et Enni
Sermo veni patrium ditaverit, et nova rerum
Nomina protulerit? Licuit, semperque licebit,
Signatum praesente nota producere nomen.
Ut silvae foliis pronos mutantur in annos;
Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit aetas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque.
Debemur morti nos, vostraque: sive receptas
Terra Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arceat,
Regis opus; sterilisque diu palus, aptaque remis
Vicinas urbes alit, et grave sentit aratrum:
Seu cursus mutavit ioiquum frugibus annis,
Ductus iter melius; mortalia facta peribunt:
Nedum sermonum stet honos, et gratia vivax.
Multa reoascuntur, quae iam ceciderunt; cadentque,
Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
Quem penes arbitrium est, et ius, et norma loquentium.
Res gestae regnoque ducumque et tristia bella,
Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.
Versibus impariter iunctis querimonia primum;

But which deserves the laurel—rhyme or blank?
Which holds on Helicon the higher rank?
Let squabbling critics by themselves dispute
This point, as puzzling as a Chancery suit.

Satiric rhyme first sprang from selfish spleen.
You doubt—see Dryden, Pope, St. Patrick's dean.

Blank verse is now, with one consent, allied
To Tragedy, and rarely quits her side.
Though mad Almanzor rhymed in Dryden's days,

No sing-song hero rants in modern plays;
While modest Comedy her verse foregoes
For jest and *pun* in very middling prose.
Not that our Bens or Beaumonts show the worse,

Or lose one point, because they wrote in verse.

But so Thalia pleases to appear,
Poor virgin! damn'd some twenty times
a year!

Whate'er the scene, let this advice have weight:—

Adapt your language to your hero's state.
At times Melpomene forgets to groan,
And brisk Thalia takes a serious tone;
Nor unregarded will the act pass by
Where angry Townly lifts his voice on high.
Again our Shakspeare limits verse to kings,
When common prose will serve for common things;

And lively Hal resigns heroic ire,
To "hollowing Hotspur" and the sceptred sire.

'Tis not enough, ye bards, with all your art,
To polish poems; they must touch the heart:

Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos.
Quis tamen exiguos elegos emiserit auctor,
Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub iudice lis est.

Archilochem proprio rabies armavit iambos;
Iuncti socii cepere pedem grandæque coturni,
Alternis aptum sermonibus, et populares
Vincemem strepitus, et natum rebus agendis.

Musa dedit fidibus divos, puerosque deorum,
Et pugilem victorem, et equum certamine primum,
Et juvenum curas, et libera vina referre.

Descriptas servare vices, operumque colores,
Cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poeta salutor?
Cur nesceire, pendens præve, quam discere malo?

Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult;
Indignatur item privatis, ac prope socco
Dignis carminibus narrari oena Thyestæ.

Singula quæque locum tenent sortita decenter
Interdum tamen et vocem comœdia tollit,
Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore:

Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri.
Telephus et Peleus, cum pauper et exul, uterque
Proicit ampullas, et sesquipedalia verba,
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela.

Non satis est pulchra esse poemata; dulcia sunt,

Where'er the scene be laid, whate'er the song,
Still let it bear the hearer's soul along;
Command your audience or to smile or weep,
Whiche'er may please you—anything but sleep.

The poet claims our tears; but, by his leave,
Before I shed them, let me see him grieve.

If banish'd Romeo feign'd nor sigh nor tear,

Lull'd by his languor, I should sleep or sneer.
Sad words, no doubt, become a serious face,
And men look angry in the proper place.

At double meanings folks seem wondrous sly,
And sentiment prescribes a pensive eye;
For nature form'd at first the inward man,
And actors copy nature—when they can.
She bids the beating heart with rapture bound,

Raised to the stars, or levell'd with the ground;

And for expression's aid, 'tis said, or sung,
She gave our mind's interpreter—the tongue,
Who, worn with use, of late would fain dispense

(At least in theatres) with common sense;
O'erwhelm with sound the boxes, gallery, pit,
And raise a laugh with anything—but wit.

To skilful writers it will much import,
Whence spring their scenes, from common life or court;

Whether they seek applause by smile or tear,
To draw a "Lying Valet," or a "Lear,"
A sage, or rakish youngster wild from school,
A wandering "Peregrine," or plain "John Bull;"

All persons please when nature's voice prevails,
Scottish or Irish, born in Wilts or Wales.

Et quocunque volent, animum auditoris agunto.
Ut ridentibus arripit, et fientibus adsunt
Humani vultus; si vis me flere dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi; tunc tua me infortunia lædent
Telephe, vel Peleu, male si mandata loqueris
Aut dormitabo, aut ridebo: tristitia moestum
Vultum verba decent; iratum, plena minarum;
Ludentem, lasciva; severum, seria dicta.

Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem
Fortunarum habitum; iuvat, aut inappellit ad iram;
Aut ad humum moerore gravi deducit, et angit;
Post effert animi motus interprete lingua.

Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,
Romani tollent equites, peditesque cachinnum.

Interit multum, Davusne loquatur an heros;
Maturusne senex, an adhuc florentia iuventa
Fervidus; an matrona potens, an sedula nutrix;
Mercatorne vagus, cultorne virentis agelli;
Coleus an Assyrius; Thebis nutritus, an Argis.

Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia Æge.
Scriptor. Honoratum si forte reponis Achillem;
Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis acer,
Iura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.
Sit Medea ferox invictaque; febilis Ino;

Or follow common fame, or forge a plot;
Who cares if mimic heroes lived or not?
One precept serves to regulate the scene:—
Make it appear as if it *might* have been.

If some Drawcansir you aspire to draw,
Present him raving, and above all law:
If female furies in your scheme are plann'd,
Macbeth's fierce dame is ready to your hand;
For tears and treachery, for good and evil,
Constance, King Richard, Hamlet, and the
Devil!

But if a new design you dare essay,
And freely wander from the beaten way,
True to your characters, till all be past,
Preserve consistency from first to last.

'Tis hard to venture where our betters fail,
Or lend fresh interest to a twice-told tale;
And yet, perchance, 'tis wiser to prefer
A hackney'd plot, than choose a new, and err;
Yet copy not too closely, but record,
More justly, thought for thought than word
for word;

Nor trace your prototype through narrow ways,
But only follow where he merits praise.

For you, young bard! whom luckless fate
may lead

To tremble on the nod of all who read,
Ere your first score of cantos time unrolls,
Beware—for God's sake, don't begin like
Bowles!

"Awake a louder and a loftier strain,"—
And pray, what follows from his boiling
brain?—

He sinks to Southey's level in a trice,
Whose epic mountains never fail in mice!
Not so of yore awoke your mighty sire
The temper'd warblings of his master-lyre;
Soft as the gentler breathing of the lute,
"Of man's first disobedience and the fruit"
He speaks, but, as his subject swells along,
Earth, Heaven, and Hades echo with the song.

Perfidus Ixion; Io vaga; tristis Orestes;
Si quid in expertum scenae committis, et andes
Personam formare novam: servetur ad innum
Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.

Difficile est proprie communia dicere: tuque
Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
Quam si proferres ignota indictaque prius.
Publica materies privati iuris erit, si
Nec circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem;

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres, nec desilies imitator in arcum
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet, aut operis lex.

Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor Cyclicus olim:
"Fortunam Priami cantabo, et nobile bellum."
Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus?

Parturient montes: nascetur ridiculus mus.
Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte!
*Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captae post tempora Troiae,
Qui mores hominum multorum vidit, et urbes."
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem
Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miscuita promat,

Still to the midst of things he hastens on,
As if we witness'd all already done;
Leaves on his path whatever seems too mean
To raise the subject, or adorn the scene;
Gives, as each page improves upon the
sight,

Not smoke from brightness, but from dark-
ness—light;
And truth and fiction with such art com-
pounds,
We know not where to fix their several
bounds.

If you would please the public, deign to hear
What soothes the many-headed monster's ear:
If your heart triumph when the hands of all
Applaud in thunder at the curtain's fall,
Deserve those plaudits—study nature's page,
And sketch the striking traits of every age;
While varying man and varying years unfold
Life's little tale, so oft, so vainly told;
Observe his simple childhood's dawning days,
His pranks, his prate, his playmates, and his
plays;
Till time at length the mannish tyro weans,
And prurient vice outstrips his tardy teens!

Behold him Freshman! forced no more to
groom

O'er Virgil's devilish verses and his own;
Prayers are too tedious, lectures too abstruse,
He flies from Tavell's frown to "Fordham's
Mews;"

(Unlucky Tavell! doom'd to daily cares
By pugilistic pupils, and by hears.)
Fines, tutors, tasks, conventions threat in vain,
Before hounds, hunters, and Newmarket
plain.

Rough with his elders, with his equals rash,
Civil to sharpeners, prodigal of cash;
Constant to nought—save hazard and a
whore,

Yet cursing both—for both have made him
sore;

Antiphaten, Scyllamque, et cum Cyclope Charybdin.
Nec reditu Dionædis ab interitu Meleagri,
Nec gemino bellum Troiaenum orditur ab ovo.
Semper ad eventum festinat; et in medias res
Non secus ac notas, auditorem rapit, et quæ
Desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinquit:
Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,
Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet inum.

Tu, quid ego et populus mecum desideret, audi.
Si plausoris eges aulae mamentis, et usque
Sessuri, donec cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat;
Actatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.
Reddere qui voces iam scit puer, et pede certo
Signat humum; gestit paribus colludere, et iram
Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas.

Imberbus iuvenis, tandem custode remoto,
Gaudet equis imbutisque, et aprici gramine campi;
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus aeris,
Sublimis, cupidusque, et amata relinquere pernix.

Unread (unless, since books beget disease,
The p—x becomes his passage to degrees);
Fool'd, pillaged, dunn'd, he wastes his term
away,
And unexpell'd, perhaps, retires M.A.;
Master of arts! as *hells* and *clubs* proclaim,
Where scarce a blackleg bears a brighter
name!

Launch'd into life, extinct his early fire,
He aches the selfish prudence of his sire;
Marries for money, chooses friends for rank,
Buys land, and shrewdly trusts not to the
Bank;
Sits in the Senate; gets a son and heir;
Sends him to Harrow, for himself was there.
Mute, though he votes, unless when call'd to
cheer,
His son's so sharp—he'll see the dog a peer!

Manhood declines—age palsies every limb;
He quits the scene—or else the scene quits
him;

Scrapes wealth, e'er each departing penny
grieves,
And avarice seizes all ambition leaves;
Counts cent. per cent., and smiles, or vainly
frets,
O'er hears diminish'd by young Hopeful's
debts;

Weights well and wisely what to sell or buy,
Complete in all life's lessons—but to die;
Peevish and spiteful, deting, hard to please,
Commending every time, save times like
these;

Crazed, querulous, forsaken, half forget,
Expires unwept—is buried—let him rot!

But from the Drama let me not digress,
Ner spare my precepts, though they please
you less.

Though woman weep, and hardest hearts are
stirr'd,

When what is done is rather seen than
heard,

Yet many deeds preserved in history's page
Are better told than acted on the stage;
The ear sustains what shocks the timid eye,
And horror thus subsides to sympathy.
True Briton all beside, I here am French—
Bloodshed 'tis surely better to retrench;

Conversis studiis, aetas animusque virilis
Quaerit opes et amicitias, inservit honori;
Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laborat.

Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda; vel quod
Quaerit, et inventis miser abstinet, ac timet uti;
Vel quod res omnes tiride gelideque ministrat,
Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri;
Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
Se puer, castigator censorque minorum.
Multa ferunt anni venientes comoda secum,
Multa recedentes adiungunt. Ne forte seniles

The gladiatorial gore we teach to flow
In tragic scene disgusts, though but in show;
We hate the carnage while we see the trick,
And find small sympathy in being sick.
Not on the stage the regicide Macbeth
Appals an audience with a monarch's death;
To gaze when sable Hubert threatens to scar
Young Arthur's eyes, can *ours* or *nature* bear?
A halter'd heroine Johnson sought to slay—
We saved Irene, but half damn'd the play,
And (Heaven be praised!) our tolerating
times

Stint metamorphoses to pantomimes;
And Lewis' self, with all his sprites, would
quake

To change Earl Osmend's negre to a snake!
Because, in scenes exciting joy or grief,
We leathe the action which exceeds belief:
And yet, God knews! what may net authers
do,
Whose postscripts prate of dyeing "heroines
blue?"

Above all things, *Dan Peet*, if you can,
Eke out your acts, I pray, with mortal
man,

Nor call a ghest, unless some cursed scrape
Must open ten trap-doors for your escape.
Of all the monstrens things I'd fain ferbid,
I leathe an opera worse than Dennis did;
Where good and evil persons, right er wrong,
Rage, love, and aught but moralise, in seng.
Hail, last memorial of our foreign friends,
Which Gaul allows, and still Hesperia lends!
Napeleem's edicts ne embargo lay
On whores, spies, singers, wisely shipp'd
away.

Our giant capital, whose squares are spread
Where rnstics earn'd, and new may beg, their
bread,

In all iniquity is grown so nice,
It scorns amusements which are not of price.
Hence the pert shopkeeper, whose threbbing
ear

Aches with orchestras which he pays to hear,
Whom shame, net sympathy, forbids to snere,
His anguish doubling by his own "encore;"
Squeezed in "Fop's Alley," jostled by the
beaux,
Teased with his hat, and trembling for his
toes;

Maudentur luvni partes, pueroque viriles,
Seinper in adiunctis, aevoque morabimur aptis.
Aut agitur res in scenis, aut acta refertur.
Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quae sunt oculis subiecta fidelibus, et quae
Ipse sibi tradit spectator. Non tamen intus
Digna geri, promes in scenam; multaue tolles
Ex oculis, quae mox narret facundia praesens.
Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet;
Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atrous;
Aut in avem Progne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.

Scarce wrestles through the night, nor tastes
of ease,
Till the dropp'd curtain gives a glad release:
Why this, and more, he suffers—can ye
guess?—
Because it costs him dear, and makes him
dress!

So prosper eunuchs from Etruscan schools;
Give us but fiddlers, and they're sure of
fools!

Ere scenes were play'd by many a reverend
clerk,
(What harm, if David danced before the
ark?)

In Christmas revels, simple country folks
Were pleased with morrice-mumm'ry and
coarse jokes.

Improving years, with things no longer
known,
Produced blithe Punch and merry Madame
Joan,

Who still frisk on with feats so lewdly low,
'T is strange Benvolio suffers such a show;
Suppressing peer! to whom each vice gives
place,
Oaths, boxing, begging,—all, save rout and
race.

Farce follow'd Comedy, and reach'd her
prime,

In ever-laughing Foote's fantastic time:
Mad wag! who pardon'd none, nor spared
the best,

And turn'd some very serious things to jest.
Nor church nor state escaped his public
sneers,
Arms nor the gown, priests, lawyers, volun-
teers:

"Alas, poor Yorick!" now for ever mute!
Whoever loves a laugh must sigh for Foote.

We smile, perforce, when histrionic scenes
Ape the swoln dialogue of kings and queens,
When "Chrononhotonthologos must die,"
And Arthur struts in mimic majesty.

Moschus! with whom once more I hope to
sit,

And smile at folly, if we can't at wit;
Yes, friend! for thee I'll quit my cynic cell,
And bear Swift's motto, "Vive la bagatelle!"

Quocunq; ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

Neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu

Fabula, quae posci vult, et spectata reponi.

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus

Inciderit.

Ex noto fictum carmen separa, ut sibi quis

Speret idem: sudet multum frustra laborat

Ausum idem: tantum series iuncturae pollet;

Tantum de medio sumtis accedit honoris.

Silvis deducti caveant, me iudice, Fauni,

Which charm'd our days in each Aegean
clime,

As off at home, with revelry and rhyme.
Then may Euphrosyne, who sped the past,
Soothe thy life's scenes, nor leave thee in the
last;

But find in thine, like pagan Plato'a bed,
Some merry manuscript of mimes, when
dead.

Now to the Drama let us bend our eyes,
Where fetter'd by whig Walpole low she
lies;

Corruption foil'd her, for she fear'd her
glauce;

Decorum left her for an opera dance!
Yet Chesterfield, whose polish'd pen inveighs
'Gainst laughter, fought for freedom to our
plays;

Uncheck'd by megrims of patrician brains,
And damning dulness of lord chamberlains.

Repeat that act! again let Humour roam
Wild o'er the stage—we've time for tears at
home.

Let "Archer" plant the horns on "Sullen's"
brows,

And "Estifania" gull her "Copper" spouse;
The moral's scant—but that may be excused,
Men go not to be lectured, but amused.

He whom our plays dispose to good or ill
Must wear a head in want of Willis' skill;
Ay, but Macheath's example—psha!—no
more!

It form'd no thieves—the thief was form'd
before;

And, spite of puritans and Collier's curse,
Plays make mankind no better, and no worse.
Then spare our stage, ye methodistic men!
Nor burn damn'd Drury if it rise again.

But why to brain-scorch'd bigots thus
appeal?

Can heavenly mercy dwell with earthly zeal?
For times of fire and faggot let them hope!
Times dear alike to puritan or pope.

As pious Calvin saw Servetus blaze,
So would new sects on newer victims gaze.
E'en now the songs of Solyma begin;
Faith cants, perplex'd apologist of sin!

While the Lord's servant chastens whom he
loves,

And Simeon kicks, where Baxter only
"shoves."

Ne, velut innati trivlis, ac pene forenses,
Aut nimium teneris iuvenetur versibus unquam,
Aut immunda crepent, ignominiosaque dicta.
Offendunt enim, quibus est equus, et pater, et res:
Nec, si quid fricti ciceris probat et uclis emtor,
Aequis accipiunt animis, donante corona.

Syllaba longa brevi subiecta vocatur iambus,
Pes citus: unde etiam trimetris accrescere iussit
Nomen iambes, cum senos redderet ictus,
Primus ad extremum similis sibi: non ita pridem,

Whom nature guides, so writes, that every dunce,
 Ecstasied, thinks to do the same at once ;
 But after inky thumbs and bitten nails,
 And twenty scatter'd quires, the coxcomb fails.

Let Pastoral be dumb ; for who can hope
 To match the youthful eclogues of our Pope ?
 Yet his and Phillips' faults, of different kind,
 For art too rude, for nature too refined,
 Instruct how hard the medium 't is to hit
 'Twixt too much polish and too coarse a wit.

A vulgar scribbler, certes, stands disgraced
 In this nice age, when all aspire to taste ;
 The dirty language, and the noisome jest,
 Which pleased in Swift of yore, we now detest ;
 Proscribed not only in the world polite,
 But even too nasty for a city knight !

Peace to Swift's faults ! his wit hath made
 them pass,
 Unmatch'd by all, save matchless Hudibras !
 Whose author is perhaps the first we meet,
 Who from our couplet lopp'd two final feet ;
 Nor less in merit than the longer line,
 This measure moves a favourite of the Nine.
 Though at first view eight feet may seem in vain

Form'd, save in ode, to bear a serious strain,
 Yet Scott has shown our wondering isle of late

This measure shrinks not from a theme of weight,
 And, varied skilfully, surpasses far
 Heroic rhyme, but most in love and war,
 Whose fluctuations, tender or sublime,
 Are curb'd too much by long-recurring rhyme.

But many a skilful judge abhors to see,
 What few admire—irregularity.
 This some vouchsafe to pardon ; but 't is hard
 When such a word contents a British bard.

Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,
 Spondeos stabiles in iura paterna recepti
 Commodus et patiens ; non ut de sede secunda
 Cederet aut quarta socialiter. Hic et in Acci
 Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus, et Enni.
 In scenam missos magno cum pondere versus,
 Aut operae celeris nimium, curaque carentis,
 Aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi.

Non quisvis videt immodulata poemata iudex ;
 Et data Romanis venia est indigna poetis.
 Idcirco vager, scribamque licenter ? an omnes
 Visuros peccata putem mea ; tutus, et intra
 Spem veniae cautus ? vitavi denique culpam,
 Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Graeca
 Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.

And must the bard his glowing thoughts
 confine,
 Lest censure hover o'er some faulty line ?
 Remove whate'er a critic may suspect,
 To gain the paltry suffrage of "correct" ?
 Or prune the spirit of each daring phrase,
 To fly from error, not to merit praise ?

Ye, who seek finish'd models, never cease,
 By day and night, to read the works of Greece.

But our good fathers never bent their brains
 To heathen Greek, content with native strains.

The few who read a page, or used a pen,
 Were satisfied with Chaucer and old Ben ;
 The jokes and numbers suited to their taste

Were quaint and careless, anything but chaste ;

Yet whether right or wrong the ancient rules,
 It will not do to call our fathers fools !
 Though you and I, who eruditely know
 To separate the elegant and low,
 Can also, when a hobbling line appears,
 Detect with fingers, in default of ears.

In sooth I do not know, or greatly care
 To learn, who our first English strollers were ;

Or if, till roofs received the vagrant art,
 Our Muse, like that of Thespis, kept a cart ;

But this is certain, since our Shakspeare's days,

There's pomp enough, if little else, in plays ;
 Nor will Melpomene ascend her throne
 Without high heels, white plume, and Bristol stone.

Old comedies still meet with much applause,

Though too licentious for dramatic laws ;
 At least, we moderns, wisely, 'tis confest,
 Curtail, or silence, the lascivious jest.

Whate'er their follies, and their faults beside,

Our enterprising bards pass nought untried ;

At vestri proavi Plantinos et numeros et
 Laudavere sales ; nimium patienter utrumque,
 Ne dicam stulte, mirati ; si modo ego et vos
 Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,
 Legitimique sonum digitis callemus et aure.

Ingotum tragicae genus invenisse Camoenae
 Dicitur, et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis,
 Quae canerent agerentque peruncti faecibus ora.
 Post hunc personae pallaeque repertor honestae
 Aeschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
 Et docuit magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.

Successit vetus his comoedia, non sine multa
 Laude ; sed in vitium libertas exiit, et vim
 Dignam lege regi ; lex est accepta ; chorusque
 Turpiter obtulit, sublato iure nocendi.

Nor do they merit slight applause who choose
An English subject for an English muse,
And leave to minds which never dare invent
French flippancy and German sentiment.
Where is that living language which could
claim

Poetic more, as philosophic, fame,
If all our bards, more patient of delay,
Would stop, like Pope, to polish by the way ?

Lords of the quill, whose critical assaults
O'erthrow whole quartos with their quires of
faults,

Who soon detect, and mark where'er we fail,
And prove our marble with too nice a nail !
Democritus himself was not so bad ;
He only thought, but you would make, us mad !

But truth to say, most rhymers rarely guard
Against that ridicule they deem so hard ;
In person negligent, they wear, from sloth,
Beards of a week, and nails of annual
growth ;
Reside in garrets, fly from those they meet,
And walk in alleys, rather than the street.

With little rhyme, less reason, if you please,
The name of poet may be got with ease,
So that not tuns of helleboric juice
Shall ever turn your head to any use ;
Write but like Wordsworth, live beside a
Lake,
And keep your bushy locks a year from
Blake ;
Then print your book, once more return to
town,
And boys shall hunt your bardship up and
down.

Am I not wise, if such some poets' plight,
To purge in spring—like Bayes—before I
write ?

If this precaution soften'd not my bile,
I know no scribbler with a madder style ;

*Nil inuentatum nostri liquere poetae ;
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Graeca
Ausu deserere, et celebrare domestica facta ;
Vel qui praetextas, vel qui docuere togatas.
Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis,
Quam lingua, Latium, si non offenderet unum-
quemque poetarum limae labor, et mora. Vos, o
Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non
Multa dies et multa litura coeruit, atque
Præsectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.
Ingenium misera quia fortunatum arte
Credidit, et excludit sanos Heliconae poetas
Democritus ; bona pars non unguis ponere curat,
Non barbam ; secreta petit loca, balnea vitat,
Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetæ,
Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam
Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego laeuus,
Qui purgor bilem sed verni temporis horam !
Non alius faceret mellora poemata : verum
Nil tanti est : ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum
Reddere quae ferrum valet, exors ipsa secandi :*

But since (perhaps my feelings are too nice)
I cannot purchase fame at such a price,
I'll labour gratis as a grinder's wheel,
And, blunt myself, give edge to others' steel,
Nor write at all, unless to teach the art
To those rehearsing for the poet's part ;
From Horace show the pleasing paths of
song,

And from my own example—what is wrong.

Though modern practice sometimes differs
quite,

'T is just as well to think before you write ;
Let every book that suits your theme be read,
So shall you trace it to the fountain-head.

He who has learn'd the duty which he owes
To friends and country, and to pardon foes ;
Who models his deportment as may best
Accord with brother, sire, or stranger guest ;
Who takes our laws and worship as they are,
Nor roars reform for senate, church, and bar ;
In practice, rather than loud precept, wise,
Bids not his tongue, but heart, philosophise :
Such is the man the poet should rehearse,
As joint exemplar of his life and verse.

Sometimes a sprightly wit, and tale well
told,
Without much grace, or weight, or art, will
hold

A longer empire o'er the public mind
Than sounding trifles, empty, though refined.

Unhappy Greece ! thy sons of ancient days
The muse may celebrate with perfect praise,
Whose generous children narrow'd not their
hearts

With commerce, given alone to arms and arts.
Our boys (save those whom public schools
compel
To "long and short" before they're taught
to spell)

From frugal fathers soon imbibe by rote,
"A penny saved, my lad, 's a penny got."

*Munus et officium, nil scribens ipse, docebo ;
Unde parentur opes ; quid alat formetque poetam ;
Quid deceat, quid non ; quo virtus, quo ferat error.
Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons.
Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ :
Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur ;
Qui didicit patriæ quid debeat, et quid amicis ;
Quo sic amore parens, quo frater amaudus, et
hospes ;
Quod sit couscripti, quod indicis officium ; quæ
Partes in bellum missi ducis ; ille profecto
Reddere perouæ scit convenientia cunctis.
Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque in bebo
Doctum imitatore, et vivas hinc ducere voces.
Interdum speciosa locis moratque recte
Fabula, nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte,
Valdius oblectat populum, meliusque moratur,
Quam, versus inopes rerum, nunsequæ canoræ.
Graius ingenium, Graius dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui, præter laudem nullius avaris.
Romani pueri longis rationibus assem*

Babe of a city birth! from sixpence take
The third, how much will the remainder
make?—

"A groat."—"Ah, bravo! Dick hath done
the sum!

He'll swell my fifty thousand to a plum."

They whose young souls receive this rust
betimes,

'Tis clear, are fit for anything but rhymes;
And Locke will tell you, that the father's right
Who hides all verses from his children's sight;
For poets (says this sage, and many more,)
Make sad mechanics with their lyric lore;
And Delphi now, however rich of old,
Discovers little silver, and less gold,
Because Parnassus, though a mount divine,
Is poor as Irus, or an Irish mine.

Two objects always should the poet move,
Or one or both,—to please or to improve.
Whate'er you teach, be brief, if you design
For our remembrance your didactic line;
Redundance places memory on the rack,
For brains may be o'erloaded, like the back.

Fiction does best when taught to look like
truth,

And fairy fables bubble none but youth:
Expect no credit for too wondrous tales,
Since Jonas only springs alive from whales!

Young men with aught but elegance dispense;
Maturer years require a little sense.

To end at once,—that bard for all is fit
Who mingles well instruction with his wit;
For him reviews shall smile, for him o'erflow
The patronage of Paternoster-row;
His book, with Longman's liberalaid, shall pass
(Who ne'er despises books that bring him
brass);

Through three long weeks the taste of London
lead,

And cross St. George's Channel and the Tweed.

*Discent in partes centum dilducere: dicat
Filius Albini, Si de quinque remota est
Uncia, quid superat? poteras dixisse—Triens. En!
Nec poteris servare tuam. Reddit uocia: quid
fit?*

*Semis. An haec animos aergo et cura pœnli
Cum semel Imberit, speramus carmina fingi
Posse linenda cedro, et levi servanda cupresso?*

*Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetæ;
Aut simul et iucunda et idonea dicere vitæ;
Quidquid præcipies, esto brevis: ut cito dicta
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.
Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.*

*Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris:
Nec, quodcumque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi:
Næu pransæ Lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo.*

*Cœnturiae seniorum agitant expertia frugis:
Celsi præterent austera poemata Rhamnes.
Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci:
Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.
Hic meret æra liber Sosius; hic et mare transit,
Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.*

Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus:

But everything has faults, nor is't un-
known

That harps and fiddles often lose their tone,
And wayward voices, at their owner's call,
With all his best endeavours, only squall;
Dogs blink their covey, fints withhold the
spark,
And double-barrels (damn them!) miss their
mark.

Where frequent beauties strike the reader's
view,

We must not quarrel for a blot or two;
But pardon equally to books or men,
The slips of human nature, and the pen.

Yet if an author, spite of foe or friend,
Despises all advice too much to mend,
But ever twangs the same discordant string,
Give him no quarter, howsoe'er he sing.
Let Havard's fate o'ertake him, who, for
once,

Produced a play too dashing for a dunce:
At first none deem'd it his; but when his
name
Announced the fact—what then?—it lost its
fame.

Though all deplore when Milton deigns to
doze,
In a long work 't is fair to steal repose.

As pictures, so shall poems be; some stand
The critic eye, and please when near at
hand;

But others at a distance strike the sight;
This seeks the shade, but that demands the
light,

Nor dreads the connoissen's fastidious view,
But, ten times scrutinised, is ten times new.

Parnassian pilgrims! ye whom chance or
choice

Hath led to listen to the Muse's voice,

*Nam neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus
et mens,*

*Poscentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum:
Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus.*

*Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,*

*Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est?
Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,*

*Quamvis est monitus, venia caret; ut citharoedus
Ridetur, chorda qui semper obrerat eodem;*

*Sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Choerilus ille,
Quem bis terve bouum cum risu miror; et idem
Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.*

*Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum.
Ut pictura, poësis: erit quæ, si propius stes,*

*Te capiat magis; et quædam, si loogins abstes:
Hæc amat obscurum; volet hæc sub luce videri,*

*Iudicis argutum quæ non formidat ænmen:
Hæc placuit semel; hæc decies repetita placebit.*

*O maior inventum, quamvis et voce paterna
Fingeris ad rectum, et per te sapiis, hoc tibi dictum*

*Tolle memor: certis medium et tolerabile rebus
Recte concedi: consultus iuris, et actor*

Receive this counsel, and be timely wise ;
Few reach the summit which before you
lies.

Our church and state, our courts and camps,
concede

Reward to very moderate heads indeed !
In these plain common sense will travel far ;
All are not Erskines who mislead the bar :
But poesy between the best and worst
No medium knows ; you must be last or
first ;

For middling poets' miserable volumes
Are damn'd alike by gods, and men, and
columns.

Again, my Jeffrey !—as that sound in-
spires,

How wakes my bosom to its wonted fires !
Fires, such as gentle Caledonians feel
When Southrons writhe upon their critic
wheel,

Or mild Eclectics, when some, worse than
Turks,
Would rob poor Faith to decorate "good
works."

Such are the genial feelings thou canst
claim—

My falcon flies not at ignoble game.
Mightiest of all Dunedin's beasts of chase !
For thee my Pegasus would mend his pace.
Arise, my Jeffrey ! or my inkless pen
Shall never blunt its edge on meaner men ;
Till thee or thine mine evil eye discerns,
Alas ! "I cannot strike at wretched kernes."
Inhuman Saxon ! wilt thou then resign
A muse and heart by choice so wholly thine ?
Dear d—d contemner of my schoolboy
songs,

Hast thou no vengeance for my manhood's
wrongs ?

If unprovoked thou once could bid me bleed,
Hast thou no weapon for my daring deed ?
What ! not a word !—and am I then so low ?
Wilt thou forbear, who never spared a foe ?
Hast thou no wrath, or wish to give it vent ?
No wit for nobles, dunces by descent ?
No jest on "minors," quibbles on a name,
Nor one facetious paragraph of blame ?

Causarum mediocri abest virtute disertl
Messala, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus :
Sed tamen in pretio est : mediocribus esse poetis
Non homines, non di, non concessere columnae.
Ut gratas inter membras symphonia discors,
Et crassum unguentum, et Sardo cum melle papaver
Offendunt, poterat duci quia coena sine istis ;
Sic animis natum inventumque poema iuvandis,
Si paulum a summo decessit, vergit ad inum.

Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
Indoctusque pilae, discive, trochive, quiescit,
Ne spissae risum tollant impune coronae :
Qui nescit, versus tamen audet fingere !—Quidni ?
Liber et iugenus praesertim census equestrem
Summam numerorum, vitiisque remotus ab omni.

Is it for this on Ilion I have stood,
And thought of Homer less than Holyrood !
On shore of Euxine or Aegean sea,
My hate, untravell'd, fondly turn'd to thee.
Ah ! let me cease : in vain my bosom burns,
From Corydon unkind Alexis turns :
Thy rhymes are vain ; thy Jeffrey then
forego,

Nor woo that anger which he will not show.
What then ?—Edina starves some lanker son,
To write an article thou canst not shun ;
Some less fastidious Scotchman shall be
found,
As bold in Billingsgate, though less renown'd.

As if at table some discordant dish
Should shock our optics, such as frogs for
fish ;

As oil in lieu of butter men decry,
And poppies please not in a modern pie ;
If all such mixtures then be half a crime,
We must have excellence to relish rhyme.
Mere roast and boil'd no epicure invites ;
Thus poetry disgusts, or else delights.

Who shoot not flying rarely touch a gun :
Will he who swims not to the river run ?
And men unpractised in exchanging knocks
Must go to Jackson ere they dare to box.
Whate'er the weapon, cudgel, fist, or foil,
None reach expertness without years of toil ;
But fifty dunces can, with perfect ease,
Tag twenty thousand couplets, when they
please.

Why not ?—shall I, thus qualified to sit
For rotten boroughs, never show my wit ?
Shall I, whose fathers with the quorum sate,
And lived in freedom on a fair estate ;
Who left me heir, with stables, kennels, packs,
To all their income, and to—twice its tax ;
Whose form and pedigree have scarce a fault,
Shall I, I say, suppress my attic salt ?

Thus think "the mob of gentlemen ;" but
you,
Besides all this, must have some genius too.
Be this your sober judgment, and a rule,
And print not piping hot from Southey's
school,

Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva :
Id tibi iudicium est, ea mens : si quid tamen olim
Scripseris, in Metii descendat iudicis aures,
Et patris, et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
Membranis intus positus : delere licebit
Quod non edideris ; nescit vox missa reverti.

Sylvestres homines sacer interpresque deorum
Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus :
Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres, rabidosque leones ;
Dictus et Amphion, Thebaeae conditor arcis,
Saxa movere sono testudinibus, et prece blanda
Ducere quo vellet : fuit haec sapientia quondam,
Publica, privatis secernere, sacra profanis ;
Coubucita prohibere vago ; dare iura maritis ;
Oppida moliri ; leges incidere ligno.

Who (ere another Thalaba appears)
I trust will spare us for at least nine years.
And hark 'ye, Southey! pray—but don't be
vex'd—

Burn all your last three works—and half the
next.

But why this vain advice? once published,
books

Can never be recall'd—from pastry-cooks!
Though "Madoc," with "Pucelle," instead of
punk,
May travel back to Quito—on a trunk!

Orpheus, we learn from Ovid and Lem-
priere,

Led all wild beasts but women by the ear;
And had he fiddled at the present hour,
We'd seen the lions waltzing in the Tower;
And old Amphion, such were minstrels then,
Had built St. Paul's without the aid of Wren.
Verse too was justice, and the bards of
Greece

Did more than constables to keep the peace;
Abolish'd cuckoldom with much applause,
Call'd county meetings, and enforced the
laws,

Cut down crown influence with reforming
scythes,

And served the church—without demanding
tithes;

And hence, throughout all Hellas and the
East,

Each poet was a prophet and a priest,
Whose old-establish'd board of joint controls
Included kingdoms in the cure of souls.

Next rose the martial Homer, Epic's
prince,

And fighting's been in fashion ever since;
And old Tyrtæus, when the Spartans warr'd,
(A limping leader, but a lofty bard,)
Though wall'd Ithome had resisted long,
Reduced the fortress by the force of song.

When oracles prevail'd, in times of old,
In song alone Apollo's will was told.
Then if your verse is what all verse should be,
And gods were not ashamed on't, why
should we?

The Muse, like mortal females, may be
woo'd;

In turns she'll seem a Paphian, or a prude;

*Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque
Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus
Tyrtacusque mares animos in Martia bella
Versibus exacuit; dictæ per carmina sortes:
Et vitæ monstrata via est: et gratia regum
Pieris tentata modis: Indusque repertus,
Et longorum operum finis: ne forte pudori
Sit tibi Musa lyrae solers, et cantor Apollo.*

*Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
Quaesitum est: ego nec studium sine divite vena,*

Fierce as a bride when first she feels affright,
Mild as the same upon the second night;
Wild as the wife of alderman or peer,
Now for his grace, and now a grenadier!
Her eyes beseem, her heart belies, her zone,
Ice in a crowd, and lava when alone.

If verse be studied with some show of art,
Kind Nature always will perform her part;
Though without genius, and a native vein
Of wit, we loathe an artificial strain,
Yet art and nature join'd will win the prize,
Unless they act like us and our allies.

The youth who trains to ride, or run a race,
Must bear privations with unruffled face,
Be call'd to labour when he thinks to dine,
And, harder still, leave wenching and his
wine.

Ladies who sing, at least who sing at sight,
Have follow'd music through her farthest
flight;

But rhymers tell you neither more nor less,
"I've got a pretty poem for the press;"
And that's enough; then write and print so
fast;—

If Satan take the hindmost, who'd be last?
They storm the types, they publish, one
and all,

They leap the counter, and they leave the
stall.

Provincial maidens, men of high command,
Yea, baronets have ink'd the bloody hand!
Cash cannot quell them; Pollio play'd this
prank,

(Then Phœbus first found credit in a bank!)
Not all the living only, but the dead,
Fool on, as fluent as an Orpheus' head;
Damn'd all their days, they posthumously
thrive,

Dug up from dust, though buried when alive!
Reviews record this epidemic crime,
Those Books of Martyrs to the rage for
rhyme,

Alas! woe worth the scribbler! often seen
In Morning Post or Monthly Magazine.
There lurk his earlier lays; but soon, hot
press'd,

Behold a quarto!—Tarts must tell the rest.
Then leave, ye wise, the lyre's precarious
chords

To muse-mad baronets, or madder lords,

*Nec rude quid possit video ingenium; alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res, et coulurat amice.
Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer; sudavit et alsit;
Abstulit Venere et vino; qui Pythia cantat
Tibicen, didicit prius, extimuitque magistrum.
Nunc satis est dixisse: ego mira poemata pango:
Occupet extremum scabies; mihi turpe relinqui est,
Et, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri.*

Or country Crispins, now grown somewhat stale,
Twain Doric minstrels, drunk with Doric ale!

Hark to those notes, narcotically soft!
The cobbler-laureats sing to Capel Lofft!
Till, lo! that modern Midas, as he hears,
Adds an ell growth to his egregious ears!

There lives one druid, who prepares in time
'Gainst future feuds his poor revenge of rhyme;

Racks his dull memory, and his duller muse,
To publish faults which friendship should excuse.

If friendship's nothing, self-regard might teach
More polish'd usage of his parts of speech.
But what is shame, or what is aught to him?

He vents his spleen, or gratifies his whim.
Some fancied slight has roused his lurking hate,

Some folly cross'd, some jest, or some debate;

Up to his den Sir Scribbler hies, and soon
The gather'd gall is voided in lampoon.
Perhaps at some pert speech you've dared to frown,

Perhaps your poem may have pleased the town:

If so, alas! 'tis nature in the man—
May Heaven forgive you, for he never can!

Then be it so; and may his withering bays
Bloom fresh in satire, though they fade in praise!

While his lost songs no more shall steep and stink,

The dullest, fattest weeds on Lethe's brink,
But springing upwards from the sluggish mould,

Be (what they never were before) be—sold!
Should some rich bard (but such a monster now,

In modern physics, we can scarce allow),
Should some pretending scribbler of the court,

Some rhyming peer—there's plenty of the sort—

All but one poor dependent priest withdrawu,

(Ah! too regardless of his chaplain's yawn!)
Condemn the unlucky curate to recite
Their last dramatic work by candle-light,
How would the preacher turn each rueful leaf,

Dull as his sermons, but not half so brief!
Yet, since 'tis promised at the rector's death,

He'll risk no living for a little breath.
Then spouts and foams, and cries at every line,

(The Lord forgive him!) "Bravo! grand! divine!"

Hoarse with those praises (which, by flatt'ry fed,

Dependence barter for her bitter bread),
He strides and stamps along with creaking boot;

Till the floor echoes his emphatic foot,
Then sits again, then rolls his pious eye,
As when the dying vicar will not die!

Nor feels, forsooth, emotion at his heart;—
But all dissemblers overact their part.

Ye, who aspire to "huild the lofty rhyme,"
Believe not all who laud your false "sub-lime;"

But if some friend shall hear your work,
and say,

"Expunge that stanza, lop that line away,"
And, after fruitless efforts, you return
Without amendment, and he answers,
"Burn!"

That instant throw your paper in the fire,

Ask not his thoughts, or follow his desire;
But if (true bard!) you scorn to con-descend,

And will not alter what you can't defend,
If you will breed this bastard of your brains,
We'll have no words—I've only lost my pains.

Yet, if you only prize your favourite thought,

As critics kindly do, and authors ought;
If your cool friend annoy you now and then,
And cross whole pages with his plaguy pen;
No matter, throw your ornaments aside,—
Better let him than all the world deride.

Give light to passages too much in shade,
Nor let a doubt obscure one verse you've made;

Nullum ultra verbum, aut operam insu-mebat inanem,
Quin siue rivali teque et tua solus amares.

Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendit inertes;
Culpabit duros; in-comptis alinet atrum
Transverso calamo signum; ambitiosa recidet
Ornamenta; parum claris lucem dare coeget;
Arguet ambigue dictum; mutanda notabit;

— Si carmina condes,
Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentés.
Quintilio si quid recitares, Corrige, sodes,
Hoc (alabat) et hoc: melius te posse negares,
Bis terque expertum frustra, delere iubebat,
Et male tornatos inveni reddere versus.
Si defendere delictum quam vertere malles,

Your friend's a "Johnson," not to leave one word,

However trifling, which may seem absurd ;
Such erring trifles lead to serious ills,
And furnish food for critics, or their quills.

As the Scotch fiddle, with its touching tune,

Or the sad influence of the angry moon,
All men avoid bad writers' ready tongues,
As yawning waiters fly Fitzscribble's lungs ;
Yet on he months—ten minutes—tedious each
As prelate's homily, or placeman's speech ;
Long as the last years of a lingering lease,
When riot pauses until rents increase.

While such a minstrel, muttering fustian,
strays
O'er hedge and ditch, through unfrequented ways,

If by some chance he walks into a well,
And shouts for succour with stentorian yell,
"A rope! help, Christians, as ye hope for grace!"

Nor woman, man, nor child will stir a pace ;
For there his carcass he might freely fling,
From frenzy, or the humour of the thing.
Though this has happen'd to more bards
than one ;

I'll tell you Budgell's story,—and have done.

Fiet Aristarchus : nec dicet, Cur ego amicum
Offendam in nugis? hae nugae seria ducent
In mala derisum semel exceptumque sinistre.
Ut mala quem scabies aut inorbis regnis urget,
Aut fanaticus error et iracunda Diana,
Vesantum tetigisse timent fugiuntque poetam,
Qui saplunt : agitaut pueri, incautique sequuntur.
Hic, dum sublimis versus ructatur, et errat,
Si veluti merulis intentus decidit anceps
In puteum, foveamve ; licet, Succurrite, longum
Clamet, Io cives ! non sit qui tollere cret.
Si quis curet opem ferre, et demittere funem,
Qui seis an prudens huc se delecerit, atque
Servari nolit? dicam : Siculique poetae

Budgell, a rogue and rhymester, for no good,

(Unless his case be much misunderstood,)
When teased with creditors' continual claims,
"To die like Cato," leapt into the Thames !
And therefore he it lawful through the town
For any bard to poison, hang, or drown.
Who saves the intended suicide receives
Small thanks from him who loathes the life
he leaves ;

And, sooth to say, mad poets must not lose

The glory of that death they freely choose.

Nor is it certain that some sorts of verse
Prick not the poet's conscience as a curse ;
Dosed with vile drams on Sunday he was found,

Or got a child on consecrated ground !
And hence is haunted with a rhyming rage—
Fear'd like a bear just bursting from his cage.

If free, all fly his versifying fit,
Fatal at once to simpleton or wit :
But *him*, unhappy ! whom he seizes,—*him*
He flays with recitation limb by limb ;
Probes to the quick where'er he makes his breach,

And gorges like a lawyer—or a leech.

Narrabo interitum. Deus immortalis haberi
Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Aet-
nam
Insulit. Sit ius liceatque perire poetis :
Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.
Nec semel hoc fecit ; nec, si retractus erit, iam
Fiet homo, et ponet famosae mortis amorem.
Nec satis apparet cur versus facitit ; utrum
Minxerit in patrios cineres, an triste bidental
Moverit incestus : certe furit, ac velut ursus,
Obiectus caveae valuit si frangere clathros,
Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus.
Quem vero arripuit, tenet, occiditque legendo,
Non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.

The Curse of Minerva.

—“Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
Immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.”

Aeneid, lib. xii.

ATHENS: CAPUCHIN CONVENT,
March 17, 1811.

SLOW sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Morea's hills the setting sun;
Not, as in northern climes, obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light;
O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he
throws,
Gilds the green wave that trembles as it
glows;
On old Aegina's rock and Hydra's isle
The god of gladness sheds his parting smile;
O'er his own regions lingering loves to shiue,
Though there his altars are no more divine.
Descending fast, the mountain-shadows kiss
Thy glorious gulf, unconquer'd Salamis!
Their azure arches through the long expanse,
More deeply purpled, meet his mellowing
glance,
And tenderest tints, along their summits
driven,
Mark his gay course, and own the hues of
heaven;
Till, darkly shaded from the land and deep,
Behind his Delphian rock he sinks to sleep.

On such an eve his palest beam he cast
When, Athens! here thy wisest look'd his
last,
How watch'd thy better sons his farewell ray,
That closed their murder'd sage's latest day!
Not yet—not yet—Sol pauses on the hill,
The precious hour of parting lingers still;
But sad his light to agonising eyes,
And dark the mountain's once delightful
dyes;
Gloom o'er the lovely land he seem'd to
pour,
The land where Phoebus never frown'd before;
But ere he sunk below Citheron's head,
The cup of woe was quaff'd—the spirit fled;
The soul of him that scorn'd to fear or fly,
Who lived and died as none can live or die.

But, lo! from high Hymettus to the plain
The queen of night asserts her silent reign;
No murky vapour, herald of the storm,
Hides her fair face, or girds her glowing
form,
With cornice glimmering as the moonbeams
play,
There the white column greets her grateful
ray,
And bright around, with quivering beams
beset,
Her emblem sparkles o'er the minaret:
The groves of olive scatter'd dark and wide,
Where meek Cephissus sheds his scanty tide,
The cypress saddening by the sacred mosque,
The gleaming turret of the gay kiosk,
And sad and sombre 'mid the holy calm,
Near Theseus' fane, yon solitary palm;
All, tinged with varied hues, arrest the eye;
And dull were his that pass'd them heed-
less by.

Again the Aegean, heard no more afar,
Lulls his chafed breast from elemental war:
Again his waves in milder tints unfold
Their long expanse of sapphire and of gold,
Mix'd with the shades of many a distant isle
That frown, where gentler ocean deigns to
smile.

As thus, within the walls of Pallas' fane,
I mark'd the beauties of the land and maia,
Alone, and friendless, on the magic shore,
Whose arts and arms but live in poets' lore;
Oft as the matchless dome I turn'd to scan,
Sacred to gods, but not secure from man,
The past return'd, the present seem'd to
cease,
And Glory knew no clime beyond her Greece!

Hours roll'd along, and Dian's orb on high
Had gain'd the centre of her softest sky;
And yet unwearied still my footsteps trod
O'er the vain shrine of many a vanish'd god:

But chiefly, Pallas! thine, when Hecate's
glare,
Check'd by thy columns, fell more sadly fair
O'er the chill marble, where the startling
tread
Thrills the lone heart like echoes from the
dead.
Long had I mused, and treasured every
trace
The wreck of Greece recorded of her race,
When, lo! a giant form before me strode,
And Pallas hail'd me in her own abode!

Yes, 'twas Minerva's self; but, ah! how
changed,
Since o'er the Dardan field in arms she
ranged!
Not such as erst, by her divine command,
Her form appear'd from Phidias' plastic
hand:
Gone were the terrors of her awful brow,
Her idle aegis bore no Gorgon now;
Her helm was dented, and the broken lance
Seem'd weak and shaftless e'en to mortal
glance;
The olive branch, which still she deign'd to
clasp,
Shrunk from her touch, and wither'd in her
grasp;
And, ah! though still the brightest of the
sky,
Celestial tears bedimm'd her large blue eye:
Round the rent casque her owlet circled
slow,
And mourn'd his mistress with a shriek of
woe!

"Mortal!"—'twas thus she spake—"that
blush of shame
Proclaims thee Briton, once a noble name;
First of the mighty, foremost of the free,
Now honour'd *less* by all, and *least* by me:
Chief of thy foes shall Pallas still be found.
Seek'st thou the cause of loathing?—look
around.
Lo! here, despite of war and wasting fire,
I saw successive tyrannies expire.
'Scaped from the ravage of the Turk and
Goth,
Thy country sends a spoiler worse than both.
Survey this vacant, violated fane;
Recount the relics torn that yet remain:
These Cærops placed, *this* Pericles adorn'd,
That Adrian rear'd when drooping Science
mourn'd.
What more I owe let gratitude attest—
Know, Alaric and Elgin did the rest.
That all may learn from whence the plunderer
came,
The insulted wall sustains his hated name:

For Elgin's fame thus grateful Pallas pleads,
Below, his name—above, behold his deeds!
Be ever hail'd with equal honour here
The Gothic monarch and the Pictish peer:
Arms gave the first his right, the last had
none,
But basely stole what less barbarians won.
So when the lion quits his fell repast,
Next prowls the wolf, the filthy jackal last:
Flesh, limbs, and blood the former make
their own,
The last poor brute securely gnaws the bone.
Yet still the gods are just, and crimes are
cross'd:
See here what Elgin won, and what he lost!
Another name with *his* pollutes my shrine:
Behold where Dian's beams disdain to shine!
Some retribution still might Pallas claim,
When Venus half avenged Minerva's shame."

She ceased awhile, and thus I dared reply,
To soothe the vengeance kindling in her
eye:
"Daughter of Jove! in Britain's injured
name,
A true-born Briton may the deed disclaim.
Frown not on England; England owns him
not:
Athena, no! thy plunderer was a Scot.
Ask'st thou the difference? From fair Phyles'
towers
Survey Bœotia;—Caledonia's ours.
And well I know within that bastard land
Hath Wisdom's goddess never held command;
A barren soil, where Nature's germs, confined
To stern sterility, can stint the mind;
Whose thistle well betrays the niggard earth,
Emblem of all to whom the land gives
birth;
Each genial influence nurtured to resist;
A land of meanness, sophistry, and mist.
Each breeze from foggy mount and marshy
plain
Dilutes with drivel every drizzly brain,
Till, burst at length, each wat'ry head o'er-
flows,
Foul as their soil, and frigid as their snows.
Then thousand schemes of petulance and
pride
Despatch her scheming children far and
wide:
Some east, some west, some everywhere but
north,
In quest of lawless gain, they issue forth.
And thus—accursed be the day and year!
She sent a Pict to play the felon here.
Yet Caledonia claims some native worth,
As dull Bœotia gave a Pindar birth;
So may her few, the letter'd and the brave,
Bound to no clime, and victors of the grave,

Shake off the sordid dust of such a land,
And shine like children of a happier strand;
As once, of yore, in some obnoxious place,
Ten names (if found) had saved a wretched
race."

"Mortal!" the blue-eyed maid resumed,
"once more

Bear back my mandate to thy native shore.
Though fallen, alas! this vengeance yet is
mine,
To turn my counsels far from lands like
thine.

Hear then in silence Pallas' stern behest;
Hear and believe, for time will tell the rest.

"First on the head of him who did this
deed

My curse shall light,—on him and all his
seed:

Without one spark of intellectual fire,
Be all the sons as senseless as the sire:
If one with wit the parent brood disgrace,
Believe him bastard of a brighter race:
Still with his hireling artists let him prate,
And Folly's praise repay for Wisdom's hate;
Long of their patron's gusto let them fell,
Whose noblest, *native* gusto is—to sell:
To sell, and make—may shame record the
day!—

The state receiver of his pilfer'd prey.
Meantime, the flattering, feeble dotard, West,
Europe's worst dauber, and poor Britain's
best,

With palsied hand shall turn each model o'er,
And own himself an infant of fourscore.
Be all the bruisers cull'd from all St. Giles',
That art and nature may compare their
styles;

While brawny brutes in stupid wonder stare,
And marvel at his lordship's 'stone shop'
there.

Round the throng'd gate shall sauntering
coxcombs creep,

To lounge and lucubrate, to prate and peep;
While many a languid maid, with longing
sigh,

On giant statues casts the curious eye;
The room with transient glance appears to
skim

Yet marks the mighty back and length of
limb;
Mourns o'er the difference of *now* and *then*;
Exclaims, "These Greeks indeed were proper
men!"

Draws slight comparisons of *these* with *those*,
And envies Lais all her Attic beaux.
When shall a modern maid have swains like
these!

Alas! Sir Harry is no Hercules!

And last of all, amidst the gaping crew,
Some calm spectator, as he takes his view,
In silent indignation mix'd with grief,
Admires the plunder, but abhors the thief.
Oh, loath'd in life, nor pardon'd in the dust,
May hate pursue his sacrilegious lust!
Link'd with the fool that fired the Ephesian
dome,

Shall vengeance follow far beyond the tomb,
And Eratostratus and Elgin shine
In many a branding page and burning line;
Alike reserved for aye to stand accursed,
Perchance the second blacker than the first.

"So let him stand, through ages yet un-
born,

Fix'd statue on the pedestal of Scorn;
Though not for him alone revenge shall wait,
But fits thy country for her coming fate:
Hers were the deeds that taught her lawless
son

To do what oft Britannia's self had done.
Look to the Baltic—blazing from afar,
Your old ally yet mourns perfidious war.
Not to such deeds did Pallas lend her aid,
Or break the compact which herself had
made;

Far from such councils, from the faithless
field

She fled—but left behind her Gorgon shield;
A fatal gift that turn'd your friends to stone,
And left lost Albion hated and alone.

"Look to the East, where Ganges' swarthy
race

Shall shake your tyrant empire to its base;
Lo! there Rebellion rears her ghastly head,
And glares the Nemesis of native dead;
Till Indus rolls a deep purpleal flood
And claims his long arrear of northern blood.
So may ye perish! Pallas, when she gave
Your free-born rights, forbade ye to enslave.

"Look on your Spain!—she clasps the
hand she hates.

But boldly clasps, and thrusts you from her
gates.

Bear witness, bright Barossa! thou canst tell
Whose were the sons that bravely fought and
fell.

But Lusitania, kind and dear ally,
Cau spare a few to fight, and sometimes fly.
Oh glorious field! by Famine fiercely won,
The Gaul retires for once, and all is done!
But when did Pallas teach, that one retreat
Retrieved three long olympiads of defeat?

"Look last at home—ye love not to look
there;

On the grim smile of comfortless despair:

Your city saddens: loud though Revel howls,
Here Famine faints, and yonder Rapine
prowls.

See all alike of more or less bereft;
No misers tremble when there's nothing left.
'Blest paper credit;' who shall dare to sing?
It clogs like lead Corruption's weary wing.
Yet Pallas pluck'd each premier by the ear,
Who gods and men alike disdain'd to hear;
But one, repentant o'er a bankrupt state,
On Pallas calls,—but calls, alas! too late:
Then raves for . . . ; to that Mentor bends,
Though he and Pallas never yet were friends.
Him senates hear, whom never yet they
heard,

Contemptuous once, and now no less absurd.
So, once of yore, each reasonable frog
Swore faith and fealty to his sovereign 'log.'
Thus hail'd your rulers their patrician clod,
As Egypt chose an onion for a god.

"Now fare ye well! enjoy your little hour;
Go, grasp the shadow of your vanish'd power;
Gloss o'er the failure of each fondest scheme;
Your strength a name, your bloated wealth
a dream.

Gone is that gold, the marvel of mankind,
And pirates barter all that's left behind.
No more the hirelings, purchased near and far,
Crowd to the ranks of mercenary war.
The idle merchant on the useless quay
Droops o'er the bales no bark may bear
away;

Or, back returning, sees rejected stores
Rot piecemeal on his own encumber'd shores:
The starved mechanic breaks his rusting
loom,
And desperate mans him 'gainst the coming
doom.

Then in the senate of your sinking state
Show me the man whose counsels may have
weight.

Vain is each voice where tones could once
command;

E'en factions cease to charm a factious land:
Yet jarring sects convulse a sister isle,
And light with maddening hands the mutual
pile.

"'Tis done, 'tis past, since Pallas warns
in vain;

The Furies seize her abdicated reign:
Wide o'er the realm they wave their kindling
brands,

And wring her vitals with their fiery hands.
But one convulsive struggle still remains,
And Gaul shall weep ere Albion wear her
chains.

The banner'd pomp of war, the glittering
files,

O'er whose gay trappings stern Bellona
smiles;

The brazen trump, the spirit-stirring drum,
That bid the foe defiance ere they come;
The hero bounding at his country's call,
The glorious death that consecrates his fall,
Swell the young heart with visionary charms,
And bid it antedate the joys of arms.

But know, a lesson you may yet be taught,
With death alone are laurels cheaply bought:
Not in the conflict Havoc seeks delight,
His day of mercy is the day of fight.

But when the field is fought, the battle
won,

Though drench'd with gore, his woes are but
hegun:

His deeper deeds as yet ye know by name;
The slaughter'd peasant and the ravish'd
dame,

The rifled mansion and the foe-reap'd field,
Ill suit with souls at home, untaught to yield.
Say with what eye along the distant down
Would flying burghers mark the blazing
town?

How view the column of ascending flames
Shake his red shadow o'er the startled
Thames?

Nay, frown not, Albion! for the torch was
thine

That lit such pyres from Tagus to the
Rhine:

Now should they burst on thy devoted coast,
Go, ask thy bosom who deserves them
most.

The law of heaven and earth is life for life,
And she who raised, in vain regrets, the
strife."

The Waltz:

AN APOSTROPHIC HYMN.

“Qualis in Eurotae ripis, aut per iuga Cynthi,
Exeret Diana choros.”—VIRGIL.

“Such on Eurota’s banks, or Cynthia’s height,
Diana seems: and so she charms the sight,
When in the dance the graceful goddess leads
The quire of nymphs, and overtops their heads.”
DRYDEN’S VIRGIL.

TO THE PUBLISHER.

SIR,

I AM a country gentleman of a midland county. I might have been a parliament man for a certain borough; having had the offer of as many votes as General T. at the general election in 1812*. But I was all for domestic happiness; as, fifteen years ago, on a visit to London, I married a middle-aged maid of honour. We lived happily at Horsem Hall till last season, when my wife and I were invited by the Countess of Waltzaway (a distant relation of my spouse) to pass the winter in town. Thinking no harm, and our girls being come to a marriageable (or, as they call it, *marketable*) age, and having besides a Chancery suit inveterately entailed upon the family estate, we came up in our old chariot,—of which, by the by, my wife grew so much ashamed in less than a week, that I was obliged to buy a second-hand barouche, of which I might mount the box, Mrs. H. says, if I could drive, but never see the inside—that place being reserved for the Honourable Augustus Tiptoe, her partner-general and opera-knight. Hearing great praises of Mrs. H.’s dancing (she was famous for birthright minuets in the latter end of the last century), I unbooted, and went to a ball at the Countess’s, expecting to see a country dance, or at most, cotillions, reels, and all the old paces to the newest tunes. But, judge of my surprise, on arriving, to see poor dear Mrs. Hornem with her arms half round the loins of a huge hussar-looking gentleman I never set eyes on before; and his, to say truth, rather more than half round her waist, turning round and round to a d—d see-saw up-and-down sort of tune, that reminded me of the “Black Joke,” only more “*affettuoso*,” till it made me quite giddy with wondering they were not so. By-and-by they stopped a bit, and I thought they

would sit or fall down:—but no; with Mrs. H.’s hand on his shoulder, “*quam familiariter*,” (as Terence said, when I was at school,) they walked about a minute, and then at it again, like two cock-chafers spitted on the same bodkin. I asked what all this meant, when, with a loud laugh, a child no older than our Wilhelmina (a name I never heard but in the Vicar of Wakefield, though her mother would call her after the Princess of Swappenbach,) said, “Lord! Mr. Hornem, can’t you see they’re waltzing?” or waltzing (I forget which); and then up she got, and her mother and sister, and away they went, and round-abouted it till supper-time. Now, that I know what it is, I like it of all things, and so does Mrs. H. (though I have broken my shins, and four times overturned Mrs. Hornem’s maid, in practising the preliminary steps in a morning). Indeed, so much do I like it, that having a turn for rhyme, tastily displayed in some election ballads, and songs in honour of all the victories (but till lately I have had little practice in that way), I sat down, and with the aid of William Fitzgerald, Esq., and a few hints from Dr. Busby, (whose recitations I attend, and am monstrous fond of Master Busby’s manner of delivering his father’s late successful “Drury Lane Address,”) I composed the following hymn, wherewithal to make my sentiments known to the public; whom, nevertheless, I heartily despise, as well as the critics.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.,

HORACE HORNEM.

* My Latin is all forgotten, if a man can be said to have forgotten what he never remembered; but I bought my title-page motto of a Catholic priest for a three-shilling bank token, after much haggling for the even sixpence. I grudged the money to a Papist, being all for the memory of Perceval and “No Popery,” and quite regretting the downfall of the pope, because we can’t burn him any more.

* State of the poll (last day) 5.

THE WALTZ.

MUSE of the many-twinkling feet! whose charms

Are now extended up from legs to arms;
Terpsichore!—too long misdeem'd a maid—
Reproachful term—bestow'd but to upbraid—
Henceforth in all the bronze of brightness shine,

The least a vestal of the virgin Nine.
Far be from thee and thine the name of prude:
Mock'd, yet triumphant; sneer'd at, un-
subdued;

Thy legs must move to conquer as they fly,
If but thy coats are reasonably high;
Thy breast—if bare enough—requires no
shield;

Dance forth—*sans armour* thou shalt take
the field,

And own—impregnable to *most* assaults,
Thy not too lawfully hegotten "Waltz."

Hail, nimble nymph! to whom the young
hussar,

The whisker'd votary of waltz and war,
His night devoté, despite of spur and boots;
A sight unmatch'd since Orpheus and his
brutes:

Hail, spirit-stirring Waltz!—beneath whose
banners

A modern hero fought for modish manners;
On Hounslow's heath to rival Wellesley's fame,
Cock'd, fired, and miss'd his man—but gain'd
his aim;

Hail, moving muse! to whom the fair one's
breast

Gives all it can, and bids us take the rest.
Oh! for the flow of Bushy, or of Fitz,
The latter's loyalty, the former's wits,
To "energise the object I pursue,"
And give both Belial and his dance their due!

Imperial Waltz! imported from the Rhine
(Famed for the growth of pedigrees and wine),
Long be thine import from all duty free,
And hock itself be less esteem'd than thee;
In some few qualities alike—for hock
Improves our cellar—*thou* our living stock.
The head to hock belongs—thy subtler art
Intoxicates alone the heedless heart:
Through the full veins thy gentler poison
swims,

And wakes to wantonness the willing limbs.

Oh, Germany! how much to thee we owe,
As heaven-horn Pitt can testify below,
Ere cursed confederation made thee France's,
And only left us thy d—d debts and dances!

Of subsidies and Hanover bereft,
We bless thee still—for George the Third is
left!

Of kings the best—and last, not least in worth,
For graciously begetting George the Fourth.
To Germany, and highnesses serene,
Who owe us millions—don't we owe the
queen?

To Germany, what owe we not besides?
So oft bestowing Brunswickers and brides;
Who paid for vulgar, with her royal blood,
Drawn from the stem of each Teutonic stud:
Who sent us—so be pardon'd all her faults—
A dozen dukes, some kings, a queen—and
Waltz.

But peace to her—her emperor and diet,
Though now transferr'd to Buonaparte's
"fiat!"

Back to my theme—O Muse of motion! say,
How first to Albion found thy Waltz her
way!

Borne on the breath of hyperborean gales,
From Hamburg's port (while Hamburg yet
had *mails*),

Ere yet unlucky Fame—compell'd to creep
To snowy Gottenburg—was chill'd to sleep;
Or, starting from her slumbers, deign'd arise,
Heligoland! to stock thy mart with lies;
While unhurnd Moscow yet had news to send,
Nor owed her fiery exit to a friend,
She came—Waltz came—and with her certain
sets

Of true despatches, and as true gazettes:
Then flamed of Austerlitz the hlest despatch,
Which "Moniteur" nor "Morning Post" can
match;

And—almost crush'd beneath the glorious
news—

Ten plays, and forty tales of Kotzebue's;
One envoy's letters, six composers' airs,
And loads from Frankfort and from Leipsic
fairs;

Meiner's four volumes upon womankind,
Like Lapland witches to insure a wind;
Brunck's heaviest tome for ballast, and, to
back it,

Of Heyné, such as should not sink the packet.

Fraught with this cargo—and her fairest
freight,

Delightful Waltz, on tiptoe for a mate,
The welcome vessel reach'd the genial strand,
And round her flock'd the daughters of the land.

Not decent David, when, before the ark,
His grand pas-seul excited some remark;
Not love-lorn Quixote, when his Sancho
thought

The knight's fandango friskier than it ought;
Not soft Herodias, when, with winning tread,
Her nimble feet danced off another's head;
Not Cleopatra on her galley's deck,
Display'd so much of *leg*, or more of *neck*,
Than thou, ambrosial Waltz, when first the
moon
Beheld thee twirling to a Saxon tune!

To you, ye husbands of ten years! whose
brows
Ache with the annual tributes of a spouse;
To you of nine years less, who only bear
The budding sprouts of those that you *shall*
wear,

With added ornaments around them roll'd
Of native brass, or law-awarded gold;
To you, ye matrons, ever on the watch
To mar a son's, or make a daughter's match;
To you, ye children of—whom chance ac-
cords—

Always the ladies, and *sometimes* their lords;
To you, ye single gentlemen, who seek
Torments for life, or pleasures for a week;
As Love or Hymen your endeavours guide,
To gain your own, or snatch another's
bride;—

To one and all the lovely stranger came,
And every ball-room echoes with her name.

Endearing Waltz!—to thy more melting
tune

Bow Irish jig and ancient rigadoun.
Scotch reels, avaunt! and country-dance,
forego

Your future claims to each fantastic toe!
Waltz—Waltz alone—both legs and arms
demands,

Liberal of feet, and lavish of her hands;
Hands which may freely range in public
sight

Where ne'er before—but—pray “put out the
light.”

Methinks the glare of yonder chandelier
Shines much too far—or I am much too
near;

And true, though strange—Waltz whispers
this remark,

“My slippery steps are safest in the dark!”
But here the Muse with due decorum halts,
And lends her longest petticoat to Waltz.

Observant travellers of every time!

Ye quartos publish'd upon every clime!
O say, shall dull Romanka's heavy round,
Fandango's wriggles, or Bolero's bound;

Can Egypt's Almas—tantalising group—
Columbia's caperers to the warlike whoop—
Can aught from cold Kamschatka to Cape
Horn

With Waltz compare, or after Waltz be
borne?

Ah, no! from Morier's pages down to Galt's,
Each tourist pens a paragraph for “Waltz.”

Shades of those belles whose reign began
of yore,

With George the Third's—and ended long
before!—

Though in your daughters' daughters yet you
thrive,

Burst from your lead, and be yourselves
alive!

Back to the ball-room speed your spectred
host,

Fool's Paradise is dull to that you lost.

No treacherous powder bids conjecture
quake;

No stiff-starched stays make meddling-fingers
ache;

(Transferr'd to those ambiguous things that
ape

Goats in their visage, women in their shape;)
No damsel faints when rather closely press'd,

But more caressing seems when most ca-
ress'd;

Superfluous hartshorn, and reviving salts,

Both banish'd by the sovereign cordial
“Waltz.”

Seductive Waltz!—though on thy native
shore

Even Werter's self proclaim'd thee half a
whore;

Werter—to decent vice though much in-
clined,

Yet warm, not wanton; dazzled, but not
blind—

Though gentle Genlis, in her strife with
Stael,

Would even proscribe thee from a Paris ball;
The fashion hails—from countesses to queens,

And maids and valets waltz behind the
scenes;

Wide and more wide thy witching circle
spreads,

And turus—if nothing else—at least our
heads;

With thee even clumsy cits attempt to
bounce,

And cockneys practise what they can't
pronounce.

Gods! how the glorious theme my strain
exalts,

And rhyme finds partner rhyme in praise of
“Waltz!”

Blest was the time Waltz chose for her
début ;
 The court, the Regent, like herself were
 new ;
 New face for friends, for foes some new
 rewards ;
 New ornaments for black and royal guards ;
 New laws to hang the rogues that roar'd for
 bread ;
 New coins (most new) to follow those that
 fled ;
 New victories—nor can we prize them less,
 Though Jenky wonders at his own success ;
 New wars, because the old succeed so well,
 That most survivors envy those who fell ;
 New mistresses—no, old—and yet 'tis true,
 Though they be *old*, the *thing* is something
 new ;
 Each new, quite new—(except some ancient
 tricks),
 New white-sticks, gold-sticks, broom-sticks,
 all new sticks !
 With vests or ribands—deck'd alike in hue,
 New troopers strut, new turncoats blush in
 blue :
 So saith the muse: my ———, what say
 you ?
 Such was the time when Waltz might best
 maintain
 Her new preferments in this novel reign ;
 Such was the time, nor ever yet was such ;
 Hoops are *no more*, and petticoats *not much* ;
 Morals and minuets, virtue and her stays,
 And tell-tale powder—all have had their
 days.
 The ball begins—the honours of the house
 First duly done hy daughter or by spouse,
 Some potentate—or royal or serene—
 With Kent's gay grace, or sapient Gloster's
 mien,
 Leads forth the ready dame, whose rising
 flush
 Might once have been mistaken for a blush.
 From where the garb just leaves the bosom
 free,
 That spot where hearts were once supposed
 to be ;
 Round all the confines of the yielded waist,
 The strangest hand may wander undisplaced ;
 The lady's in return may grasp as much
 As princely paunches offer to her touch.
 Pleased round the chalky floor how well they
 trip,
 One hand reposing on the royal hip ;
 The other to the shoulder no less royal
 Ascending with affection truly loyal !
 Thus front to front the partners move or
 stand,
 The foot may rest, but none withdraw the
 hand ;

And all in turn may follow in their rank,
 The Earl of—Asterisk—and Lady—Blank ;
 Sir—Such-a-one—with those of fashion's
 host,
 For whose blest surnames—vide "Morning
 Post."
 (Or if for that impartial print too late,
 Search Doctors' Commons six months from
 my date)—
 Thus all and each, in movement swift or
 slow,
 The genial contact gently undergo ;
 Till some might marvel, with the modest
 Turk,
 If "nothing follows all this palming work ?"
 True, honest Mirza!—you may trust my
 rhyme—
 Something does follow at a fitter time ;
 The breast thus publicly resign'd to man,
 In private may resist him—if it can.

O ye who loved our grandmothers of yore,
 Fitzpatrick, Sheridan, and many more !
 And thou, my prince! whose sovereign taste
 and will
 It is to love the lovely beldames still !
 Thou ghost of Queensberry! whose judging
 sprite
 Satan may spare to peep a single night,
 Pronounce—if ever in your days of bliss
 Asmodeus struck so bright a stroke as this ;
 To teach the young ideas how to rise,
 Flush in the cheek, and languish in the eyes:
 Rush to the heart, and lighten through the
 frame,
 With half-told wish, and ill-dissembled flame,
 For prurient nature still will storm the
 breast—
 Who, tempted thus, can answer for the rest?

But ye—who never felt a single thought
 For what our morals are to be, or ought ;
 Who wisely wish the charms you view to
 reap,
 Say—would you make those beauties quite
 so cheap ?
 Hot from the hands promiscuously applied,
 Round the slight waist, or down the glowing
 side,
 Where were the rapture then to clasp the
 form
 From this lewd grasp and lawless contact
 warm ?
 At once love's most endearing thought resign,
 To press the hand so press'd by none but
 thine ;
 To gaze upon that eye which never met
 Another's ardent look without regret ;
 Approach the lip which all, without restraint,
 Come near enough—if not to touch—to taint ;

If such thou lovest—love her then no more,
Or give—like her—caresses to a score;
Her mind with these is gone, and with it go
The little left behind it to bestow.

Voluptuous Waltz! and dare I thus blaspheme?
Thy bard forgot thy praises were his theme.

Terpsichore, forgive!—at every ball
My wife now waltzes—and my daughters
shall;
My son—(or stop—'tis needless to inquire—
These little accidents should ne'er transpire;
Some ages hence our genealogic tree
Will wear as green a bough for him as me)—
Waltzing shall rear, to make our name
amends,
Grandsons for me—in heirs to all his friends.

The Blues:

A LITERARY ECLGUE.

“Nimum ne crede colori.”—VIRGIL.

O trust not, ye beautiful creatures, to hue,
Though your hair were as red as your stockings are blue.

ECLOGUE THE FIRST.

London.—Before the Door of a Lecture Room.

Enter TRACY, meeting INKEL.

Ink. YOU'RE too late.

Tra. Is it over?

Ink. Nor will be this hour.

But the benches are cramm'd like a garden
in flower,

With the pride of our belles, who have made
it the fashion;

So, instead of “beaux arts,” we may say “la
belle passion”

For learning, which lately has taken the
lead in

The world, and set all the fine gentlemen
reading.

Tra. I know it too well, and have worn out
my patience

With studying to study your new publications.
There's Vamp, Scamp, and Monthy, and
Wordswords and Co.

With their daunable—

Ink. Hold, my good friend, do you know
Whom you speak to?

Tra. Right well, boy, and so does “the
Row:”

You're an author—a poet—

Ink. And think you that I
Can stand tamely in silence, to hear you
decry

The Muses?

Tra. Excuse me: I meant no offence
To the Nine; though the number who make
some pretence

To their favours is such—but the subject
to drop,

I am just piping hot from a publisher's shop,
(Next door to the pastry-cook's; so that
when I

Cannot find the new volume I wanted to buy
On the bibliopole's shelves, it is only two paces,
As one finds every author in one of those places.)

Where I just had been skimming a charming
critique,

So studied with wit, and so sprinkled with
Greek!

Where your friend—you know who—has just
got such a thrashing.

That it is, as the phrase goes, extremely
“refreshing.”

What a beautiful word!

Ink. Very true; 'tis so soft
And so cooling—they use it a little too oft;
And the papers have got it at last—but no
matter.

So they've cut up our friend then?

Tra. Not left him a tatter—
Not a rag of his present or past reputation,
Which they call a disgrace to the age and
the nation.

Ink. I'm sorry to hear this! for friendship,
you know—

Our poor friend!—but I thought it would
terminate so.

Our friendship is such, I'll read nothing to shock it.

You don't happen to have the Review in your pocket?

Tra. No; I left a round dozen of authors and others

(Very sorry, no doubt, since the cause is a brother's)

All scrambling and jostling, like so many imps,

And on fire with impatience to get the next glimpse.

Ink. Let us join them.

Tra. What, won't you return to the lecture?

Ink. Why the place is so cramm'd, there's not room for a spectre.

Besides, our friend Scamp is to-day so absurd—

Tra. How can you know that till you hear him?

Ink. I heard Quite enough; and, to tell you the truth, my retreat

Was from his vile nonsense, no less than the heat.

Tra. I have had no great loss then?

Ink. Loss!—such a palaver! I'd inoculate sooner my wife with the slaver Of a dog when gone rabid, than listen two hours To the torrent of trash which around him he pours,

Pump'd up with such effort, disgorged with such labour,

That—come—do not make me speak ill of one's neighbour.

Tra. I make you!

Ink. Yes, you! I said nothing until You compell'd me, by speaking the truth—

Tra. To speak ill! Is that your deduction?

Ink. When speaking of Scamp ill, I certainly follow, not set an example.

The fellow's a fool, an impostor, a zany.

Tra. And the crowd of to-day shows that one fool makes many.

But we two will be wise.

Ink. Pray, then, let us retire.

Tra. I would, but—

Ink. There must be attraction much higher

Than Scamp, or the Jew's harp he nicknames his lyre,

To call you to this hotbed.

Tra. I own it—'tis true—

A fair lady—

Ink. A spinster?

Tra. Miss Lilac.

Ink. The Blue! The heiress!

Tra. The angel!

Ink. The devil! why, man, Pray get out of this hobble as fast as you can. You wed with Miss Lilac! 't would be your perdition:

She's a poet, a chymist, a mathematician.

Tra. I say she's an angel.

Ink. Say rather an angle.

If you and she marry, you'll certainly wrangle.

I say she's a Blue, man, as blue as the ether.

Tra. And is that any cause for not coming together?

Ink. Humph! I can't say I know any happy alliance

Which has lately sprung up from a wedlock with science.

She's so learned in all things, and fond of concerning

Herself in all matters connected with learning, That—

Tra. What?

Ink. I perhaps may as well hold my tongue;

But there's five hundred people can tell you you're wrong.

Tra. You forget Lady Lilac's as rich as a Jew.

Ink. Is it miss or the cash of mamma you pursue?

Tra. Why, Jack, I'll be frank with you— something of both.

The girl's a fine girl.

Ink. And you feel nothing loth To her good lady-mother's reversion; and yet Her life is as good as your own, I will bet.

Tra. Let her live, and as long as she likes; I demand

Nothing more than the heart of her daughter and hand.

Ink. Why that heart's in the inkstand— that hand on the pen.

Tra. A propos—Will you write me a song now and then?

Ink. To what purpose?

Tra. You know, my dear friend, that in prose

My talent is decent, as far as it goes;

But in rhyme—

Ink. You're a terrible stick, to be sure.

Tra. I own it: and yet, in these times, there's no lure

For the heart of the fair like a stanza or two; And so, as I can't, will you furnish a few?

Ink. In your name?

Tra. In my name. I will copy them out,

To slip into her hand at the very next reut.

Ink. Are you so far advanced as to hazard this?

- Tra.* Why,
Do you think me subdued by a Blue-stock-
ing's eye,
So far as to tremble to tell her in rhyme
*What I've told her in prose, at the least, as
sublime?
Ink. As sublime! If it be so, no need of
my Muse.
Tra. But consider, dear Inkel, she's one
of the "Blues."
Ink. As sublime!—Mr. Tracy—I've no-
thing to say.
Stick to prose—As sublime!!—but I wish
you good day.
Tra. Nay, stay, my dear fellow—consider
—I'm wrong;
I own it; but, prithee, compose me the song.
Ink. As sublime!!
Tra. I but used the expression in haste.
Ink. That may be, Mr. Tracy, but shows
damn'd bad taste.
Tra. I own it—I know it—acknowledge
it—what
Can I say to you more?
Ink. I see what you'd be at:
You disparage my parts with insidious abuse,
Till you think you can turn them best to
your own use.
Tra. And is that not a sign I respect
them?
Ink. Why that
To be sure makes a difference.
Tra. I know what is what:
And you, who're a man of the gay world
no less
Than a poet of t'other, may easily guess
That I never could mean, by a word, to
offend
A genius like you, and moreover, my friend.
Ink. No doubt; you by this time should
know what is due
To a man of— but come—let us shake hands.
Tra. You knew,
And you know, my dear fellow, how heartily I
Whatever you publish, am ready to buy.
Ink. That's my bookseller's business; I
care not for sale;
Indeed the best poems at first rather fail.
There were Renegade's epics, and Botherby's
plays,
And my own grand romance—
Tra. Had its full share of praise.
I myself saw it puff'd in the "Old Girl's
Review."
Ink. What Review?
Tra. 'Tis the English "Journal de
Trevoux;"
A clerical work of our Jesuits at home.
Have you never yet seen it?
Ink. That pleasure's to come.
- Tra.* Make haste then.
Ink. Why so?
Tra. I have heard people say
That it threaten'd to give up the *ghost* t'other
day.
Ink. Well, that is a sign of some *spirit*.
Tra. No doubt,
Shall you be at the Countess of Fiddlecome's
rouf?
Ink. I've a card, and shall go: but at
present, as soon
As friend Scamp shall be pleased to step
down from the moon
(Where he seems to be soaring in search of
his wits),
And an interval grants from his lecturing
fits,
I'm engaged to the Lady Blnebottle's
collation,
To partake of a luncheon and learn'd con-
versation:
'Tis a sort of reunion for Scamp, on the
days
Of his lecture, to treat him with cold tongue
and praise.
And I own, for my own part, that 'tis not
unpleasant.
Will you go? There's Miss Lilac will also
be present.
Tra. That "metal's attractive."
Ink. No doubt—to the pocket.
Tra. You should rather encourage my
passion than shock it.
But let us proceed; for I think by the
hun—
Ink. Very true; let us go, then, before
they can come,
Or else we'll be kept here an hour at their
levee,
On the rack of cross questions, by all the
blue bevy.
Hark! Zounds, they'll be on us; I know by
the drone
Of old Botherby's spouting ex-cathedrâ tone.
Ay! there he is at it. Poor Scamp! better
join
Your friends, or he'll pay you back in your
own coin.
Tra. All fair; 'tis but lecture for lecture.
Ink. That's clear.
But for God's sake let's go, or the Bore will
be here.
Come, come: nay, I'm off. [*Exit INKEL.*
Tra. You are right, and I'll follow;
'Tis high time for a "*Sic me servavit*
Apollo."
And yet we shall have the whole crew on our
kibes,
Blues, dandies, and dowagers, and second-
hand scribes,

All flocking to moisten their exquisite throttles
 With a glass of Madeira at Lady Blue-
 bottle's. [Exit TRACY.]

ECLOGUE THE SECOND.

An Apartment in the House of LADY
 BLUEBOTTLE.—A Table prepared.

SIR RICHARD BLUEBOTTLE *solus*.

Was there ever a man who was married so
 sorry?
 Like a fool, I must needs do the thing in
 a hurry.
 My life is reversed, and my quiet destroy'd;
 My days, which once pass'd in so gentle a
 void,
 Must now, every hour of the twelve, be
 employ'd;
 The twelve, do I say?—of the whole twenty-
 four,
 Is there one which I dare call my own any
 more?
 What with driving and visiting, dancing and
 dining,
 What with learning, and teaching, and scrib-
 bling, and shining
 In science and art, I'll be curs'd if I know
 Myself from my wife; for although we are
 two,
 Yet she somehow contrives that all things
 shall be done
 In a style which proclaims us eternally one.
 But the thing of all things which distresses
 me more
 Than the hills of the week (though they
 trouble me sore)
 Is the numerous, humorous, backbiting crew
 Of scribblers, wits, lecturers, white, black,
 and blue,
 Who are brought to my house as an inn, to
 my cost—
 For the bill here, it seems, is defray'd by the
 host—
 No pleasure! no leisure! no thought for my
 pains,
 But to hear a vile jargon which addles my
 brains;
 A smatter and chatter, glean'd out of reviews,
 By the rag, tag, and hobtail, of those they
 call "BLUES;"
 A rabble who know not—But soft, here they
 come!
 Would to God I were deaf! as I'm not, I'll
 be dumb.

Enter LADY BLUEBOTTLE, MISS LILAC, LADY
 BLUEMOUNT, MR. BOTHERBY, INKEL, TRACY,
 Miss MAZARINE, and others, with SCAMP the
 Lecturer, &c. &c.

Lady Blueb. Ah! Sir Richard, good morn-
 ing: I've brought you some friends.
Sir Rich. (*bows, and afterwards aside*). If
 friends, they're the first.
Lady Blueb. But the luncheon attends.
 I pray ye be seated, "sans cérémonie."
Mr. Scamp you're fatigued; take your chair
 there next me. [*They all sit.*]
Sir Rich. (*aside*). If he does, his fatigue
 is to come.
Lady Blueb. Mr. Tracy—
Lady Bluemount—Miss Lilac—he pleased,
 pray, to place ye;
 And you, Mr. Botherby—
Both. Oh, my dear Lady,
 I obey.
Lady Blueb. Mr. Inkel, I ought to up-
 braid ye:
 You were not at the lecture.
Ink. Excuse me, I was;
 But the heat forced me out in the best
 part—alas!
 And when—
Lady Blueb. To be sure it was broiling;
 but then
 You have lost such a lecture!
Both. The best of the ten.
Tra. How can you know that? there are
 two more.
Both. Because
 I defy him to beat this day's wondrous
 applause.
 The very walls shook.
Ink. Oh, if that be the test,
 I allow our friend Scamp has this day done
 his best.
 Miss Lilac, permit me to help you;—a wing?
Miss Lil. No more, sir, I thank you. Who
 lectures next spring?
Both. Dick Dunder.
Ink. That is, if he lives.
Miss Lil. And why not?
Ink. No reason whatever, save that he's
 a sot.
Lady Bluemount! a glass of Madeira?
Lady Bluem. With pleasure.
Ink. How does your friend Wordsworth,
 that Windermere treasure?
 Does he stick to his lakes, like the leeches
 he sings,
 And their gatherers, as Homer sung warriors
 and kings?
Lady Bluem. He has just got a place.
Ink. As a footman?

Lady Bluem. For shame!
Nor profane with your sneers so poetic a
name.

Ink. Nay, I meant him no evil, but pitied
his master;
For the poet of pedlars 't were, sure, no
disaster

To wear a new livery; the more, as 't is not
The first time he has turn'd both his creed
and his coat.

Lady Bluem. For shame! I repeat. If
Sir George could but hear—

Lady Bluem. Never mind our friend Inkel;
we all know, my dear,

'T is his way.

Sir Rich. But this place—

Ink. Is perhaps like friend Scamp's,
A lecturer's.

Lady Bluem. Excuse me—'t is one in the
"Stamps:"

He is made a collector.

Tra. Collector!

Sir Rich. How?

Miss Lil. What?

Ink. I shall think of him oft when I buy
a new hat:

There his works will appear—

Lady Bluem. Sir, they reach to the Ganges.

Ink. I shan't go so far—I can have them
at Grange's.

Lady Bluem. Oh fie!

Miss Lil. And for shame!

Lady Bluem. You're too bad.

Both. Very good!

Lady Bluem. How good?

Lady Bluem. He means nought—'t is his
phrase.

Lady Bluem. He grows rude.

Lady Bluem. He means nothing; nay, ask
him.

Lady Bluem. Pray, Sir! did you mean

What you say?

Ink. Never mind if he did; 't will be seen
That whatever he means won't alloy what
he says.

Both. Sir?

Ink. Pray be content with your por-
tion of praise;

'T was in your defence.

Both. If you please, with submission,
I can make out my own.

Ink. It would be your perdition.

While you live, my dear Botherby, never
defend

Yourself or your works; but leave both to
a friend.

Apropos—Is your play then accepted at last?

Both. At last?

Ink. Why I thought—that's to say—
there had pass'd

A few green-room whispers, which hinted,—
you know

That the taste of the actors at best is so so.

Both. Sir, the green-room's in rapture,
and so's the Committee.

Ink. Ay—yours are the plays for exciting
our "pity

And fear," as the Greek says: for "purging
the mind,"

I doubt if you'll leave us an equal behind.

Both. I have written the prologue, and
meant to have pray'd

For a spice of your wit in an epilogue's aid.

Ink. Well, time enough yet, when the
play's to be play'd.

Is it cast yet?

Both. The actors are fighting for parts,
As is usual in that most litigious of arts.

Lady Bluem. We'll all make a party, and
go the first night.

Tra. And you promised the epilogue,
Inkel.

Ink. Not quite.
However, to save my friend Botherby trouble,
I'll do what I can, though my pains must be
double.

Tra. Why so?

Ink. To do justice to what goes before.

Both. Sir, I'm happy to say, I've no fears
on that score.

Your parts, Mr. Inkel, are—

Ink. Never mind mine;
Stick to those of your play, which is quite
your own line.

Lady Bluem. You're a fugitive writer, I
think, sir, of rhymes?

Ink. Yes, ma'am; and a fugitive reader
sometimes.

On Wordswords, for instance, I seldom alight,
Or on Mouthey, his friend, without taking to
flight.

Lady Bluem. Sir, your taste is too com-
mon; but time and posterity

Will right these great men, and this age's
severity

Become its reproach.

Ink. I've no sort of objection,
So I'm not of the party to take the infection.

Lady Bluem. Perhaps you have doubts
that they ever will take?

Ink. Not at all; on the contrary, those
of the lake

Have taken already, and still will continue
To take—what they can, from a groat to a
guinea,

Of pension or place;—but the subject's a
bore.

Lady Bluem. Well, sir, the time's coming.

Ink. Scamp! don't you feel sore?
What say you to this?

Scamp. They have merit, I own; Though their system's absurdity keeps it unknown.

Ink. Then why not unearth it in one of your lectures?

Scamp. It is only time past which comes under my strictures.

Lady Blueb. Come, a truce with all tartness;—the joy of my heart

Is to see Nature's triumph o'er all that is art. Wild Nature!—Grand Shakspeare!

Both. And down Aristotle!

Lady Blueb. Sir George thinks exactly with Lady Bluebottle:

And my Lord Seventy-four, who protects our dear Bard,

And who gave him his place, has the greatest regard

For the poet, who, singing of pedlars and asses,

Has found out the way to dispense with Parnassus.

Tra. And you, Scamp!—

Scamp. I needs must confess I'm embarrass'd.

Ink. Don't call upon Scamp, who's already so harass'd

With old *schools*, and new *schools*, and no *schools*, and all *schools*.

Tra. Well, one thing is certain, that *some* must be fools.

I should like to know who.

Ink. And I should not be sorry

To know who are *not*:—it would save us some worry.

Lady Blueb. A truce with remark, and let nothing control

This "feast of our reason, and flow of the soul."

Oh! my dear Mr. Botherby! sympathise!—I Now feel such a rapture, I'm ready to fly, I feel so elastic—"so buoyant—so buoyant!"

Ink. Tracy! open the window.

Tra. I wish her much joy on't.

Both. For God's sake, my Lady Bluebottle, check not

This gentle emotion, so seldom our lot Upon earth. Give it way: 't is an impulse

which lifts

Our spirits from earth; the sublimest of gifts; For which poor Prometheus was chain'd to his mountain:

'T is the source of all sentiment—feeling's true fountain;

'T is the Vision of Heaven upon Earth: 't is the gas

Of the soul: 'tis the seizing of shades as they pass,

And making them substance: 'tis something divine:—

Ink. Shall I help you, my friend, to a little more wine?

Both. I thank you; not any more, sir, till I dine.

Ink. Apropos—Do you dine with Sir Humphry to-day?

Tra. I should think with *Duke Humphry* was more in your way.

Ink. It might be of yore; but we authors now look

To the Knight, as a landlord, much more than the Duke.

The truth is, each writer now quite at his ease is,

And (except with his publisher) dines where he pleases.

But 'tis now nearly five, and I must to the Park.

Tra. And I'll take a turn with you there till 't is dark.

And you, Scamp—

Scamp. Excuse me! I must to my notes, For my lecture next week.

Ink. He must mind whom he quotes Out of "Elegant Extracts."

Lady Blueb. Well, now we break up; But remember Miss Diddle invites us to sup.

Ink. Then at two hours past midnight we all meet again,

For the sciences, sandwiches, hock, and champagne!

Tra. And the sweet lobster salad!

Both. I honour that meal; For 't is then that our feelings most genuinely

—feel.

Ink. True; feeling is truest *then*, far beyond question:

I wish to the gods 't was the same with digestion!

Lady Blueb. Pshaw!—never mind that; for one moment of feeling

Is worth—God knows what.

Ink. 'T is at least worth concealing For itself, or what follows—But here comes

your carriage.

Sir Rich. (aside). I wish all these people were d—d with my marriage!

[*Exeunt.*]

The Vision of Judgment,

BY

QUEVEDO REDIVIVUS.

SUGGESTED BY THE COMPOSITION SO ENTITLED BY THE AUTHOR OF "WAT TYLER."

"A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel!
I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

PREFACE.

It hath been wisely said, that "One fool makes many;" and it hath been poetically observed—

"That fools rush in where angels fear to tread."—POPE.

If Mr. Southey had not rushed in where he had no business, and where he never was before, and never will be again, the following poem would not have been written. It is not impossible that it may be as good as his own, seeing that it cannot, by any species of stupidity, natural or acquired, be worse. The gross flattery, the dull impudence, the renegade intolerance, and impious cant, of the poem by the author of "Wat Tyler," are something so stupendous as to form the sublime of himself—containing the quintessence of his own attributes.

So much for his poem—a word on his preface. In this preface it has pleased the magnanimous Laureate to draw the picture of a supposed "Satanic School," the which he doth recommend to the notice of the legislature; thereby adding to his other laurels the ambition of these of an informer. If there exists anywhere, except in his imagination, such a School, is he not sufficiently armed against it by his own intense vanity? The truth is, that there are certain writers whom Mr. S. imagines, like Scrub, to have "talked of *him*;" for they laughed consumedly."

I think I know enough of most of the writers to whom he is supposed to allude, to assert, that they, in their individual capacities, have done more good, in the charities of life, to their fellow-creatures, in any one year, than Mr. Southey has done harm to himself by his absurdities in his whole life; and this is saying a great deal. But I have a few questions to ask.

1stly, Is Mr. Southey the author of "Wat Tyler"?

2ndly, Was he not refused a remedy at law by the highest judge of his beloved England, because it was a blasphemous and seditious publication?

3rdly, Was he not entitled by William Smith, in full parliament, "a rancorous renegade?"

4thly, Is he not poet laureate, with his own lines on Martin the regicide staring him in the face?

And, 5thly, Putting the four preceding items together, with what conscience dare he call the attention of the laws to the publications of others, be they what they may?

I say nothing of the cowardice of such a proceeding, its meanness speaks for itself; but I wish to touch upon the *motive*, which is neither more nor less than that Mr. S. has been laughed at a little in some recent publications, as he was of yore in the "Anti-jacobin," by his present patrons. Hence all this "skimble-scamble stuff" about "Satanic," and so forth. However, it is worthy of him—"qualis ab incepto."

If there is anything obnoxious to the political opinions of a portion of the public in the following poem, they may thank Mr. Southey. He might have written hexameters, as he has written everything else, for aught that the writer cared—had they been upon another subject. But to attempt to canonise a monarch, who, whatever were his household virtues, was neither a successful nor a patriot king,—inasmuch as several years of his reign passed in war with America and Ireland, to say nothing of the aggression upon France,—like all other exaggeration, necessarily begets opposition. In whatever manner he may be spoken of in this new "Vision," his *public* career will not be more favourably transmitted by history. Of his private virtues (although a little expensive to the nation) there can be no doubt.

With regard to the supernatural personages treated of, I can only say that I know as much about them, and (as an honest man) have a better right to talk of them than Robert Southey. I have also treated them more tolerantly. The way in which that poor insane creature, the Laureate, deals about his judgments in the next world, is like his own judgment in this. If it was not completely ludicrous, it would be something worse. I don't think that there is much more to say at present.

QUEVEDO REDIVIVUS.

P.S.—It is possible that some readers may object, in these objectionable times, to the freedom with which saints, angels, and spiritual persons discourse in this "Vision." But, for precedents upon such points, I must refer him to Fielding's "Journey from this World to the next," and to the *Visions* of myself, the said Quevedo, in Spanish or translated. The reader is also requested to observe, that no doctrinal tenets are insisted upon or discussed; that the person of the Deity is carefully withheld from sight, which is more than can be said for the Laureate, who hath thought proper to make him talk, not "like a school-divine," but like the unscholarlike Mr. Southey. The whole action passes on the outside of heaven; and Chaucer's "Wife of Bath," Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," Swift's "Tale of a Tub," and the other works above referred to, are cases in point of the freedom with which saints, &c. may be permitted to converse in works not intended to be serious.

Q. R.

* * * Mr. Southey being, as he says, a good Christian and vindictive, threatens, I understand, a reply to this our answer. It is to be hoped that his visionary faculties will in the mean time have acquired a little more judgment, properly so called: otherwise he will get himself into new dilemmas. These apostate jacobins furnish rich rejoinders. Let him take a specimen. Mr. Southey laudeth grievously "one Mr. Landor," who cultivates much private renown in the shape of Latin verses; and not long ago, the poet laureate dedicated to him, it appeareth, one of his fugitive lyrics, upon the strength of a poem called "*Gebir*." Who could

suppose, that in this same *Gebir* the aforesaid Savage Landor (for such is his grim cognomen) putteth into the infernal regions no less a person than the hero of his friend Mr. Southey's heaven,—yca, even George the Third! See also how personal Savage becometh, when he hath a mind. The following is his portrait of our late gracious sovereign:

(Prince *Gebir* having descended into the infernal regions, the shades of his royal ancestors are, at his request, called up to his view; and he exclaims to his ghostly guide)—

"Aroar, what wretch that nearest us? what wretch
Is that with eyebrows white and slanting brow?
Listen! him yonder who, bound down supine,
Shrinks yelling from that sword there, engine-hung.
He too amongst my ancestors! I hate
The despot, but the dastard I despise.
Was he our countryman?"

"Alas, O king!

Iberia bore him, but the breed accurst
Inclement winds blew blighting from north-east."

"He was a warrior then, nor fear'd the gods?"

"*Gebir*, he fear'd the demons, not the gods,
Though them indeed his daily face adored;
And was no warrior, yet the thousand lives
Squander'd, as stones to exercise a sling,
And the tame cruelty and cold caprice—
Oh madness of mankind! address'd, adored!"

Gebir, p. 28.

I omit noticing some edifying Ithyphallics of Savagius, wishing to keep the proper veil over them, if his grave but somewhat indiscreet worshipper will suffer it; but certainly these teachers of "great moral lessons" are apt to be found in strange company.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT.

I.

SAINT PETER sat by the celestial gate:

His keys were rusty, and the lock was dull,
So little trouble had been given of late;

Not that the place by any means was full,
But since the Gallic era "eighty-eight"

The devils had ta'en a longer, stronger pull,
And "a pull altogether," as they say
At sea—which drew most souls another way.

II.

The angels all were singing out of tune,
And hoarse with having little else to do,
Excepting to wind up the sun and moon,

Or curb a runaway young star or two,
Or wild colt of a comet, which too soon
Broke out of bounds o'er th' ethereal blue,
Splitting some planet with its playful tail,
As boats are sometimes by a wanton whale.

III.

The guardian seraphs had retired on high,
Finding their charges past all care below;
Terrestrial business fill'd nought in the
sky

Save the recording angel's black bureau;
Who found, indeed, the facts to multiply

With such rapidity of vice and woe,
That he had stripp'd off both his wings in
quills,

And yet was in arrear of human ills.

IV.

His business so augmented of late years,
That he was forced, against his will no
doubt,
(Just like those cherubs, earthly ministers,)
For some resource to turn himself about,

And claim the help of his celestial peers,
 To aid him ere he should be quite worn
 out
 By the increased demand for his remarks :
 Six angels and twelve saints were named his
 clerks.

V.

This was a handsome board—at least for
 heaven ;
 And yet they had even then enough to do,
 So many conquerors' cars were daily driven,
 So many kingdoms fitted up anew ;
 Each day too slew its thousands six or
 seven,
 Till at the crowning carnage, Waterloo,
 They threw their pens down in divine
 disgust—
 The page was so besmear'd with blood and
 dust.

VI.

This by the way ; 'tis not mine to record
 What angels shrink from : even the very
 devil
 On this occasion his own work abhorr'd,
 So surfeited with the infernal revel :
 Though he himself had sharpen'd every
 sword,
 It almost quench'd his innate thirst of
 evil.
 (Here Satan's sole good work deserves in-
 sertion—
 'Tis, that he has both generals in reversion.)

VII.

Let's skip a few short years of hollow peace,
 Which peopled earth no better, hell as
 wont,
 And heaven none—they form the tyrant's
 lease,
 With nothing but new names subscribed
 upon 't ;
 'T will one day finish : meantime they in-
 crease,
 "With seven heads and ten horns," and
 all in front,
 Like Saint John's foretold beast ; but ours
 are born
 Less formidable in the head than horn.

VIII.

In the first year of freedom's second dawn
 Died George the Third ; although no
 tyrant, one
 Who shielded tyrants, till each sense with-
 drawn
 Left him nor mental nor external sun :

A better farmer ne'er brush'd dew from
 lawn,
 A worse king never left a realm undone !
 He died—but left his subjects still behind,
 One half as mad—and t'other no less blind.

IX.

He died ! his death made no great stir on
 earth :
 His burial made some pomp ; there was
 profusion
 Of velvet, gilding, brass, and no great dearth
 Of aught but tears—save those shed by
 collusion.
 For these things may be bought at their true
 worth ;
 Of elegy there was the due infusion—
 Bought also ; and the torches, cloaks, and
 banners,
 Herald's, and relics of old Gothic manners,

X.

Form'd a sepulchral melodrame. Of all
 The fools who flock'd to swell or see the
 show,
 Who cared about the corpse ? The funeral
 Made the attraction, and the black the woe.
 There throbb'd not there a thought which
 pierc'd the pall ;
 And when the gorgeous coffin was laid low,
 It seem'd the mockery of hell to fold
 The rottenness of eighty years in gold.

XI.

So mix his body with the dust ! It might
 Return to what it *must* far sooner, were
 The natural compound left alone to fight
 Its way back into earth, and fire, and air ;
 But the unnatural balsams merely blight
 What nature made him at his birth, as
 bare
 As the mere million's base unummied
 clay—
 Yet all his spices but prolong decay

XII.

He's dead—and upper earth with him has
 done ;
 He's buried ; save the undertaker's bill,
 Or lapidary scrawl, the world is gone
 For him, unless he left a German will :
 But where's the proctor who will ask his
 son ?
 In whom his qualities are reigning still,
 Except that household virtue, most un-
 common,
 Of constancy to a bad, ugly woman.

XIII.

"God save the king!" It is a large economy
 In God to save the like; but if he will
 Be saving, all the better; for not one am I
 Of those who think damnation better still:
 I hardly know too if not quite alone am I
 In this small hope of bettering future ill
 By circumscribing, with some slight restric-
 tion,
 The eternity of hell's hot jurisdiction.

XIV.

I know this is unpopular; I know
 'Tis blasphemous; I know one may be
 damn'd
 For hoping no one else may e'er be so;
 I know my catechism; I know we're
 cramm'd
 With the best doctrines till we quite o'erflow;
 I know that all save England's church
 have shammd,
 And that the other twice two hundred
 churches
 And synagogues have made a *damn'd* bad
 purchase.

XV.

God help us all! God help me too! I am,
 God knows, as helpless as the devil can
 wish,
 And not a whit more difficult to damn,
 Than is to bring to land a late-hook'd fish,
 Or to the hatcher to purvey the lamb;
 Not that I'm fit for such a noble dish,
 As one day will be that immortal fry
 Of almost everybody born to die.

XVI.

Saint Peter sat by the celestial gate,
 And nodded o'er his keys; when, lo! there
 came
 A wondrous noise he had not heard of late—
 A rushing sound of wind, and stream, and
 flame;
 In short, a roar of things extremely great,
 Which would have made aught save a saint
 exclaim;
 But he, with first a start and then a wink,
 Said, "There's another star gone out, I
 think!"

XVII.

But ere he could return to his repose,
 A cherub flapp'd his right wing o'er his
 eyes—
 At which St. Peter yawn'd, and rubb'd his
 nose:
 "Saint porter," said the angel, "prithee
 rise!"

Waving a goodly wing, which glow'd, as
 glows
 An earthly peacock's tail, with heavenly
 dyes:
 To which the saint replied, "Well, what's
 the matter?"
 "Is Lucifer come back with all this
 clatter?"

XVIII.

"No," quoth the cherub; "George the Third
 is dead."
 "And who is George the Third?" replied
 the apostle:
 "What George? what Third?" "The king
 of England," said
 The angel. "Well! he won't find kings
 to jostle
 Him on his way; but does he wear his head?
 Because the last we saw here had a tustle,
 And ne'er would have got into heaven's good
 graces,
 Had he not flung his head in all our faces.

XIX.

"He was, if I remember, king of France;
 That head of his, which could not keep a
 crown
 On earth, yet ventured in my face to advance
 A claim to those of martyrs—like my own:
 If I had had my sword, as I had once
 When I cut ears off, I had cut him down;
 But having but my *keys*, and not my brand,
 I only knock'd his head from out his hand.

XX.

"And then he set up such a headless howl,
 That all the saints came out and took him
 in;
 And there he sits by St. Paul, cheek by jowl;
 That fellow Paul—the parvenu! The skin
 Of St. Bartholomew, which makes his cowl
 In heaven, and upon earth redeem'd his
 sin,
 So as to make a martyr, never sped
 Better than did this weak and wooden head.

XXI.

"But had it come up here upon its shoulders,
 There would have been a different tale to
 tell:
 The fellow-feeling in the saints beholders
 Seems to have acted on them like a spell,
 And so this very foolish head heaven solders
 Back on its trunk: it may be very well,
 And seems the custom here to overthrow
 Whatever has been wisely done below."

XXII.

The angel answer'd, "Peter! do not pout:
The king who comes has head and all
entire,
And never knew much what it was about—
He did as doth the puppet—by its wire,
And will be judged like all the rest, no doubt:
My business and your own is not to inquire
Into such matters, but to mind our cue—
Which is to act as we are bid to do."

XXIII.

While thus they spake, the angelic caravan,
Arriving like a rush of mighty wind,
Cleaving the fields of space, as doth the swan
Some silver stream (say Ganges, Nile, or
Inde,
Or Thames, or Tweed), and 'midst them an
old man
With an old soul, and both extremely blind,
Halted before the gate, and in his shroud
Seated their fellow traveller on a cloud.

XXIV.

But bringing up the rear of this bright host
A Spirit of a different aspect waved
His wings, like thunder-clouds above some
coast
Whose barren beach with frequent wrecks
is paved;
His brow was like the deep when tempest-
toss'd;
Fierce and unfathomable thoughts engraved
Eternal wrath on his immortal face,
And *where* he gazed a gloom pervaded space.

XXV.

As he drew near, he gazed upon the gate
Ne'er to be enter'd more by him or Sin,
With such a glance of supernatural hate,
As made Saint Peter wish himself within;
He pater'd with his keys at a great rate,
And sweated through his apostolic skin:
Of course his perspiration was but ichor,
Or some such other spiritual liquor.

XXVI.

The very cherubs huddled all together,
Like birds when soars the falcon; and
they felt
A tingling to the tip of every feather,
And form'd a circle like Orion's belt
Around their poor old charge; who scarce
knew whither
His guards had led him, though they gently
dealt
With royal manes (for by many stories,
And true, we learn the angels all are Tories).

XXVII.

As things were in this posture, the gate flew
Asunder, and the flashing of its hinges
Flung over space an universal hue
Of many-colour'd flame, until its tinges
Reach'd even our speck of earth, and made a
new
Aurora borealis spread its fringes
O'er the North Pole; the same seen, when
ice-bound,
By Captain Parry's crew, in "Melville's
Sound."

XXVIII.

And from the gate thrown open issued
beaming
A beautiful and mighty Thing of Light,
Radiant with glory, like a banner streaming
Victorious from some world-o'erthrowing
fight:
My poor comparisons must needs be teeming
With earthly likenesses, for here the night
Of clay obscures our best conceptions, saving
Johanna Southcote, or Bob Southey raving.

XXIX.

'T was the archangel Michael; all men know
The make of angels and archangels, since
There's scarce a scribbler has not one to show,
From the fiends' leader to the angels'
prince;
There also are some altar-pieces, though
I really can't say that they much evince
One's inner notions of immortal spirits;
But let the connoisseurs explain *their* merits.

XXX.

Michael flew forth in glory and in good;
A goodly work of him from whom all glory
And good arise; the portal past—he stood;
Before him the young cherubs and saints
hoary—
(I say *young*, begging to be understood
By looks, not years; and should he very
sorry
To state, they were not older than St. Peter,
But merely that they seem'd a little sweeter).

XXXI.

The cherubs and the saints bow'd down before
That arch-angelic hierarch, the first
Of essences angelical, who wore
The aspect of a god; but this ne'er nursed
Pride in his heavenly bosom, in whose core
No thought, save for his Master's service,
durst
Intrude, however glorified and high;
He knew him but the viceroy of the sky.

XXXII.

He and the sombre, silent Spirit met—
They knew each other both for good
and ill;

Such was their power, that neither could
forget

His former friend and future foe; but still
There was a high, immortal, proud regret

In either's eye, as if 'twere less their will
Than destiny to make the eternal years
Their date of war, and their "champ clos"
the spheres.

XXXIII.

But here they were in neutral space: we
know

From Job, that Satan hath the power to
pay

A heavenly visit thrice a year or so;
And that the "sons of God," like those of
clay,

Must keep him company; and we might
show

From the same book, in how polite a way
The dialogue is held between the Powers
Of Good and Evil—but 't would take up
hours.

XXXIV.

And this is not a theologic tract,
To prove with Hebrew and with Arabic,
If Job be allegory or a fact,

But a true narrative; and thus I pick
From out the whole but such and such
an act

As sets aside the slightest thought of trick.
'T is every tittle true, beyond suspicion,
And accurate as any other vision.

XXXV.

The spirits were in neutral space, before
The gate of heaven; like eastern thresh-
holds is

The place where Death's grand cause is
argued o'er,

And souls despatch'd to that world or to
this;

And therefore Michael and the other wore
A civil aspect: though they did not kiss,
Yet still between his Darkness and his
Brightness

There pass'd a mutual glance of great polite-
ness.

XXXVI.

The Archangel bow'd, not like a modern
beau,

But with a graceful Oriental bend,
Pressing one radiant arm just where below
The heart in good men is supposed to tend;

He turn'd as to an equal, not too low,
But kindly; Satan met his ancient friend
With more hauteur, as might an old Castilian
Poor noble meet a mushroom rich civilian.

XXXVII.

He merely bent his diabolic brow
An instant; and then raising it, he stood
In act to assert his right or wrong, and show
Cause why King George by no means could
or should

Make out a case to be exempt from woe
Eternal, more than other kings, endued
With better sense and hearts, whom history
mentions,
Who long have "paved hell with their good
intentions."

XXXVIII.

Michael began: "What wouldst thou with
this man,

Now dead, and brought before the Lord?
What ill

Hath he wrought since his mortal race began,
That thou canst claim him? Speak! and
do thy will,

If it be just: if in this earthly span
He hath been greatly failing to fulfil
His duties as a king and mortal, say,
And he is thine; if not, let him have way."

XXXIX.

"Michael!" replied the Prince of Air, "even
here,

Before the Gate of him thou servest, must
I claim my subject: and will make appear
That as he was my worshipper in dust,
So shall he be in spirit, although dear

To thee and thine, because nor wine nor lust
Were of his weaknesses; yet on the throne
He reign'd o'er millions to serve me alone.

XL.

"Look to *our* earth, or rather *mine*; it was,
Once, more thy master's: but I triumph not
In this poor planet's conquest; nor, alas!

Need he thou servest envy me my lot:
With all the myriads of bright worlds which
pass

In worship round him, he may have forgot
Yon weak creation of such paltry things:
I think few worth damnation save their
kings,—

XLI.

"And these but as a kind of quit-rent, to
Assert my right as lord: and even had
I such an inclination, 'twere (as you
Well know) superfluous; they are grown,
so bad,

That hell has nothing better left to do
 Than leave them to themselves: so much
 more mad
 And evil by their own internal curse,
 Heaven cannot make them better, nor I
 worse.

XLII.

"Look to the earth, I said, and say again:
 When this old, blud, mad, helpless, weak,
 poor worm
 Began youth's first bloom and flush to
 reign,
 The world and he both wore a different
 form,
 And much of earth and all the watery plain
 Of ocean call'd him king: through many a
 storm
 His isles had floated on the abyss of time;
 For the rough virtues chose them for their
 clime.

XLIII.

"He came to his sceptre young; he leaves it
 old:
 Look to the state in which he found his
 realm,
 And left it; and his annals too behold,
 How to a minion first he gave the helm;
 How grew upon his heart a thirst for gold,
 The beggar's vice, which can but over-
 whelm
 The meanest hearts; and for the rest, but
 glance
 Thine eye along America and France.

XLIV.

"T is true, he was a tool from first to last
 (I have the workmen safe); but as a tool
 So let him be consumed. From out the past
 Of ages, since mankind have known the
 rule
 Of monarchs—from the bloody rolls amass'd
 Of sin and slaughter—from the Cæsar's
 school,
 Take the worst pupil; and produce a reign
 More drench'd with gore, more cumber'd
 with the slain.

XLV.

"He ever warr'd with freedom and the free:
 Nations as men, home subjects, foreign foes,
 So that they utter'd the word 'Liherty!'
 Found George the Third their first op-
 ponent. Whose
 History was ever stain'd as his will be
 With national and individual woes?
 I grant his household abstinence; I grant
 His neutral virtues, which most monarchs
 want;

XLVI.

"I know he was a constant consort; own
 He was a decent sire, and middling lord.
 All this is much, and most upon a throne;
 As temperance, if at Apicius' board,
 Is more than at an anchorite's supper shown.
 I grant him all the kindest can accord;
 And this was well for him, but not for those
 Millions who found him what oppression
 chose.

XLVII.

"The New World shook him off; the Old
 yet groans
 Beneath what he and his prepared, if not
 Completed: he leaves heirs on many thrones
 To all his vices, without what begot
 Compassion for him—his tame virtues;
 drones
 Who sleep, or despots who have now forgot
 A lesson which shall be re-taught them,
 wake
 Upon the thrones of earth; but let them
 quake!

XLVIII.

"Five millions of the primitive, who hold
 The faith which makes ye great on earth,
 implored
 A part of that vast *all* they held of old,—
 Freedom to worship—not alone your Lord,
 Michael, but you, and you, Saint Peter! Cold
 Must be your souls, if you have not
 abhorr'd
 The foe to Catholic participation
 In all the license of a Christian nation.

XLIX.

"True! he allow'd them to pray God; but as
 A consequence of prayer, refused the law
 Which would have placed them upon the
 same base
 With those who did not hold the saints in
 awe."
 But here Saint Peter started from his place,
 And cried, "You may the prisoner with-
 draw:
 Ere heaven shall ope her portals to this
 Guelph,
 While I am guard, may I be damn'd myself!

L.

"Sooner will I with Cerberus exchange
 My office (and *his* is no sinecure)
 Than see this royal Bedlam bigot range
 The azure fields of heaven, of that be
 sure!"

"Saint!" replied Satan, "you do well to
 avenge
 The wrongs he made your satellites en-
 dure;
 And if to this exchange you should be given,
 I'll try to coax *our* Cerberus up to heaven!"

LI.

Here Michael interposed: "Good saint! and
 devil!

Pray, not so fast; you both outrun dis-
 cretion.

Saint Peter! you were wont to be more civil!
 Satan! excuse this warmth of his ex-
 pression,

And condescension to the vulgar's level:
 Even saints sometimes forget themselves
 in session.

Have you got more to say?"—"No."—"If
 you please,

I'll trouble you to call your witnesses."

LII.

Then Satan turn'd and waved his swarthy
 hand,

Which stirr'd with its electric qualities
 Clouds farther off than we can understand,
 Although we find him sometimes in our
 skies;

Infernal thunder shook both sea and land
 In all the planets, and hell's batteries
 Let off the artillery, which Milton mentions
 As one of Satan's most sublime mentions.

LIII.

This was a signal unto such damn'd souls
 As have the privilege of their damnation
 Extended far beyond the mere controls
 Of worlds past, present, or to come; no
 station

Is theirs particularly in the rolls
 Of hell assign'd; but where their inclina-
 tion

Or business carries them in search of game,
 They may range freely—being damn'd the
 same.

LIV.

They're proud of this—as very well they
 may,

It being a sort of knighthood, or gilt key
 Stuck in their loins; or like to an "entré"

Up the back stairs, or such free-masonry.
 I borrow my comparisons from clay,

Being clay myself. Let not those spirits be
 Offended with such base low likenesses;

We know their posts are nobler far than
 these.

LV.

When the great signal ran from heaven to
 hell—

About ten million times the distance reck-
 on'd

From our sun to its earth, as we can tell
 How much time it takes up, even to a
 second,

For every ray that travels to dispel
 The fogs of London, through which, dimly
 beacon'd,

The weathercocks are gilt some thrice a year,
 If that the *summer* is not too severe:

LVI.

I say that I can tell—'twas half a minute;
 I know the solar beams take up more time
 Ere, pack'd up for their journey, they begin it;
 But then their telegraph is less sublime,
 And if they ran a race, they would not win it
 'Gainst Satan's couriers bound for their
 own clime.

The sun takes up some years for every ray
 To reach its goal—the devil not half a day.

LVII.

Upon the verge of space, about the size
 Of half-a-crown, a little speck appear'd
 (I've seen a something like it in the skies
 In the Ægean, ere a squall); it near'd,
 And, growing bigger, took another guise;
 Like an aerial ship it tack'd, and steer'd,
 Or *was* steer'd (I am doubtful of the grammar
 Of the last phrase, which makes the stanza
 stammer;—

LVIII.

But take your choice): and then it grew a
 cloud;

And so it was—a cloud of witnesses.

But such a cloud! No land e'er saw a crowd
 Of locusts numerous as the heavens saw
 these;

They shadow'd with their myriads space;
 their loud

And varied cries were like those of wild
 geese

(If nations may be liken'd to a goose),
 And realised the phrase of "hell broke loose."

LIX.

Here crash'd a sturdy oath of stout John Bull,
 Who damn'd away his eyes as heretofore:
 There Paddy brogued "By Jasus!"—"What's
 your wull?"

The temperate Scot exclaim'd: the French
 ghost swore

In certain terms I shan't translate in full,
As the first coachman will; and 'midst the
war,
The voice of Jonathan was heard to express,
"Our president is going to war, I guess."

LX.

Besides there were the Spaniard, Dutch, and
Dane;
In short, an universal sheal of shades,
From Otaheite's isle to Salisbury Plain,
Of all climes and professions, years and
trades,
Ready to swear against the good king's reign,
Bitter as clubs in cards are against spades:
All summon'd by this grand "subpœna," to
Try if kings mayn't be damn'd like me or you.

LXI.

When Michael saw this host, he first grew
pale,
As angels can; next, like Italian twilight,
He turn'd all colours—as a peacock's tail,
Or sunset streaming through a Gothic
skylight
In some old abbey, or a trout not stale,
Or distant lightning on the horizon *by* night,
Or a fresh rainbow, or a grand review
Of thirty regiments in red, green, and blue.

LXII.

Then he address'd himself to Satan: "Why—
My good old friend, for such I deem you,
though
Our different parties make us fight so shy,
I ne'er mistake you for a *personal* foe;
Our difference is *political*, and I
Trust that, whatever may occur below,
You know my great respect for you: and this
Makes me regret whate'er you do amiss—

LXIII.

"Why, my dear Lucifer, would you abuse
My call for witnesses? I did not mean
That you should half of earth and hell pro-
duce;
'T is even superfluous, since two honest,
clean,
True testimonies are enough: we lose
Our time, nay, our eternity, between
The accusation and defence: if we
Hear both, 't will stretch our immortality."

LXIV.

Satan replied, "To me the matter is
Indifferent, in a personal point of view:
I can have fifty better souls than this
With far less trouble than we have gone
through

Already; and I merely argued his
Late majesty of Britain's case with you
Upon a point of form: you may dispose
Of him; I've kings enough below, God
knows!"

LXV.

Thus spoke the Dæmon (late call'd "multi-
faced"
By multo-scribbling Southey). "Then we'll
call
One or two persons of the myriads placed
Around our congress, and dispense with all
The rest," quoth Michael: "Who may be so
graced
As to speak first? there's choice enough—
who shall
It be?" Then Satan answer'd, "There are
many;
But you may choose Jack Wilkes as well as
'any."

LXVI.

A merry, cock-eyed, curious-looking sprite
Upon the instant started from the throng,
Dress'd in a fashion now forgotten quite;
For all the fashions of the flesh stick long
By people in the next world; where unite
All the costumes since Adam's, right or
wrong,
From Eve's fig-leaf down to the petticoat,
Almost as scanty, of days less remote.

LXVII.

The spirit look'd around upon the crowds
Assembled, and exclaim'd, "My friends
of all
The spheres, we shall catch cold amongst
these clouds;
So let's to business: why this general call?
If those are freeholders I see in shrouds,
And 'tis for an election that they bawl,
Beheld a candidate with unturn'd coat!
Saint Peter, may I count upon your vote?"

LXVIII.

"Sir," replied Michael, "you mistake; these
things
Are of a former life, and what we do
Above is more august; to judge of kings
Is the tribunal met: se now you knew."
"Then I presume those gentlemen with
wings,"
Said Wilkes, "are cherubs; and that soul
below
Looks much like George the Third, but to my
mind
A good deal older—Bless me! is he blind?"

LXIX.

"He is what you behold him, and his doom
Depends upon his deeds," the Angel said ;
"If you have aught to arraign in him, the
tomb

Gives license to the humblest beggar's head
To lift itself against the loftiest."—"Some,"

Said Wilkes, "don't wait to see them laid
in lead,

For such a liberty—and I, for one,
Have told them what I thought beneath the
sun."

LXX.

"Above the sun repeat, then, what thou hast
To urge against him," said the Archangel.

"Why,"

Replied the spirit, "since old scores are past,
Must I turn evidence? In faith, not I.

Besides, I beat him hollow at the last,
With all his Lords and Commons: in the
sky

I don't like ripping up old stories, since
His conduct was but natural in a prince.

LXXI.

"Foolish, no doubt, and wicked, to oppress
A poor unlucky devil without a shilling ;
But then I blame the man himself much less
Than Bute and Grafton, and shall be un-
willing

To see him punish'd here for their excess,
Since they were both damn'd long ago, and
still in

Their place below : for me, I have forgiven,
And vote his 'habeas corpus' into heaven."

LXXII.

"Wilkes," said the Devil, "I understand all
this ;

You turn'd to half a courtier ere you died,
And seem to think it would not be amiss

To grow a whole one on the other side
Of Charon's ferry ; you forget that *his*
Reign is concluded ; whatsoe'er betide,
He won't be sovereign more : you've lost
your labour,

For at the best he will but be your neighbour.

LXXIII.

"However, I knew what to think of it,
When I beheld you in your jesting way,
Flitting and whispering round about the
spit

Where Belial, upon duty for the day,
With Fox's lard was basting William Pitt,
His pupil ; I knew what to think, I say :
That fellow even in hell breeds farther ills ;
I'll have him *gagg'd*—'t was one of his own
bills.

LXXIV.

"Call Junius !" From the crowd a shadow
stalk'd,
And at the name there was a general
sneeze,

So that the very ghosts no longer walk'd
In comfort, at their own aerial ease,
But were all ramm'd, and jamm'd (but to be
balk'd,

As we shall see), and jostled hands and
knees,

Like wind compress'd and pent within a
bladder,

Or like a human colic, which is sadder.

LXXV.

The shadow came—a tall, thin, grey-hair'd
figure,

That look'd as it had been a shade on earth ;
Quick in its motions, with an air of vigour,

But nought to mark its breeding or its
birth ;

Now it wax'd little, then again grew bigger,
With now an air of gloom, or savage mirth ;

But as you gazed upon its features, they
Changed every instant—to *what*, none could
say.

LXXVI.

The more intently the ghosts gazed, the less
Could they distinguish whose the features
were ;

The Devil himself seem'd puzled even to
guess ;

They varied like a dream—now here, now
there ;

And several people swore from out the press,
They knew him perfectly ; and one could
swear

He was his father : upon which another
Was sure he was his mother's cousin's
brother :

LXXVII.

Another, that he was a duke, or knight,
An orator, a lawyer, or a priest,
A nabob, a man-midwife ; but the wight
Mysterious changed his countenance at
least

As oft as they their minds ; though in full sight
He stood, the puzzle only was increased ;

The man was a phantasmagoria in
Himself—he was so volatile and thin.

LXXVIII.

The moment that you had pronounced him *one*,
Presto ! his face changed, and he was
another ;

And when that change was hardly well put on,
It varied, till I don't think his own mother

(If that he had a mother) would her son
Have known, he shifted so from one to
t' other;
Till guessing from a pleasure grew a task,
At this epistolary "Iron Mask."

LXXXIX.

For sometimes he like Cerberus would seem—
"Three gentlemen at once" (as sagely says
Good Mrs. Malaprop); then you might deem
That he was not even *one*; now many rays
Were flashing round him; and now a thick
steam
Hid him from sight—like fogs on London
days:
Now Burke, now Tooke, he grew to people's
fancies,
And certes often like Sir Philip Francis.

LXXX.

I've an hypothesis—'tis quite my own;
I never let it out till now, for fear
Of doing people harm about the throne,
And injuring some minister or peer,
On whom the stigma might perhaps be blown;
It is—my gentle public, lend thine ear!
'Tis, that what Junius we are wont to call
Was *really, truly*, nobody at all.

LXXXI.

I don't see wherefore letters should not be
Written without hands, since we daily view
Them written without heads; and books, we
see,
Are fill'd as well without the latter too:
And really till we fix on somebody
For certain sure to claim them as his due,
Their author, like the Niger's mouth, will
bother
The world to say if *there* be mouth or author.

LXXXII.

"And who and what art thou?" the Arch-
angel said.
"For *that* you may consult my title-page,"
Replied this mighty shadow of a shade:
"If I have kept my secret half an age,
I scarce shall tell it now."—"Canst thou
upbraid,"
Continued Michael, "George Rex, or allege
Aught further?" Junius answer'd, "You
had better
First ask him for *his* answer to my letter:

LXXXIII.

"My charges upon record will outlast
The brass of both his epitaph and tomb."
"Repent'st thou not," said Michael, "of some
past
Exaggeration? something which may doom

Thyself if false, as him if true? Thou wast
Too bitter—is it not so?—in thy gloom
Of passion?"—"Passion!" cried the phan-
tom dim,
"I loved my country, and I hated him.

LXXXIV.

"What I have written, I have written: let
The rest be on his head or mine!" So
spoke
Old "Nemini's Umbra;" and while speaking
Away ^{yet} he melted in celestial smoke.
Then Satan said to Michael, "Don't forget
To call George Washington, and John
Horne Tooke,
And Franklin;"—but at this time there was
heard
A cry for room, though not a phantom stirr'd.

LXXXV.

At length with jostling, elbowing, and the
aid
Of cherubim appointed to that post,
The devil Asmodeus to the circle made
His way, and look'd as if his journey cost
Some trouble. When his burden down he
laid,
"What's this?" cried Michael; "why,
'tis not a ghost?"
"I know it," quoth the incubus; "but he
Shall be one, if you leave the affair to me."

LXXXVI.

"Confound the renegado! I have sprain'd
My left wing, he's so heavy; one would
think
Some of his works about his neck were
chain'd.
But to the point; while hovering o'er the
brink
Of Skiddaw (where as usual it still rain'd),
I saw a taper, far below me, wink,
And stooping, caught this fellow at a libel—
No less on history than the Holy Bible.

LXXXVII.

"The former is the devil's scripture, and
The latter yours, good Michael: so the
affair
Belongs to all of us, you understand.
I snatch'd him up just as you see him
there,
And brought him off for sentence out of
hand:
I've scarcely been ten minutes in the air—
At least a quarter it can hardly be:
I dare say that his wife is still at tea."

LXXXVIII.

Here Satan said, "I know this man of old,
And have expected him for some time here;
A sillier fellow you will scarce behold,
Or more conceited in his petty sphere:
But surely it was not worth while to fold
Such trash below your wing, Asmodeus
dear:
We had the poor wretch safe (without being
bored
With carriage) coming of his own accord.

LXXXIX.

"But since he's here, let's see what he has
done."
"Done!" cried Asmodeus, "he anticipates
The very business you are now upon,
And scribbles as if head clerk to the Fates.
Who knows to what his rihaldry may run,
When such an ass as this, like Balaam's,
prates?"
"Let's hear," quoth Michael, "what he has
to say:
You know we're bound to that in every way."

XC.

Now the bard, glad to get an audience, which
By no means often was his case below,
Began to cough, and hawk, and hem, and pitch
His voice into that awful note of woe
To all unhappy hearers within reach
Of poets when the tide of rhyme's in flow;
But stuck fast with his first hexameter,
Not one of all whose gouty feet would stir.

XCI.

But ere the spavin'd dactyls could be spurr'd
Into recitative, in great dismay
Both cherubim and seraphim were heard
To murmur loudly through their long
array;
And Michael rose ere he could get a word
Of all his founder'd verses under way,
And cried, "For God's sake stop, my friend!
't were best—
Non Di, non homines—you know the rest."

XCII.

A general hustle spread throughout the
throng,
Which seem'd to hold all verse in detes-
tation;
The angels had of course enough of song
When upon service; and the generation
Of ghosts had heard too much in life, not long
Before, to profit by a new occasion:
The monarch, mute till then, exclaim'd,
"What! what!
Pye come again? No more—no more of that!"

XCIII.

The tumult grew; an universal cough
Convulsed the skies, as during a debate,
When Castlereagh has been up long enough
(Before he was first minister of state,
I mean—the *slaves hear now*); some cried
"Off, off!"
As at a farce; till, grown quite desperate,
The hard Saint Peter pray'd to interpose
(Himself an author) only for his prose.

XCIV.

The varlet was not an ill-favour'd knave;
A good deal like a vulture in the face,
With a hook nose and a hawk's eye, which
gave
A smart and sharper-looking sort of grace
To his whole aspect, which, though rather
grave,
Was by no means so ngly as his case;
But that, indeed, was hopeless as can be,
Quite a poetic felony "*dé se*."

XCV.

Then Michael blew his trump, and still'd the
noise
With one still greater, as is yet the mode
On earth besides; except some grumbling
voice,
Which now and then will make a slight
inroad
Upon decorous silence, few will twice
Lift up their lungs when fairly overcrow'd;
And now the bard could plead his own bad
cause,
With all the attitudes of self-applause.

XCVI.

He said—(I only give the heads)—he said,
He meant no harm in scrihhling; 't was
his way
Upon all topics; 't was, besides, his bread,
Of which he butter'd both sides; 't would
delay
Too long the assembly (he was pleased to
dread),
And take up rather more time than a day,
To name his works—he would but cite a
few—
"Wat Tyler"—"Rhymes on Blenheim"—
"Waterloo."

XCVII.

He had written praises of a regicide;
He had written praises of all kings what
ever;
He had written for republics far and wide,
And then against them bitterer than ever—

For pautisocracy he once had cried
 Aloud, a scheme less moral than 't was
 clever;
 Then grew a hearty anti-jacobin—
 Had turn'd his coat—and would have turn'd
 his skin.

XCVIII.

He had sung against all battles, and again
 In their high praise and glory; he had
 call'd
 Reviewing "the ungentle craft," and then
 Become as base a critic as e'er crawl'd—
 Fed, paid, and pamper'd by the very men
 By whom his muse and morals had been
 maul'd:
 He had written much blank verse, and blanker
 prose,
 And more of both than anybody knows.

XCIX.

He had written Wesley's life:—here turning
 round
 To Satan, "Sir, I'm ready to write yours,
 In two octavo volumes, nicely bound,
 With notes and preface, all that most al-
 lures
 The pious purchaser; and there's no ground
 For fear, for I can choose my own re-
 viewers:
 So let me have the proper documents,
 That I may add you to my other saints."

C.

Satan bow'd, and was silent. "Well, if you,
 With amiable modesty, decline
 My offer, what says Michael? There are few
 Whose memoirs could be render'd more
 divine.
 Mine is a pen of all work; not so new
 As it was once, but I would make you
 shine
 Like your own trumpet. By the way, my own
 Has more of brass in it, and is as well blown.

CI.

"But talking about trumpets, here's my
 Vision!
 Now you shall judge, all people; yes, you
 shall
 Judge with my judgment, and by my decision
 Be guided who shall enter heaven or fall.
 I settle all these things by intuition,
 Times present, past, to come, heaven, hell,
 and all,
 Like King Alfonso. When I thus see double,
 I save the Deity some worlds of trouble."

CII.

He ceased, and drew forth an MS.; and no
 Persuasion on the part of devils, saints,
 Or angels, now could stop the torrent; so
 He read the first three lines of the con-
 tents;
 But at the fourth, the whole spiritual show
 Had vanish'd, with variety of scents,
 Ambrosial and sulphureons, as they sprang,
 Like lightning, off from his "melodious
 twang."

CIII.

Those grand heroics acted as a spell:
 The angels stopp'd their ears and plied
 their pinions;
 The devils ran howling, deafen'd, down to hell;
 The ghosts fled, gibbering, for their own
 dominions—
 (For 'tis not yet decided where they dwell,
 And I leave every man to his opinions);
 Michael took refuge in his trump—bnt, lo!
 His teeth were set on edge, he could not
 blow!

CIV.

Saint Peter, who has hitherto been known
 For an impetuous saint, upraised his keys,
 And at the fifth line knock'd the poet down;
 Who fell like Phæton, but more at ease,
 Into his lake, for there he did not drown;
 A different web being by the Destinies
 Woven for the Laureate's final wreath, when-
 e'er
 Reform shall happen either here or there.

CV.

He first sank to the bottom—like his works,
 But soon rose to the surface—like himself;
 For all corrupted things are buoy'd like corks,
 By their own rottenness, light as an elf,
 Or wisp that flits o'er a morass: he lurks,
 It may be, still, like dull books on a shelf,
 In his own den, to scrawl some "Life" or
 "Vision,"
 As Welborn says—"the devil turn'd pre-
 cisian."

CVI.

As for the rest, to come to the conclusion
 Of this true dream, the telescope is gone
 Which kept my optics free from all delusion,
 And show'd me what I in my turn have
 shown;
 All I saw farther, in the last confusion,
 Was, that King George slipp'd into heaven
 for one;
 And when the tumult dwindled to a calm,
 I left him practising the hundredth psalm.

The Age of Bronze;

OR,

CARMEN SECULARE ET ANNUS HAUD MIRABILIS.

—♦—
"Impar Congressus Achilli."
—♦—

I.

THE "good old times"—all times when old
are good—
Are gone; the present might be if they
would;
Great things have been, and are, and greater
still
Want little of mere mortals but their will:
A wider space, a greener field, is given
To those who play their "tricks before high
heaven."
I know not if the angels weep, but men
Have wept enough—for what?—to weep
again!

II.

All is exploded—be it good or bad.
Reader! remember when thou wert a lad,
Then Pitt was all; or, if not all, so much,
His very rival almost deem'd him such.
We, we have seen the intellectual race
Of giants stand, like Titans, face to face—
Athos and Ida, with a dashing sea
Of eloquence between, which flow'd all free,
As the deep billows of the Ægean roar
Betwixt the Hellenic and the Phrygian
shore.
But where are they—the rivals! a few feet
Of sullen earth divide each winding sheet.
How peaceful and how powerful is the grave,
Which hushes all! a calm, unstormy wave,
Which oversweeps the world. The theme
is old
Of "dust to dust;" but half its tale untold:
Time tempers not its terrors—still the worm
Winds its cold folds, the tomb preserves its
form,
Varied above, but still alike below;
The urn may shine, the ashes will not glow,
Though Cleopatra's mummy cross the sea
O'er which from empire she lured Anthony;

Though Alexander's urn a show he grown
On shores he wept to conquer, though un-
known—
How vain, how worse than vain, at length
appear
The madman's wish, the Macedonian's tear!
He wept for worlds to conquer—half the
earth
Knows not his name, or but his death, and
birth,
And desolation; while his native Greece
Hath all of desolation, save its peace.
He "wept for worlds to conquer!" he who
ne'er
Conceived the globe, he panted not to spare!
With even the busy Northern Isle unknown,
Which holds his urn, and never knew his
throne.

III.

But where is he, the modern, mightier far,
Who, born no king, made monarchs draw
his car;
The new Sesostris, whose unharness'd kings,
Freed from the bit, believe themselves with
wings,
And spurn the dust o'er which they crawl'd
of late,
Chain'd to the chariot of the chieftain's
state?
Yes! where is he, the champion and the
child
Of all that's great or little, wise or wild;
Whose game was empires, and whose stakes
were thrones;
Whose table earth—whose dice were human
bones?
Behold the grand result in yon lone isle,
And, as thy nature urges, weep or smile.
Sigh to behold the eagle's lofty rage
Reduced to nibble at his narrow cage;

Smile to survey the queller of the nations
Now daily squabbling o'er disputed rations;
Weep to perceive him mourning, as he dines,
O'er curtail'd dishes and o'er stinted wines;
O'er petty quarrels upon petty things.

Is this the man who scourged or feasted
kings?

Behold the scales in which his fortune
hangs,

A surgeon's statement, and an earl's ha-
rangues!

A bust delayed, a book refused, can shake
The sleep of him who kept the world awake.

Is this indeed the tamer of the great,
Now slave of all could tease or irritate—

The paltry gaoler and the prying spy,
The staring stranger with his note-book
nigh?

Plunged in a dungeon he had still been
great;

How low, how little was this middle state,
Between a prison and a palace, where

How few could feel for what he had to bear!
Vain his complaint,—my lord presents his
bill,

His food and wine were doled out duly still;
Vain was his sickness, never was a clime

So free from homicide—to doubt's a crime;
And the stiff surgeon, who maintain'd his
cause,

Hath lost his place, and gain'd the world's
applause.

But smile—though all the pangs of brain
and heart

Disdain, defy, the tardy aid of art;
Though, save the few fond friends and
imag'd face

Of that fair boy his sire shall ne'er embrace,
None stand by his low bed—though even the
mind

Be wavering, which long awed and awes
mankind:

Smile—for the fetter'd eagle breaks his
chain,

And higher worlds than this are his again.

IV.

How, if that soaring spirit still retain
A conscious twilight of his blazing reign,

How must he smile, on looking down, to see
The little that he was and sought to be!

What though his name a wider empire found
Than his ambition, though with scarce a
bound;

Though first in glory, deepest in reverse,
He tasted empire's blessings and its curse;

Though kings, rejoicing in their late escape
From chains, would gladly be *their* tyrant's
ape;

How must he smile, and turn to you lone
grave,

The proudest sea-mark that o'ertops the
wave!

What though his gaoler, duteous to the last,
Scarce deem'd the coffin's lead could keep
him fast,

Refusing one poor line along the lid,
To date the birth and death of all it hid;

That name shall hallow the ignoble shore,
A talisman to all save him who bore:

The fleets that sweep before the eastern
blast

Shall hear their sea-boys hail it from the
mast;

When Victory's Gallic column shall but rise,
Like Pompey's pillar, in a desert's skies,

The rocky isle that holds or held his dust,
Shall crown the Atlantic like the hero's bust,

And mighty nature o'er his obsequies
Do more than niggard envy still denies.

But what are these to him? Can glory's lust
Touch the freed spirit or the fetter'd dust?

Small care hath he of what his tomb con-
sists;

Nought if he sleeps—nor more if he exists:
Alike the better-seeing shade will smile

On the rude cavern of the rocky isle,
As if his ashes found their latest home

In Rome's Pantheon or Gaul's mimic dome.
He wants not this; but France shall feel the
want

Of this last consolation, though so scant:
Her honour, fame, and faith demand his
bones,

To rear above a pyramid of thrones;
Or carried onward in the battle's van,

To form, like Guesclin's dust, her talisman.
But be it as it is—the time may come

His name shall beat the alarm, like Ziska's
drum.

V.

Oh heaven! of which he was in power a
feature;

Oh earth! of which he was a noble creature;
Thou isle! to be remember'd long and well,

That saw'st the undeged eaglet chip his
shell!

Ye Alps, which view'd him in his dawning
fights

Hover, the victor of a hundred fights!
Thou Rome, who saw'st thy Caesar's deeds
outdone!

Alas! why pass'd he too the Rubicon—
The Rubicon of man's awaken'd rights,

To herd with vulgar kings and parasites?
Egypt! from whose all dateless tombs arose

Forgotten Pharaohs from their long repose,

And hooK within their pyramids to hear
A new Cambysea thundering in their ear ;
While the dark shades of forty ages stood ;
Like startled giants by Nile's famous flood ;
Or from the pyramid a tall pinnacle
Beheld the desert peopled, as from hell,
With clashing hosts, who strew'd the barren
sand,

To re-manure the uncultivated land !
Spain ! which, a moment mindless of the
Cid,

Beheld his banner flouting thy Madrid !
Austria ! which saw thy twice-ta'en capital
Twice spared to be the traitress of his fall !
Ye race of Frederic !—Frederics but in name
And falsehood—heirs to all except his fame :
Who, crush'd at Jena, crouch'd at Berlin,
fell

First, and but rose to follow ! Ye who dwell
Where Kosciusko dwelt, remembering yet
The unpaid amount of Catherine's bloody
debt !

Poland ! o'er which the avenging angel
pass'd,

But left thee as he found thee, still a waste,
Forgetting all thy still enduring claim,
Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name,
Thy sigh for freedom, thy long-flowing tear,
That sound that crashes in the tyrant's
ear—

Kosciusko ! On—on—on—the thirst of war
Gasps for the gore of serfs and of their czar.
The half barbaric Moscow's minarets
Gleam in the sun, but 'tis a sun that sets !
Moscow ! thou limit of his long career,
For which rude Charles had wept his frozen
tear

To see in vain—he saw thee—how ? with
spire

And palace fuel to one common fire.
To this the soldier lent his kindling match,
To this the peasant gave his cottage thatch,
To this the merchant flung his hoarded
store,

The prince his hall—and Moscow was no
more !

Sublimest of volcanos ! Etna's flame
Pales before thine, and quenchless Hecla's
tame ;

Vesuvius shows his blaze, an usual sight
For gaping tourists, from his hackney'd
height :

Thou stand'st alone unrivall'd, till the fire
To come, in which all empires shall expire !

Thou other element ! as strong and stern,
To teach a lesson conquerors will not
learn !—

Whose icy wing flapp'd o'er the faltering foe,
Till fell a hero with each flake of snow :

How did thy numbing beak and silent fang
Pierce, till hosts perish'd with a single pang !
In vain ahall Seine look up along his banka
For the gay thousands of his dashing ranks !
In vain ahall France recall beneath her vines
Her youth—their blood flows faster than her
wines ;

Or stagnant in their human ice remains
In frozen mummies on the Polar plains.
In vain will Italy's broad sun awaken
Her offspring chill'd ; its beams are now
forsaken.

Of all the trophies gather'd from the war,
What shall return ? the conqueror's broken
car !

The conqueror's yet unbroken heart ! Again
The horn of Roland sounds, and not in vain.
Lutzen, where fell the Swede of victory,
Beholds him conquer, but, alas ! not die :
Dresden surveys three despots fly once more
Before their sovereign,—sovereign as before ;
But there exhausted Fortune quits the field,
And Leipsic's treason bids the unvanquish'd
yield ;

The Saxon jackal leaves the lion's side
To turn the bear's, and wolf's, and fox's guide ;
And backward to the den of his despair
The forest monarch shrinks, but finds no lair !

Oh ye ! and each, and all ! Oh France !
who found

Thy long fair fields plough'd up as hostile
ground,

Disputed foot by foot, till treason, still
His only victor, from Montmartre's hill
Look'd down o'er trampled Paris ! and thou
Isle,

Which seest Etruria from thy ramparts smile,
Thou momentary shelter of his bride,
Till woo'd by danger, his yet weeping bride !
Oh, France ! retaken by a single march,
Whose path was through one long triumphal
arch !

Oh, bloody and most hootless Waterloo !
Which proves how fools may have their
fortune too,

Won half by blunder, half by treachery :
Oh, dull Saint Helen ! with thy gaoler nigh—
Hear ! hear Prometheus from his rock appeal
To earth, air, ocean, all that felt or feel
His power and glory, all who yet shall hear
A name eternal as the rolling year ;
He teaches them the lesson taught so long,
So oft, so vainly—learn to do no wrong !

A single step into the right had made
This man the Washington of worlds betray'd :
A single step into the wrong has given
His name a doubt to all the winds of heaven ;
The reed of Fortune, and of thrones the rod,
Of Fame the Moloch or the demigod ;

His country's Cæsar, Europe's Hannibal,
 Without their decent dignity of fall.
 Yet Vanity herself had better taught
 A surer path even to the fame he sought,
 By pointing out on history's fruitless page
 Ten thousand conquerors for a single sage.
 While Frankliu's quiet memory climbs to
 heaven,
 Calming the lightning which he thence bath
 riven,
 Or drawing from the no less kindled earth
 Freedom and peace to that which boasts his
 birth;
 While Washington's a watchword, such as
 ne'er
 Shall sink while there's an echo left to air:
 While even the Spaniard's thirst of gold and
 war
 Forgets Pizarro to shout Bolívar!
 Alas! why must the same Atlantic wave
 Which wafted freedom gird a tyrant's grave—
 The king of kings, and yet of slaves the
 slave,
 Who burst the chains of millions to renew
 The very fetters which his arm broke through,
 And crush'd the rights of Europe and his own,
 To flit between a dungeon and a throne?

VI.

But 't will not be—the spark's awaken'd—lo!
 The swarthy Spaniard feels his former glow;
 The same high spirit which heat back the
 Moor
 Through eight long ages of alternate gore
 Revives—and where? in that avenging clime
 Where Spain was once synonymous with
 crime,
 Where Cortes and Pizarro's banner flew,
 The infant world redeems her name of "*New*."
 'Tis the *old* aspiration breathed afresh,
 To kindle souls within degraded flesh,
 Such as repulsed the Persian from the shore
 Where Greece *was*—No! she still is Greece
 once more.
 One common cause makes myriads of one
 breast,
 Slaves of the East, or helots of the West:
 On Andes' and on Athos' peaks unfurl'd,
 The self-same standard streams o'er either
 world:
 The Athenian wears again Harmodius' sword;
 The Chili chief abjures his foreign lord;
 The Spartan knows himself once more a
 Greek,
 Young Freedom plumes the crest of each
 cacique;
 Debating despots, bemm'd on either shore,
 Shrink vainly from the roused Atlantic's
 roar;

Through Calpe's strait the rolling tides ad-
 vance,
 Sweep slightly by the half-tamed land of
 France,
 Dash o'er the old Spaniard's cradle, and would
 faint
 Unite Ausonia to the mighty main:
 But driven from thence awhile, yet not for
 aye,
 Break o'er th' Ægean, mindful of the day
 Of Salamis!—there, there the waves arise,
 Not to be lull'd by tyrant victories.
 Lone, lost, abandon'd in their utmost need
 By Christians, unto whom they gave their
 creed,
 The desolated lands, the ravaged isle,
 The foster'd feud encouraged to beguile,
 The aid evaded, and the cold delay,
 Prolong'd but in the hope to make a prey;—
 These, these shall tell the tale, and Greece
 can show
 The false friend worse than the infuriate foe.
 But this is well: Greeks only should free
 Greece,
 Not the barbarian, with his mask of peace.
 How should the autocrat of bondage he
 The king of serfs, and set the nations free?
 Better still serve the haughty Mnssulman,
 Than swell the Cossaque's prowling caravan;
 Better still toil for masters, than await,
 The slave of slaves, before a Russian gate,—
 Number'd by hordes, a human capital,
 A live estate, existing but for thrall,
 Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward
 For the first courtier in the Czar's regard;
 While their immediate owner never tastes
 His sleep, *sans* dreaming of Siberia's wastes:
 Better succumb even to their own despair,
 And drive the camel than purvey the bear.

VII.

But not alone within the hoariest clime
 Where Freedom dates her birth with that of
 Time,
 And not alone where, plunged in night, a
 crowd
 Of Incas darken to a dubious cloud,
 The dawn revives: renown'd, romantic Spain
 Holds back the invader from her soil again.
 Not now the Roman tribe nor Punic horde
 Demand her fields as lists to prove the sword;
 Not now the Vandal or the Visigoth
 Pollute the plains, alike abhorring both;
 Nor old Pelayo on his mountain rears
 The warlike fathers of a thousand years.
 That seed is sown and reap'd, as oft the Moor
 Sighs to remember on his dusky shore.
 Long in the peasant's song or poet's page
 Has dwelt the memory of Abencerrage;

The Zegri, and the captive victors, flung
 Back to the barbarous realm from whence
 they sprung.
 But these are gone—their faith, their swords,
 their sway,
 Yet left more anti-christian foes than they;
 The bigot monarch, and the butcher priest,
 The Inquisition, with her hurrying feast,
 The faith's red "auto," fed with human fuel,
 While sate the catholic Moloch, calmly cruel,
 Enjoying, with inexorable eye,
 That fiery festival of agony!
 The stern or feeble sovereign, one or both
 By turns; the haughtiness whose pride was
 sloth;
 The long degenerate noble; the debased
 Hidalgo, and the peasant less disgraced,
 But more degraded; the unpeopled realm;
 The once proud navy which forgot the helm;
 The once impervious phalanx disarray'd;
 The idle forge that form'd Toledo's blade;
 The foreign wealth that flow'd on ev'ry
 shore,
 Save hers who earn'd it with the natives'
 gore;
 The very language which might vie with
 Rome's,
 And once was known to nations like their
 homes,
 Neglected or forgotten:—such was Spain;
 But such she is not, nor shall be again.
 These worst, these *home* invaders, felt and
 feel
 The new Numantine soul of old Castile.
 Up! up again! undaunted Tauridor!
 The bull of Phalaris renews his roar;
 Mount, chivalrous Hidalgo! not in vain
 Revive the cry!—"Iago! and close Spain!"
 Yes, close her with your armed hosoms
 round,
 And form the barrier which Napoleon found,—
 The exterminating war, the desert plain,
 The streets without a tenant, save the slain;
 The wild sierra, with its wilder troop
 Of vulture-plumed guerrillas, on the stoop
 For their incessant prey; the desperate
 wall
 Of Saragossa, mightiest in her fall;
 The man nerved to a spirit, and the maid
 Waving her more than Amazonian blade;
 The knife of Arragon, Toledo's steel;
 The famous lance of chivalrous Castile:
 The unerring rifle of the Catalan;
 The Andalusian courser in the van;
 The torch to make a Moscow of Madrid;
 And in each heart the spirit of the Cid:—
 Such have been, such shall be, such are.
 Advance,
 And win—not Spain! but thine own freedom,
 France!

VIII.

But lo! a Congress! What! that hallow'd
 name
 Which freed the Atlantic! May we hope the
 same
 For outworn Europe? With the sound arise,
 Like Samuel's shade to Saul's monarchic
 eyes,
 The prophets of young Freedom, summon'd
 far
 From climes of Washington and Bolivar;
 Henry, the forest-born Demosthenes,
 Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas;
 And stoic Franklin's energetic shade,
 Robed in the lightnings which his hand
 allay'd;
 And Washington, the tyrant-tamer, wake,
 To hid us blush for these old chains, or break.
 But *who* compose this senate of the few
 That should redeem the many? *Who* renew
 This consecrated name, till now assign'd
 To councils held to benefit mankind?
 Who now assemble at the holy call?
 The blest Alliance, which says three are all!
 An earthly trinity! which wears the shape
 Of heaven's, as man is mimick'd by the ape.
 A pious unity! in purpose one—
 To melt three fools to a Napoleon.
 Why, Egypt's gods were rational to these;
 Their dogs and oxen knew their own degrees,
 And, quiet in their kennel or their shed,
 Cared little, so that they were duly fed;
 But these, more hungry, must have something
 more—
 The power to bark and hite, to toss and gore.
 Ah, how much happier were good Æsop's
 frogs
 Than we! for ours are animated logs,
 With ponderous malice swaying to and fro,
 And crushing nations with a stupid blow;
 All duly anxious to leave little work
 Unto the revolutionary stork.

IX.

Thrice blest Verona! since the holy three
 With their imperial presence shine on thee!
 Honour'd by them, thy treacherous site forgets
 The vaunted tomb of "all the Capulets;"
 Thy Scaligers—for what was "Dog the
 Great,"
 "Can Grande," (which I venture to translate.)
 To these sublimer pugs? Thy poet too,
 Catullus, whose old laurels yield to new;
 Thine amphitheatre, where Romans sate;
 And Dante's exile shelter'd by thy gate;
 Thy good old man, whose world was all within
 Thy wall, nor knew the country held him in;
 Would that the royal guests it girds about
 Were so far like, as never to get out!

Ay, shout! inscribe! rear monuments of shame,

To tell Oppression that the world is tame!
Crowd to the theatre with loyal rage,
The comedy is not upon the stage;
The show is rich in ribandry and stars,
Then gaze upon it through thy dungeon bars;
Clap thy permitted palms, kind Italy,
For thus much still thy fetter'd hands are free!

X.

Resplendent sight! Behold the coxcomb Czar,
The autocrat of waltzes and of war!

As eager for a plaudit as a realm,
And just as fit for flirting as the helm;
A Calmuck beauty with a Cossack wit,
And generous spirit, when 'tis not frost-bit;
Now half dissolving to a liberal thaw,
But harden'd back whene'er the morning's raw;

With no objection to true liberty,
Except that it would make the nations free.
How well the imperial dandy prates of peace!
How fain, if Greeks would be his slaves, free Greece!

How nobly gave he back the Poles their Diet,
Then told pugnacious Poland to be quiet!
How kindly would he send the mild Ukraine,
With all her pleasant pulks, to lecture Spain!
How royally show off in proud Madrid
His goodly person, from the South long hid!
A blessing cheaply purchased, the world knows,

By having Mnscovides for friends or foes.
Proceed, thou namesake of great Philip's son!
La Harpe, thine Aristotle, beckons on;
And that which Scythia was to him of yore
Find with thy Scythians on Iberia's shore.
Yet think upon, thou somewhat aged youth,
Thy predecessor on the banks of Pruth;
Thou hast to aid thee, should his lot be thine,

Many an old woman, but no Catherine.
Spain, too, hath rocks, and rivers, and defiles—

The bear may rush into the lion's toils.
Fatal to Goths are Xeres' sunny fields;
Think'st thou to thee Napoleon's victor yields?

Better reclaim thy deserts, turn thy swords
To ploughshares, shave and wash thy Bashkir hordes,

Redeem thy realms from slavery and the knout,

Than follow headlong in the fatal route,
To infest the clime whose skies and laws are pure

With thy foul legions. Spain wants no mauure:

Her soil is fertile, but she feeds no foe:
Her vultures, too, were gorged not long ago;
And wouldst thou furnish them with fresher prey?

Alas! thou wilt not conquer, but purvey.
I am Diogenes, though Russ and Hun
Stand between mine and many a pyriad's sun;
But were I not Diogenes, I'd wander
Rather a worm than such an Alexander!
Be slaves who will, the cynic shall be free;
His tub hath tougher walls than Sinopè:
Still will he hold his lantern up to scan
The face of monarchs for an "honest man."

XI.

And what doth Gaul, the all-prolific land
Of *ne plus ultra* ultras and their band
Of mercenaries? and her noisy chambers
And tribune, which each orator first clammers
Before he finds a voice, and when 'tis found,
Hears "the lie" echo for his answer round?
Our British Commons sometimes deign to "hear!"

A Gallic senate hath more tongue than ear;
Even Constant, their sole master of debate,
Must fight next day his speech to vindicate.
But this costs little to true Franks, who'd rather

Combat than listen, were it to their father.
What is the simple standing of a shot,
To listening long, and interrupting not?
Though this was not the method of old Rome,
When Tully fulmin'd o'er each vocal dome,
Demosthenes has sanction'd the transaction,
In saying eloquence meant "Action, action!"

XII.

But where's the monarch? hath he dined? or yet

Groans beneath indigestion's heavy debt?
Have revolutionary patés risen,
And turn'd the royal entrails to a prison?
Have discontented movements stirr'd the troops?

Or have no movements follow'd traitorous soups?

Have Carbouaro cooks not carbouadoed
Each course enough! or doctors dire dissuaded

Repletion? Ah! in thy dejected looks
I read all France's treason in her cooks!
Good classic Louis! is it, canst thou say,
Desirable to be the "Desiré"?

Why wouldst thou leave calm Hartwell's green abode,

Apician table, and Horatian ode,
To rule a people who will not be ruled,
And love much rather to be scourged than school'd?

Ah! thine was not the temper or the taste
For thrones; the table sees thee better placed:
A mild Epicurean, form'd, at best,
To be a kind host and as good a guest,
To talk of letters, and to know by heart
One half the poet's, all the gourmand's art:
A scholar always, now and then a wit,
And gentle when digestion may permit;—
But not to govern lands enslaved or free;
The gout was martyrdom enough for thee.

XIII.

Shall noble Albion pass without a phrase
From a bold Briton in her wonted praise?
"Arts, arms, and George, and glory, and the
isles,
And happy Britain, wealth, and Freedom's
smiles,
White cliffs, that held invasion far aloof,
Contented subjects, all alike tax-proof,
Proud Wellington, with eagle beak so curl'd,
That nose, the hook where he suspends the
world!
And Waterloo, and trade, and —(hush! not
yet
A syllable of imposts or of debt) —
And ne'er (enough) lamented Castlereagh,
Whose penknife slit a goose-quill i' other
day—
And 'pilots who have weather'd every
storm'—
(But, no, not even for rhyme's sake, name
Reform)."
These are the themes thus sung so oft before,
Methinks we need not sing them any more;
Found in so many volumes far and near,
There's no occasion you should find them
here.
Yet something may remain perchance to
chime
With reason, and what's stranger still, with
rhyme.
Even this thy genius, Canning! may permit,
Who, bred a statesman, still wast born a wit,
And never, even in that dull House, couldst
tame
To unleaven'd prose thine own poetic flame;
Our last, our best, our only orator,
Even I can praise thee—Tories do no more:
Nay, not so much;—they hate thee, man, be-
cause
Thy spirit less upholds them than it awes.
The hounds will gather to their huntsman's
hollo,
And where he leads the duteous pack will
follow;
But not for love mistake their yelling cry;
Their yelp for game is not an eulogy;
Less faithful far than the four-footed pack,
A dubious scent would lure the bipeds back,

Thy saddle-girths are not yet quite secure,
Nor royal stallion's feet extremely sure;
The unwieldy old white horse is apt at last
To stumble, kick, and now and then stick
fast
With his great self and rider in the mud;
But what of that? the animal shows blood.

XIV.

Alas, the country! how shall tongue or pen
Bewail her now *uncountry* gentlemen?
The last to bid the cry of warfare cease,
The first to make a malady of peace.
For what were all these country patriots
born?
To hunt, and vote, and raise the price of
corn?
But corn, like every mortal thing, must fall,
Kings, conquerors, and markets inost of all.
And must ye fall with every ear of grain?
Why would you trouble Buonaparte's reign?
He was your great Triptolemus; his vices
Destroy'd but realms, and still maintain'd
your prices;
He amplified to every lord's content
The grand agrarian alchymy, high *rent*.
Why did the tyrant stumble on the Tartars,
And lower wheat to such desponding quarters?
Why did you chain him on yon isle so lone?
The man was worth much more upon his
throne.
True, blood and treasure boundlessly were
spilt,
But what of that? the Gaul may bear the
guilt;
But bread was high, the farmer paid his way,
And acres told upon the appointed day.
But where is now the goodly audit ale?
The purse-proud tenant, never known to fail?
The farm which never yet was left on hand?
The marsh reclaim'd to most improving land?
The impatient hope of the expiring lease?
The doubling rental? What an evil's peace!
In vain the prize excites the ploughman's
skill,
In vain the Commons pass their patriot bill;
The *landed interest*—(you may understand
The phrase much better leaving out the
land)—
The land self-interest groans from shore to
shore,
For fear that plenty should attain the poor.
Up, up again, ye rents! exalt your notes,
Or else the ministry will lose their votes,
And patriotism, so delicately nice,
Her loaves will lower to the market price;
For ah! "the loaves and fishes," once so
high,
Are gone—their oven closed, their ocean dry,

And nought remains of all the millions spent,
Excepting to grow moderate and content.

They who are not so, *had* their turn—and
turn

About still flows from Fortune's equal urn ;
Now let their virtue be its own reward,
And share the blessings which themselves
prepared.

See these inglorious Cincinnati swarm,
Farmers of war, dictators of the farm ;
Their ploughshare was the sword in hireling
hands,

Their fields manured by gore of other lands ;
Safe in their barns, these Sabine tillers sent
Their brethren out to battle—why ? for
rent !

Year after year they voted cent. per cent.,
Blood, sweat, and tear-wrung millions—why ?
for rent !

They roar'd, they dined, they drank, they
swore they meant

To die for England—why then live ?—for
rent !

The peace has made one general malcontent
Of these high-market patriots ; war was rent !
Their love of country, millions all misspent,
How reconcile ? by reconciling rent !

And will they not repay the treasures lent ?
No : down with everything, and up with rent !
Their good, ill, health, wealth, joy, or dis-
content,

Being, end, aim, religion—rent, rent, rent !
Thou sold'st thy birthright, Esau ! for a mess ;
Thou shouldst have gotten more, or eaten
less ;

Now thou hast swill'd thy pottage, thy de-
mands

Are idle ; Israel says the bargain stands.
Such, landlords ! was your appetite for war,
And gorged with blood, you grumble at a scar !
What ! would they spread their earthquake
even o'er cash ?

And when land crumbles, bid firm paper
crash ?

So rent may rise, bid bank and nation fall,
And found on 'Change a *Fundling* Hospital ?
Lo, Mother Church, while all religion writhes,
Like Niobe, weeps o'er her offspring, Tithes ;
The prelates go to—where the saints have
gone,

And proud pluralities subside to one ;
Church, state, and faction wrestle in the dark,
Toss'd by the deluge in their common ark.
Shorn of her bishops, banks, and dividends,
Another Babel soars—but Britain ends.

And why ? to pamper the self-seeking wants,
And prop the hill of these agrarian ants.
"Go to these ants, thou sluggard, and be
wise ;"

Admire their patience through each sacrifice,

Till taught to feel the lesson of their pride,
The price of taxes and of homicide ;
Admire their justice, which would fain deny
The debt of nations :—pray, *who made it high ?*

XV.

Or turn to sail between those shifting rocks,
The new Symplegades—the crushing Stocks,
Where Midas might again his wish behold
In real paper or imagined gold.

That magic palace of Alcina shows
More wealth than Britain ever had to lose,
Were all her atoms of unleaven'd ore,
And all her pebbles from Pactolus' shore.
There Fortune plays, while Rumour holds the
stake,

And the world trembles to bid brokers break.
How rich is Britain ! not indeed in mines,
Or peace or plenty, corn or oil, or wines ;
No land of Canaan, full of milk and honey,
Nor (save in paper shekels) ready money :
But let us not to own the truth refuse,
Was ever Christian land so rich in Jews ?
Those parted with their teeth to good King
John,

And now, ye kings ! they kindly draw your
own ;

All states, all things, all sovereigns they
control,

And wait a loan "from Indus to the pole."
The banker, broker, baron, brethren, speed
To aid these bankrupt tyrants in their need.
Nor these alone ; Columbia feels no less
Fresh speculations follow each success ;
And philanthropic Israel deigns to drain
Her mild per-centage from exhausted Spain.
Not without Abraham's seed can Russia
march ;

'Tis gold, not steel, that rears the conqueror's
arch.

Two Jews, a chosen people, can command
In every realm their scripture-promised
land :—

Two Jews keep down the Romans, and up-
hold

The accursed Hun, more brutal than of old :
Two Jews—but not Samaritans—direct
The world, with all the spirit of their sect.
What is the happiness of earth to them ?
A congress forms their "New Jerusalem,"
Where baronies and orders both invite—
Oh, holy Abraham ! dost thou see the sight ?
Thy followers mingling with these royal
swine,

Who spit not "on their Jewish gaberdine,"
But honour them as portion of the show—
(Where now, oh Pope ! is thy forsaken toe ?
Could it not favour Judah with some kicks ?
Or has it ceased to "kick against the pricks ?")

On Shylock's shore behold them stand afresh,
To cut from nations' hearts their "pound of
flesh."

XVI.

Strange sight this Congress! destined to
unite

All that's incongruous, all that's opposite.
I speak not of the sovereigns—they're alike,
A common coin as ever mint could strike;
But those who sway the puppets, pull the
strings,

Have more of motley than their heavy kings.
Jews, authors, generals, charlatans, combine,
While Europe wonders at the vast design:
There Metternich, power's foremost parasite,
Cajoles; there Wellington forgets to fight;
There Chateaubriand forms new books of
martyrs;

And subtle Greeks intrigue for stupid Tartars;
There Montmorenci, the sworn foe to charters,
Turns a diplomatist of great éclat,
To furnish articles for the "Débats;"
Of war so certain—yet not quite so sure
As his dismissal in the "Moniteur."
Alas! how could his cabinet thus err!
Can peace be worth an ultra-minister?
He falls indeed, perhaps to rise again,
"Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain."

XVII.

Enough of this—a sight more mournful woos
The averted eye of the reluctant muse.
The imperial daughter, the imperial bride,
The imperial victim—sacrifice to pride;
The mother of the hero's hope, the boy,
The young Astyanax of modern Troy;
The still pale shadow of the loftiest queen
That earth has yet to see, or e'er hath seen;
She flits amidst the phantoms of the hour,
The theme of pity, and the wreck of power.
Oh, cruel mockery! Could not Austria spare
A daughter? What did France's widow there?
Her fitter place was by St. Helen's wave,
Her only throne is in Napoleon's grave.
But, no—she still must hold a petty reign,
Flank'd by her formidable chamberlain;
The martial Argus, whose not hundred eyes
Must watch her through these paltry page-
antries.

What though she share no more, and shared
in vain,
A sway surpassing that of Charlemagne,

Which swept from Moscow to the southern
seas!

Yet still she rules the pastoral realm of
cheese,

Where Parma views the traveller resort,
To note the trappings of her mimic court.
But she appears! Verona sees her shorn
Of all her beams—while nations gaze and
mourn—

Ere yet her husband's ashes have had time
To chill in their inhospitable clime;
(If e'er those awful ashes can grow cold;—
But no,—their embers soon will burst the
mould;)

She comes!—the Andromache (but not
Racine's,
Nor Homer's,)—Lo! on Pyrrhus' arm she
leans!

Yes! the right arm, yet red from Waterloo,
Which cut her lord's half-shatter'd sceptre
through,

Is offer'd and accepted? Could a slave
Do more? or less?—and *he* in his new
grave!

Her eye, her cheek, betray no inward strife,
And the *ex*-empress grows as *ex* a wife!
So much for human ties in royal breasts!
Why spare men's feelings, when their own
are jests?

XVIII.

But, tired of foreign follies, I turn home,
And sketch the group—the picture's yet to
come.

My muse 'gan weep, but, ere a tear was
spilt,

She caught Sir William Curtis in a kilt!
While throng'd the chiefs of every Highland
clan

To hail their brother, Vich Ian Alderman!
Guildhall grows Gael, and echoes with Erse
roar,

While all the Common Council cry "Clay-
more!"

To see prond Albyn's tartans as a belt
Gird the gross surloin of a city Celt,
She burst into a laughter so extreme,
That I awoke—and lo! it was *no* dream!

Here, reader, will we pause;—if there's no
harm in

This first—you'll have, perhaps, a second
"Carmen."

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

A ROMAUNT.

L'UNIVERS est une espèce de livre, dont on n'a lu que la première page quand on n'a vu que son pays. J'en ai feuilleté un assez grand nombre, que j'ai trouvé également mauvaises. Cet examen ne m'a point été infructueux. Je haïssais ma patrie. Toutes les impertinences des peuples divers, parmi lesquels j'ai vécu, m'ont réconcilié avec elle. Quand je n'aurais tiré d'autre bénéfice de mes voyages que celui-là, je n'en regretterais ni les frais ni les fatigues.—LE COSMOPOLITE.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND CANTOS.

THE following poem was written, for the most part, amidst the scenes which it attempts to describe. It was begun in Albania; and the parts relative to Spain and Portugal were composed from the author's observations in those countries. Thus much it may be necessary to state for the correctness of the descriptions. The scenes attempted to be sketched are in Spain, Portugal, Epirus, Acarnania, and Greece. There, for the present, the poem stops; its reception will determine whether the author may venture to conduct his readers to the capital of the East, through Ionia and Phrygia: these two cantos are merely experimental.

A fictitious character is introduced for the sake of giving some connexion to the piece; which, however, makes no pretension to regularity. It has been suggested to me by friends, on whose opinions I set a high value, that in this fictitious character, "Childe Harold," I may incur the suspicion of having intended some real personage: this I beg leave, once for all, to disclaim—Harold is the child of imagination, for the purpose I have stated. In some very trivial particulars, and those merely local, there might be grounds for such a notion; but in the main points, I should hope, none whatever.

It is almost superfluous to mention that the appellation "Childe," as "Childe Waters," "Childe Childers," &c., is used as more consonant with the old structure of versification which I have adopted. The "Good Night," in the beginning of the first canto, was suggested by "Lord Maxwell's Good Night," in the *Border Minstrelsy*, edited by Mr. Scott.

With the different poems which have been published on Spanish subjects, there may be found some slight coincidence in the first part, which treats of the *Península*, but it can only be casual; as, with the exception of a few concluding stanzas, the whole of this poem was written in the Levant.

The stanza of Spenser, according to one of our most successful poets, admits of every variety. Dr.

Beattie makes the following observation:—"Not long ago, I began a poem in the style and stanza of Spenser, in which I propose to give full scope to my inclination, and be either droll or pathetic, descriptive or sentimental, tender or satirical, as the humour strikes me; for, if I mistake not, the measure which I have adopted admits equally of all these kinds of composition."—Strengthened in my opinion by such authority, and by the example of some in the highest order of Italian poets, I shall make no apology for attempts at similar variations in the following composition; satisfied that if they are unsuccessful, their failure must be in the execution, rather than in the design, sanctioned by the practice of Ariosto, Thomson, and Beattie.

LONDON, *February*, 1812.

ADDITION TO THE PREFACE.

I HAVE NOW waited till almost all our periodical journals have distributed their usual portion of criticism. To the justice of the generality of their criticisms I have nothing to object: it would ill become me to quarrel with their very slight degree of censure, when, perhaps, if they had been less kind they had been more candid. Returning, therefore, to all and each my best thanks for their liberality, on one point alone shall I venture an observation. Amongst the many objections justly urged to the very indifferent character of the "vagrant Childe," (whom, notwithstanding many hints to the contrary, I still maintain to be a fictitious personage,) it has been stated, that, besides the anachronism, he is very *unknightly*, as the times of the Knights were times of Love, Honour, and so forth. Now, it so happens that the good old times, when "l'amour du bon vieux tems, l'amour antique," flourished, were the most profligate of all possible

centuries. Those who have any doubts on this subject may consult Sainte-Palaye, *passim*, and more particularly vol. ii. p. 69. The vows of chivalry were no better kept than any other vows whatsoever; and the songs of the Troubadours were not more decent, and certainly were much less refined, than those of Ovid. The "Cours d'amour, parlemens d'amour, ou de courtesie et de gentillesse" had much more of love than of courtesy or gentleness. See Roland on the same subject with Sainte-Palaye. Whatever other objection may be urged to that most namiable personage Childe Harold, he was so far perfectly knightly in his attributes—"No waiter, but a knight templar*." By the by, I fear that Sir Tristrem and Sir Lancelot were no better than they should be, although very poetical personages and true knights "sans peur," though not "sans reproche." If the story of the institution of the "Garter" be not a fable, the knights of that order have for several centuries borne the badge of a Countess of Salisbury, of indifferant memory. So much for chivalry. Burke need not have regretted that its days are over, though Marie-Antoinette was quite as chaste as

most of those in whose honour lances were shivered, and knights unhorsed.

Before the days of Bayard, and down to those of Sir Joseph Banks (the most chaste and celebrated of ancient and modern times), few exceptions will be found to this statement; and I fear a little investigation will teach us not to regret these monstrous mummeries of the middle ages.

I now leave "Childe Harold" to live his day, such as he is; it had been more agreceable, and certainly more easy, to have drawn an amiable character. It had been easy to varnish over his faults, to make him do more and express less, but he never was intended as an example, further than to show, that early perversion of mind and morals leads to satiety of past pleasures and disappointment in new ones, and that even the beauties of nature and the stimulus of travel (except ambition, the most powerful of all excitements) are lost on a soul so constituted, or rather misdirected. Had I proceeded with the poem, this character would have deepened as he drew to the close; for the outline which I once meant to fill up for him was, with some exceptions, the sketch of a modern Timon, perhaps a poetical Zeluco.

* The Rovers, or the Double Arrangement.

LONDON, 1813.

TO IANTHE.

Nor in those climes where I have late been straying,
 Though Beauty long hath there been matchless deem'd;
 Not in those visions to the heart displaying
 Forms which it sighs but to have only dream'd,
 Hath aught like thee in truth or fancy seem'd:
 Nor, having seen thee, shall I vainly seek
 To paint those charms which varied as they beam'd—
 To such as see thee not my words were weak;
 To those who gaze on thee what language could they speak?

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
 Nor unbesem the promise of thy spring,
 As fair in form, as warm yet pure in heart,
 Love's image upon earth without his wing,
 And guileless beyond Hope's imagining!
 And surely she who now so fondly rears
 Thy youth, in thee, thus hourly brightening,
 Beholds the rainbow of her future years,
 Before whose heavenly hues all sorrow disappears.

Young Peri of the West!—'tis well for me
 My years already doubly number thine;
 My loveless eye unmoved may gaze on thee,
 And safely view thy ripening beauties shine;
 Happy, I ne'er shall see them in decline;
 Happier, that while all younger hearts shall bleed,
 Mine shall escape the doom thine eyes assign
 To those whose admiration shall succeed,
 But mix'd with pangs to Love's even loveliest hours decreed.

Oh! let that eye, which, wild as the Gazelle's,
 Now brightly bold or beautifully shy,
 Wins as it wanders, dazzles where it dwells,
 Glance o'er this page, nor to my verse deny
 That smile for which my breast might vainly sigh
 Could I to thee he ever more than friend:
 This much, dear maid, accord; nor question why
 To one so young my strain I would commend,
 But hid me with my wreath one matchless lily blend.

Such is thy name with this my verse
entwined;
And long as kinder eyes a look shall cast
On Harold's page, Ianthe's here enshrined
Shall thus be first beheld, forgotten last:
My days once number'd, should this homage
past

Attract thy fairy fingers near the lyre
Of him who hail'd thee, loveliest as thou
wast,
Such is the most my memory may de-
sire;
Though more than Hope can claim, could
Friendship less require?

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE.

Canto the First.

I.

OH, thou! in Hellas deem'd of heavenly
birth,
Muse! form'd or fabled at the minstrel's
will!
Since shamed full oft by later lyres on
earth,
Mine dares not call thee from thy sacred
hill:
Yet there I've wander'd by thy vaunted
rill;
Yes! sigh'd o'er Delphi's long deserted
shrine,
Where, save that feeble fountain, all is
still;
Nor mote my shell awake the weary
Nine
To grace so plain a tale—this lowly lay of
mine.

II.

Whilome in Albion's isle there dwelt a
youth,
Who ne in virtue's ways did take de-
light;
But spent his days in riot most uncouth,
And vex'd with mirth the drowsy ear of
Night.
Ah me! in sooth he was a shameless
wight,
Sore given to revel and ungodly glee;
Few earthly things found favour in his
sight
Save concubines and carnal companie,
And flauunting wassailers of high and low
degree.

III.

Childe Harold was he hight:—but whence
his name
And lineage long, it suits me not to say;
Suffice it, that perchance they were of
fame,
And had been glorious in another day:
But one sad losel soils a name for aye,
However mighty in the olden time;
Nor all that heralds rake from coffin'd
clay,
Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of
rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime.

IV.

Childe Harold bask'd him in the noontide
sun,
Disporting there like any other fly;
Nor deem'd before his little day was
done
One blast might chill him into misery.
But long ere scarce a third of his pass'd
by,
Worse than adversity the Childe befell;
He felt the fulness of satiety:
Then loathed he in his native land to
dwell,
Which seem'd to him more lone than Erem-
ite's sad cell.

V.

For he through Sin's long labyrinth had
run,
Nor made atonement when he did amiss,
Had sigh'd to many though he loved but
one,
And that loved one, alas! could ne'er
be his.

Ah, happy she! to 'scape from him whose
kiss
Had been pollution unto aught so chaste;
Who soon had left her charms for vulgar
bliss,
And spoil'd her goodly lands to gild his
waste,
Nor calm domestic peace had ever deign'd to
taste.

VI.

And now Childe Harold was sore sick at
heart,
And from his fellow bacchanals would flee;
'T is said, at times the sullen tear would
start,
But Pride congeal'd the drop within his ee:
Apart he stalk'd in joyless reverie,
And from his native land resolved to go,
And visit scorching climes beyond the sea;
With pleasure drugg'd, he almost long'd
for woe,
And e'en for change of scene would seek the
shades below.

VII.

The Childe departed from his father's hall:
It was a vast and venerable pile;
So old, it seemed only not to fall,
Yet strength was pillar'd in each massy
aisle.
Monastic dome! condemn'd to use vile!
Where Superstition once had made her den
Now Paphian girls were known to sing and
smile;
And monks might deem their time was
come agen,
If ancient tales say true, nor wrong these
holy men.

VIII.

Yet oft-times in his maddest mirthful
mood
Strange pangs would flash along Childe
Harold's brow,
As if the memory of some deadly fend
Or disappointed passion lurk'd below:
But this none knew, nor haply cared to
know;
For his was not that open, artless soul
That feels relief by bidding sorrow flow,
Nor sought he friend to counsel or condole,
Whate'er this grief mote be, which he could
not control.

IX.

And none did love him: though to hall and
hower
He gather'd revellers from far and near,
He knew them flatt'ers of the festal hour;
The heartless parasites of present cheer.

Yea! none did love him—not his lemans
dear—
But pomp and power alone are woman's
care,
And where these are light Eros finds a
feere;
Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by
glare,
And Mammon wins his way where Seraphs
might despair.

X.

Childe Harold had a mother—not forgot,
Though parting from that mother he did
shun;
A sister whom he loved, but saw her not
Before his weary pilgrimage begun:
If friends he had, he bade adieu to none.
Yet deem not thence his breast a breast of
steel:
Ye, who have known what 't is to dôte
upon
A few dear objects, will in sadness feel
Such partings break the heart they fondly
hope to heal.

XI.

His house, his home, his heritage, his
lands,
The laughing dames in whom he did
delight,
Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and
snowy hands,
Might shake the saintship of an anchorite,
And long had fed his youthful appetite;
His goblets brimm'd with every costly
wine,
And all that mote to luxury invite,
Without a sigh he left, to cross the brine,
And traverse Paynim shores, and pass Earth's
central line.

XII.

The sails were fill'd, and fair the light
winds blew,
As glad to waft him from his native home;
And fast the white rocks faded from his
view,
And soon were lost in circumambient foam:
And then, it may be, of his wish to roam
Repented he, hut in his bosom slept
The silent thought, nor from his lips did
come
One word of wail, whilst others sate and
wept,
And to the reckless gales unmauly moaning
kept.

XIII.

But when the sun was sinking in the sea
 He seized his harp, which he at times
 could string,
 And strike, albeit with untought melody,
 When deem'd he no strange ear was
 listening;
 And now his fingers o'er it he did fling,
 And tun'd his farewell in the dim twilight.
 While flew the vessel on her snowy wing,
 And fleeting shores receded from his sight,
 Thus to the elements he pour'd his last
 "Good Night."

1.

ADIEU, adieu! my native shore
 Fades o'er the waters blue;
 The night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
 And shrieks the wild sea-mew.
 You sun that sets upon the sea
 We follow in his flight;
 Farewell awhile to him and thee,
 My native Land—Good Night!

2.

A few short hours and he will rise
 To give the morrow birth;
 And I shall hail the main and skies,
 But not my mother earth.
 Deserted is my own good hall,
 Its hearth is desolate;
 Wild weeds are gathering on the wall;
 My dog howls at the gate.

3.

"Come hither, hither, my little page!
 Why dost thou weep and wail?
 Or dost thou dread the billows' rage,
 Or tremble at the gale?
 But dash the tear-drop from thine eye;
 Our ship is swift and strong:
 Our fleetest falcon scarce can fly
 More merrily along."

4.

"Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high,
 I fear not wave nor wind:
 Yet marvel not, Sir Childe, that I
 Am sorrowful in mind;
 For I have from my father gone,
 A mother whom I love,
 And have no friend, save these alone,
 But thee—and one above."

5.

"My father bless'd me fervently,
 Yet did not much complain;
 But sorely will my mother sigh
 Till I come back again."—

"Enough, enough, my little lad!
 Such tears become thine eye;
 If I thy guileless bosom had,
 Mine own would not be dry."

6.

"Come hither, hither, my staunch yeoman,
 Why dost thou look so pale?
 Or dost thou dread a French foeman?
 Or shiver at the gale?"—
 "Deem'st thou I tremble for my life?
 Sir Childe, I'm not so weak;
 But thinking on an absent wife
 Will blanch a faithful cheek."

7.

"My spouse and boys dwell near thy hall,
 Along the bordering lake,
 And when they on their father call,
 What answer shall she make?"—
 "Enough, enough, my yeoman good,
 Thy grief let none gainsay;
 But I, who am of lighter mood,
 Will laugh to flee away."

8.

For who would trust the seeming sighs
 Of wife or paramour?
 Fresh feeres will dry the bright blue eyes
 We late saw streaming o'er.
 For pleasures past I do not grieve,
 Nor perils gathering near;
 My greatest grief is that I leave
 No thing that claims a tear.

9.

And now I'm in the world alone,
 Upon the wide, wide sea:
 But why should I for others groan,
 When none will sigh for me?
 Perchance my dog will whine in vain,
 Till fed by stranger hands;
 But long ere I come back again
 He'd tear me where he stands.

10.

With thee, my bark, I'll swiftly go
 Athwart the foaming brine;
 Nor care what land thou bear'st me to,
 So not again to mine.
 Welcome, welcome, ye dark-blue waves!
 And when you fail my sight,
 Welcome, ye deserts and ye caves!
 My native Land—Good Night!

XIV.

On, on the vessel flies, the land is gone,
 And winds are rude in Biscay's sleepless bay.
 Four days are sped, but with the fifth,
 anon,
 New shores descried make every bosom gay;
 And Cintra's mountain greets them on
 their way,
 And Tagus dashing onward to the deep,
 His fabled golden tribute bent to pay;
 And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap,
 And steer 'twixt fertile shores where yet few
 rustics reap.

XV.

Oh, Christ! it is a goodly sight to see
 What Heaven hath done for this delicious
 land:
 What fruits of fragrance blush on every
 tree!
 What goodly prospects o'er the hills
 expand!
 But man would mar them with an impious
 hand:
 And when the Almighty lifts his fiercest
 scourge
 'Gainst those who most transgress his high
 command,
 With treble vengeance will his hot shafts
 urge
 Gaul's locust host, and earth from fellest
 foemen purge.

XVI.

What beauties doth Lisboa first unfold!
 Her image floating on that noble tide,
 Which poets vainly pave with sands of
 gold,
 But now whereon a thousand keels did
 ride
 Of mighty strength, since Albion was
 allied,
 And to the Lusians did her aid afford:
 A nation sworn with ignorance and pride,
 Who lick yet loathe the hand that waves
 the sword
 To save them from the wrath of Gaul's un-
 sparing lord.

XVII.

But whose entereth within this town,
 That, sheening far, celestial seems to be,
 Disconsolate will wander up and down,
 'Mid many things unsightly to strange ee;

For hut and palace show like filthily:
 The dingy denizens are rear'd in dirt;
 Ne personage of high or mean degree
 Doth care for cleanness of surtout or shirt;
 Though shent with Egypt's plagne, unkempt,
 unwash'd, unhurt.

XVIII.

Poor, paltry slaves! yet born 'midst
 noblest scenes—
 Why, Nature, waste thy wonders on such
 men?
 Lo! Cintra's glorious Eden intervenes
 In variegated maze of mount and glen.
 Ah me! what hand can pencil guide, or pen,
 To follow half on which the eye dilates
 Through views more dazzling unto mortal
 ken
 Than those whereof such things the bard
 relates,
 Who to the awe-struck world unlock'd
 Elysium's gates?

XIX.

The horrid crags, by toppling convent
 crown'd,
 The cork-trees hoar that clothe the shaggy
 steep,
 The mountain-moss by scorching skies
 imbrown'd,
 The sunken glen, whose sunless shrubs
 must weep,
 The tender azure of the unruffled deep,
 The orange tints that gild the greenest bough,
 The torrents that from cliff to valley leap,
 The vine on high, the willow branch below,
 Mix'd in one mighty scene, with varied beauty
 glow.

XX.

Then slowly climb the many-winding way,
 And frequent turn to linger as you go,
 From loftier rocks new loveliness survey,
 And rest ye at "Our Lady's house of woe;"
 Where frugal monks their little relics show,
 And sundry legends to the stranger tell:
 Here impious men have punish'd been,
 and lo!
 Deep in yon cave Honorius long did dwell,
 In hope to merit Heaven by making earth
 a Hell.

XXI.

And here and there, as up the crags you
 spring,
 Mark many rude-carved crosses near the
 path:
 Yet deem not these devotion's offering—
 These are memorials frail of murderous
 wrath:

For wheresoe'er the shrieking victim hath
 Pour'd forth his blood beneath the assassin's knife,
 Some hand erects a cross of mouldering lath;
 And grove and glen with thousand such
 are rife
 Throughout this purple land, where law se-
 cures not life.

XXII.

On sloping mounds, or in the vale beneath,
 Are domes where whilome kings did make
 repair;
 But now the wild flowers round them only
 breathe;
 Yet ruin'd splendour still is lingering there.
 And yonder towers the Prince's palace fair:
 There thou too, Vathek! England's wealthiest
 son,
 Once form'd thy Paradise, as not aware
 When wanton Wealth her mightiest deeds
 hath done,
 Meek Peace voluptuous lures was ever wont
 to shun.

XXIII.

Here didst thou dwell, here schemes of
 pleasure plan,
 Beneath yon mountain's ever beauteous
 brow:
 But now, as if a thing unblest by Man,
 Thy fairy dwelling is as lone as thou!
 Here giant weeds a passage scarce allow
 To halls deserted, portals gaping wide:
 Fresh lessons to the thinking bosom, how
 Vain are the pleasancess on earth supplied;
 Swept into wrecks anon by Time's ungentle
 tide!

XXIV.

Behold the hall where chiefs were late
 convened!
 Oh! dome displeasing unto British eye!
 With diadem hight foolscap, lo! a fiend,
 A little fiend that scoffs incessantly,
 There sits in parchment robe array'd,
 and by
 His side is hung a seal and sable scroll,
 Where blazon'd glare names known to
 chivalry,
 And sundry signatures adorn the roll,
 Whereat the Urchin points and laughs with
 all his soul.

XXV.

Convention is the dwarfish demon styled
 That foil'd the knights in Marialva's dome:
 Of brains (if brains they had) he them
 beguiled,
 And turn'd a nation's shallow joy to gloom.

Here Folly dash'd to earth the victor's
 plume,
 And Policy regain'd what arms had lost:
 For chiefs like ours in vain may laurels
 bloom!
 Woe to the conqu'ring, not the conquer'd
 host,
 Since baffled Triumph droops on Lusitania's
 coast!

XXVI.

And ever since that martial synod met,
 Britannia sickens, Cintra! at thy name;
 And folks in office at the mention fret,
 And fain would blush, if blush they could,
 for shame.
 How will posterity the deed proclaim!
 Will not our own and fellow nations sneer,
 To view these champions cheated of their
 fame,
 By foes in fight o'erthrown, yet victors
 here,
 Where Scorn her finger points through many
 a coming year?

XXVII.

So deem'd the Childe, as o'er the moun-
 tains he
 Did take his way in solitary guise:
 Sweet was the scene, yet soon he thought
 to flee,
 More restless than the swallow in the skies:
 Though here awhile he learn'd to moralize,
 For Meditation fix'd at times on him;
 And conscions Reason whisper'd to despise
 His early youth, misspent in maddest
 whim;
 But as he gazed on truth his aching eyes
 grew dim.

XXVIII.

To horse! to horse! he quits, for ever quits
 A scene of peace, though soothing to his
 soul:
 Again he rouses from his moping fits,
 But seeks not now the harlot and the bowl.
 Onward he flies, nor fix'd as yet the goal
 Where he shall rest him on his pilgrimage;
 And o'er him many changing scenes must
 roll
 Ere toil his thirst for travel can assuage,
 Or he shall calm his breast, or learn expe-
 rience sage.

XXIX.

Yet Mafra shall one moment claim delay,
 Where dwelt of yore the Lusius' luckless
 queen:
 And church and court did mingle their
 array,
 And mass and revel were alternate seen;

Lordlings and freres—ill-sorted fry I ween !
 But here the Babylonian whore hath built
 A dome, where flannets she in such glorious
 sheen,
 That men forget the blood which she hath
 spilt,
 And bow the knee to Pömp that loves to
 varnish guilt.

XXX.

O'er vales that teem with fruits, romantic
 hills,
 (Oh, that such hills upheld a free-born
 race !)
 Whereon to gaze the eye with joyance
 fills,
 Childe Harold wends through many a
 pleasant place.
 Though sluggards deem it but a foolish
 chase,
 And marvel men should quit their easy
 chair,
 The toilsome way, and long, long league
 to trace,
 Oh ! there is sweetness in the mountain air,
 And life, that bloated Ease can never hope
 to share.

XXXI.

More bleak to view the hills at length
 recede,
 And, less luxuriant, smoother vales extend ;
 Immense horizon-bounded plains succeed !
 Far as the eye discerns, withouten end,
 Spain's realms appear whereon her shep-
 herds tend
 Flocks, whose rich fleece right well the
 trader knows—
 Now must the pastor's arm his lambs
 defend :
 For Spain is compass'd by unyielding foes,
 And all must shield their all, or share Sub-
 jection's woes.

XXXII.

Where Lusitania and her Sister meet,
 Deem ye what bounds the rival realms
 divide ?
 Or ere the jealous queens of nations greet,
 Doth Tayo interpose his mighty tide ?
 Or dark Sierras rise in craggy pride ?
 Or fence of art, like China's vasty wall ?—
 Ne barrier wall, ne river deep and wide,
 Ne horrid crags, nor mountains dark and
 tall,
 Rise like the rocks that part Hispania's land
 from Gaul :

XXXIII.

But these between a silver streamlet glides.
 And scarce a name distinguisheth the
 brook,
 Though rival kingdoms press its verdant
 sides.
 Here leans the idle shepherd on his crook,
 And vacant on the rippling waves doth
 look,
 That peaceful still 'twixt bitterest foemen
 flow ;
 For proud each peasant as the noblest
 duke :
 Well doth the Spanish hind the difference
 know
 'Twixt him and Lusian slave, the lowest of
 the low.

XXXIV.

But ere the mingling bounds have far been
 pass'd,
 Dark Guadiana rolls his power along
 In sullen billows, murmuring and vast,
 So noted ancient roundelays among.
 Whilome upon his banks did legions
 throng
 Of Moor and Knight, in-mailed splendour
 drest :
 Here ceased the swift their race, here sunk
 the strong ;
 The Paynim turban and the Christian crest
 Mix'd on the bleeding stream, by floating
 hosts oppress'd.

XXXV.

Oh, lovely Spain ! renown'd, romantic land !
 Where is that standard which Pelagio
 bore,
 When Cava's traitor-sire first call'd the
 band
 That dyed thy mountain streams with
 Gothic gore ?
 Where are those bloody banners which
 of yore
 Waved o'er thy sons, victorious to the gale,
 And drove at last the spoilers to their
 shore ?
 Red gleam'd the cross, and waned the
 crescent pale,
 While Afric's echoes thrill'd with Moorish
 matrons' wail.

XXXVI.

Teems not each ditty with the glorious
 tale ?
 Ah ! such, alas ! the hero's amplest fate !
 When granite moulders and when records
 fail,
 A peasant's plaint prolongs his dubions date.

Pride! bend thine eye from heaven to
 thine estate,
 See how the Mighty shrink into a song!
 Can Volume, Pillar, Pile preserve thee
 great?
 Or must thou trust tradition's simple
 tongue,
 When Flattery sleeps with thee, and History
 does thee wrong?

XXXVII.

Awake, ye sons of Spain! awake! ad-
 vance!
 Lo! Chivalry, your ancient goddess, cries,
 But wiolds not, as of old, her thirsty lance,
 Nor shakes her crimson plumage in the
 skies:
 Now on the smoke of blazing bolts she
 flies,
 And speaks in thunder through yon en-
 gine's roar:
 In every peal she calls—"Awake! arise!"
 Say, is her voice more feeble than of yore,
 When her war-song was heard on Andalusia's
 shore?

XXXVIII.

Hark! heard you not those hoofs of dread-
 ful note?
 Sounds not the clang of conflict on the
 heath?
 Saw ye not whom the reeking sabre smote,
 Nor saved your brethren ere they sank
 beneath
 Tyrants and tyrants' slaves? the fires of
 death,
 The hale-fires flash on high:—from rock to
 rock
 Each volley tells that thousands cease to
 breathe;
 Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc,
 Red Battle stamps his foot, and nations feel
 the shock.

XXXIX.

Lo! where the Giant on the mountain
 stands,
 His blood-red tresses deep'ning in the sun,
 With death-shot glowing in his fiery hands,
 And eye that scorseth all it glares upon;
 Restless it rolls, now fix'd, and now anon
 Flashing afar,—and at his iron feet
 Destruction cowers, to mark what deeds
 are done;
 For on this morn three potent nations
 meet,
 To shed before his shrine the blood he deems
 most sweet.

XL.

By Heaven! it is a splendid sight to see
 (For one who hath no friend, no brother
 there)
 Their rival scarfs of mix'd embroidery,
 Their various arms that glitter in the air!
 What gallant war-hounds rouse them from
 their lair,
 And gnash their fangs, loud yelling for the
 prey!
 All join the chase, but few the triumph
 share;
 The Grave shall bear the chiefest prize
 away,
 And Havoc scarce for joy can number their
 array.

XLI.

Three hosts combine to offer sacrifice;
 Three tongues prefer strange orisons on
 high;
 Three gandy standards flout the pale blue
 skies;
 The shouts are France, Spain, Albion,
 Victory!
 The foe, the victim, and the fond ally
 That fights for all, but ever fights in vain,
 Are met—as if at home they could not die—
 To feed the crow on Talavera's plain,
 And fertilize the field that each pretends
 to gain.

XLII.

There shall they rot—Ambition's honour'd
 fools!
 Yes, Honour decks the turf that wraps
 their clay!
 Vain Sophistry! in these behold the tools,
 The broken tools, that tyrants cast away
 By myriads, when they dare to pave their
 way
 With human hearts—to what?—a dream
 alone.
 Can despots compass aught that hails their
 sway?
 Or call with truth one span of earth their
 own,
 Save that wherein at last they crumble bone
 by bone?

XLIII.

Oh, Alhnera! glorious field of grief!
 As o'er thy plain the Pilgrim prick'd his
 steed,
 Who could foresee thee, in a space so
 brief,
 A scene where mingling foes should boast
 and bleed!

Peace to the perish'd! may the warrior's
meed
And tears of triumph their reward prolong!
Till others fall where other chieftains lead
Thy name shall circle round the gaping
throng,
And shine in worthless lays the theme of
transient song.

XLIV.

Enough of battle's minions! let them play
Their game of lives, and barter breath for
fame:
Fame that will scarce reanimate their clay,
Though thousands fall to deck some single
name.
In sooth 'twere sad to thwart their noble
aim
Who strike, blest hirelings! for their
country's good,
And die, that living might have proved her
shame;
Perish'd, perchance, in some domestic
feud,
Or in a narrower sphere wild Rapine's path
pursued.

XLV.

Full swiftly Harold wends his lonely way
Where proud Sevilla triumphs unshooked:
Yet is she free—the spoiler's wish'd-for
prey!
Soon, soon shall Conquest's fiery foot
intrude,
Blackening her lovely domes with traces
rude.
Inevitable hour! 'Gainst fate to strive
Where Desolation plants her famish'd
brood
Is vain, or Ilion, Tyre, might yet survive,
And Virtue vanquish all, and murder cease
to thrive.

XLVI.

But all unconscious of the coming doom,
The feast, the song, the revel here
abounds;
Strange modes of merriment the hours
consume,
Nor bleed these patriots with their coun-
try's wounds;
Nor here War's clarion, but Love's rebeck
sounds;
Here Folly still his votaries intrals;
And young-eyed Lewdness walks her mid-
night rounds;
Girt with the silent crimes of Capitals,
Still to the last kind Vice clings to the
tott'ring walls.

XLVII.

Not so the rustic—with his trembling mate
He lurks, nor casts his heavy eye afar,
Lest he should view his vineyard desolate,
Blasted below the dun hot breath of war.
No more beneath soft Eve's consenting star
Fandango twirls his jocund castanet:
Ah, monarchs! could ye taste the mirth ye
mar,
Not in the toils of Glory would ye fret;
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and Man
be happy yet!

XLVIII.

How carols now the lusty muleteer?
Of love, romance, devotion is his lay,
As whilome he was wont the leagues to
cheer,
His quick bells wildly jingling on the way?
No! as he speeds, he chants "Viva el
Rey!"
And checks his song to execrate Godoy,
The royal wittol Charles, and curse the day
When first Spain's queen beheld the black-
eyed boy,
And gore-faced Treason sprung from her
adulterate joy.

XLIX.

On yon long, level plain, at distance
crown'd
With crags, whereon those Moorish turrets
rest,
Wide scatter'd hoof-marks dint the wound-
ed ground;
And, scathed by fire, the greensward's
darken'd vest
Tells that the foe was Andalusia's guest:
Here was the camp, the watch-flame, and
the host,
Here the bold peasant storm'd the dragon's
nest;
Still does he mark it with triumphant
boast;
And points to yonder cliffs, which oft were
won and lost.

L.

And whomso'er along the path you meet
Bears in his cap the badge of crimson hne,
Which tells you whom to shun and whom
to greet.
Woe to the man that walks in public view
Without of loyalty this token true:
Sharp is the knife, and sudden is the stroke;
And sorely would the Gallic foeman rue,
If subtle poniards, wrapt beneath the cloke,
Could blunt the sabre's edge, or clear the
cannon's smoke.

LI.

At every turn Morena's dusky height
Sustains aloft the battery's iron load;
And, far as mortal eye can compass sight,
The mountain-howitzer, the broken road,
The bristling palisade, the fosse o'erflow'd,
The station'd bands, the never-vacant watch,
The magazine in rocky durance stow'd,
The holster'd steed beneath the shed of
thatch,
The ball-piled pyramid, the ever-blazing
match,

LII.

Portend the deeds to come:—but he whose
nod
Has tumbled feebler despots from their
sway,
A moment pauseth ere he lifts the rod;
A little moment deigneth to delay:
Soon will his legions sweep through these
their way;
The West must own the Scourger of the
world.
Ah! Spain! how sad will be thy reckon-
ing day,
When soars Gaul's Vulture, with his wings
unfur'd,
And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to
Hades hurl'd.

LIII.

And must they fall? the young, the proud,
the brave,
To swell one bloated Chief's unwholesome
reign?
No step between submission and a grave?
The rise of rapine and the fall of Spain?
And doth the Power that man adores ordain
Their doom, nor heed the suppliant's ap-
peal?
Is all that desperate Valour acts in vain?
And Counsel sage, and patriotic Zeal,
The Veteran's skill, Youth's fire, and Man-
hood's heart of steel?

LIV.

Is it for this the Spanish maid, aroused,
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,
And, all unsex'd, the anlace hath espoused,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of
war?
And she, whom once the semblance of a scar
Appall'd, an owlet's larum chill'd with
dread,
Now views the column-scattering bay-net jar,
The falchion flash, and o'er the yet warm
dead
Stalks with Minerva's step where Mars might
quake to tread.

LV.

Ye who shall marvel when you hear her tale,
Oh! had you known her in her softer hour,
Mark'd her black eye that mocks her coal-
black veil,
Heard her light, lively tones in Lady's
bower,
Seen her long locks that foil the painter's
power,
Her fairy form, with more than female grace,
Scarce would you deem that Saragoza's
tower
Beheld her smile in Danger's Gorgon face,
Thin the closed ranks, and lead in Glory's
fearful chase.

LVI.

Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill-timed
tear;
Her chief is slain—she fills his fatal post;
Her fellows flee—she checks their base
career;
The foe retires—she heads the sallying host:
Who can appease like her a lover's ghost?
Who can avenge so well a leader's fall?
What maid retrieve when man's flush'd
hope is lost?
Who hang so fiercely on the flying Gaul,
Foil'd by a woman's hand, before a batter'd
wall?

LVII.

Yet are Spain's maids no race of Amazons,
But form'd for all the witching arts of love:
Though thus in arms they emulate her sons,
And in the horrid phalanx dare to move,
'T is but the tender fierceness of the dove,
Pecking the hand that hovers o'er her mate:
In softness as in firmness far above
Remoter females, famed for sickening prate;
Her mind is nobler sure, her charms per-
chance as great.

LVIII.

The seal Love's dimpling finger bath im-
press'd
Denotes how soft that chiu which bears his
touch:
Her lips, whose kisses pout to leave their
nest,
Bid man be valiant ere he merit such:
Her glance how wildly beautiful! how much
Hath Phœbus woo'd in vain to spoil her
cheek,
Which glows yet smother from his amorous
clutch!
Who round the North for paler dames
would seek?
How poor their forms appear! how languid,
wan, and weak!

LIX.

Match me, ye climes! which poets love to
laud;
Match me, ye harems of the land! where
now
I strike my strain, far distant, to applaud
Beauties that ev'n a cynic must avow;
Match me those Houries, whom ye scarce
allow
To taste the gale lest Love should ride the
wind,
With Spain's dark-glancing daughters—
deign to know,
There your wise Prophet's paradise we find,
His black-eyed maids of Heaven, angelic-
ally kind.

LX.

Oh, thou Parnassus! whom I now survey,
Not in the phrensy of a dreamer's eye,
Not in the fabled landscape of a lay,
But scaring snow-clad through thy native
sky,
In the wild pomp of mountain majesty!
What marvel if I thus essay to sing?
The humblest of thy pilgrims passing by
Would gladly woo thine Echoes with his
string,
Though from thy heights no more one Muse
will wave her wing.

LXI.

Oft have I dream'd of Thee! whose glorious
name
Who knows not, knows not man's divinest
lore:
And now I view thee, 't is, alas! with shame
That I in feeblest accents must adore.
When I recount thy worshippers of yore
I tremble, and can only bend the knee;
Nor raise my voice, nor vainly dare to soar,
But gaze henceath thy cloudy canopy
In silent joy to think at last I look on Thee!

LXII.

Happier in this than mightiest bards have
been,
Whose fate to distant homes confined their
lot,
Shall I unmoved behold the hallow'd scene,
Which others rave of, though they know it
not?
Though here no more Apollo haunts his
grot,
And thou, the Muses' seat, art now their
grave,
Some gentle spirit still pervades the spot,
Sighs in the gale, keeps silence in the cave,
And glides with glassy foot o'er yon melodious
wave.

LXIII.

Of thee hereafter.—Ev'n amidst my strain
I turn'd aside to pay my homage here;
Forgot the land, the sons, the maids of
Spain;
Her fate, to every freehorn bosom dear;
And hail'd thee, not perchance without a
tear.
Now to my theme—but from thy holy haunt
Let me some remnant, some memorial hear;
Yield me one leaf of Daphne's deathless
plant,
Nor let thy votary's hope be deem'd an idle
vaunt.

LXIV.

But ne'er didst thou, fair Mount, when
Greece was young,
See round thy giant base a brighter choir,
Nor e'er did Delphi, when her priestess
sung
The Pythian hymn with more than mortal
fire,
Behold a train more fitting to inspire
The song of love, than Andalusia's maids,
Nurst in the glowing lap of soft desire:
Ah! that to these were given such peaceful
shades
As Greece can still bestow, though Glory fly
her glades.

LXV.

Fair is proud Seville; let her country boast
Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient
days;
But Cadiz, rising on the distant coast,
Calls forth a sweeter, though ignoble praise.
Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous
ways!
While hoyish blood is mantling, who can
'scape
The fascination of thy magic gaze?
A Cherub-hydra round us dost thou gape,
And mould'to every taste thy dear delusive
shape.

LXVI.

When Paphos fell by Time—accursed Time!
The Queen who conquers all must yield to
thee—
The Pleasures fled, but sought as warm a
clime;
And Venus, constant to her native sea,
To nought else constant, hither deign'd to
flee,
And fix'd her shrine within these walls of
white;
Though not to one dome circumscribeth she
Her worship, but, devoted to her rite,
A thousand altars rise, for ever blazing bright

LXVII.

From morn till night, from night till startled
Morn
Peeps blushing on the revel's laughing
crew,
The song is heard, the rosy garland worn ;
Devices quaint, and frolics ever new,
Tread on each other's kibes. A long adieu
He bids to sober joy that here sojourns :
Nought interrupts the riot, though in lieu
Of true devotion monkish incense burns,
And love and prayer unite, or rule the hour
by turns.

LXVIII.

The Sabbath comes, a day of blessed rest :
What hallows it upon this Christian shore ?
Lo ! it is sacred to a solemn feast :
Hark ! heard you not the forest-monarch's
roar ?
Crashing the lance, he snuffs the spouting
gore
Of man and steed, o'erthrown beneath his
horn ;
The throng'd arena shakes with shouts for
more ;
Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly
torn,
Nor shrinks the female eye, nor ev'n affects
to mourn.

LXIX.

The seventh day this ; the jubilee of man.
London ! right well thou know'st the day
of prayer :
Then thy spruce citizen, wash'd artisan,
And smug apprentice gulp their weekly air :
Thy coach of hackney, whiskey, one-horse
chair,
And humblest gig through sundry suburbs
whirl ;
To Hampstead, Brentford, Harrow make
repair ;
Till the tired jade the wheel forgets to hurl,
Provoking envious gibe from each pedestrian
churl.

LXX.

Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair,
Others along the safer turnpike fly ;
Some Richmond-hill ascend, some scud to
Ware,
And many to the steep of Highgate hie.
Ask ye, Bœotian shades ! the reason why ?
'T is to the worship of the solemn Horn,
Grasp'd in the holy hand of Mystery,
In whose dread name both men and maids
are sworn,
And consecrate the oath with draught, and
dance till morn.

LXXI.

All have their fooleries—not alike are thine
Fair Cadiz, rising o'er the dark blue sea !
Soon as the matin bell proclaimeth nine,
Thy saint adorers count the rosary :
Much is the VIRGIN teased to shrive them
free
(Well do I ween the only virgin there)
From crimes as numerous as her beads-
men be ;
Then to the crowded circus forth they fare :
Young, old, high, low, at once the same diver-
sion share.

LXXII.

The lists are oped, the spacious area clear'd,
Thousands on thousands piled are seated
round ;
Long ere the first loud trumpet's note is
heard,
Ne vacant space for lated wight is found :
Here dons, grandees, but chiefly dames
abound,
Skill'd in the ogle of a roguish eye,
Yet ever well inclined to heal the wound ;
None through their cold disdain are doom'd
to die,
As moon-struck bards complain, by Love's
sad archery.

LXXIII.

Hush'd is the din of tongues—on gallant
steeds,
With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-
poised lance,
Four cavaliers prepare for venturous deeds,
And lowly bending to the lists advance ;
Rich are their scarfs, their chargers featly
prance :
If in the dangerous game they shine to-day,
The crowd's loud shout and ladies' lovely
glance,
Best prize of better acts, they bear away,
And all that kings or chiefs e'er gain their
toils repay.

LXXIV.

In costly sheen and gandy cloak array'd,
But all afoot, the light-limb'd Matadore
Stands in the centre, eager to invade
The lord of lowing herds ; but not before
The ground, with cautious tread, is tra-
versed o'er,
Lest aught unseen should lurk to thwart
his speed :
His arms a dart, he fights aloof, nor more
Can man achieve without the friendly
steed—
Alas ! too oft condemn'd for him to bear and
bleed.

LXXV.

Thrice sounds the clarion; lo! the signal falls,
 The den expands, and Expectation mute
 Gapes round the silent circle's peopled walls.
 Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute,
 And, wildly staring, spurns, with sounding foot,
 The sand, nor blindly rushes on his foe:
 Here, there, he points his threatening front,
 to suit
 His first attack, wide waving to and fro
 His angry tail; red rolls his eye's dilated glow

LXXVI.

Sudden he stops; his eye is fix'd: away,
 Away, thou heedless boy! prepare the spear:
 Now is thy time to perish, or display
 The skill that yet may check his mad career.
 With well-timed croupe the nimble coursers veer;
 On foams the bull, but not unscathed he goes;
 Streams from his flank the crimson torrent clear:
 He flies, he wheels, distracted with his throes;
 Dart follows dart; lance, lance; loud bellowings speak his woes.

LXXVII.

Again he comes; nor dart nor lance avail,
 Nor the wild plunging of the tortured horse;
 Though man and man's avenging arms assail,
 Vain are his weapons, vainer is his force.
 One gallant steed is stretch'd a mangled corse;
 Another, hideous sight! unseam'd appears,
 His gory chest unveils life's panting source;
 Though death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears;
 Staggering, but stemming all, his lord un-harm'd he bears.

LXXVIII.

Foil'd, bleeding, breathless, furious to the last,
 Full in the centre stands the hull at bay,
 Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances brast,
 And foes disabled in the brutal fray;

And now the Matadores around him play,
 Shake the red cloak and poise the ready brand:
 Once more through all he hursts his thundering way—
 Vain rage! the mantle quits the conyng hand,
 Wraps his fierce eye—'tis past—he sinks upon the sand!

LXXIX.

Where his vast neck just mingles with the spine,
 Sheathed in his form the deadly weapon lies.
 He stops—he starts—disdaining to decline:
 Slowly he falls, amidst triumphant cries,
 Without a groan, without a struggle dies.
 The decorated car appears—on high
 The corse is piled—sweet sight for vulgar eyes—
 Four steeds that spurn the rein, as swift as shy,
 Hurl the dark bulk along, scarce seen in dashing by.

LXXX.

Such the ungentle sport that oft invites
 The Spanish maid, and cheers the Spanish swain.
 Nurtured in blood betimes, his heart delights
 In vengeance, gloating on another's pain.
 What private feuds the troubled village stain!
 Though now one phalanx'd host should meet the foe,
 Enough, alas! in humble homes remain,
 To meditate 'gainst friends the secret blow,
 For some slight cause of wrath whence life's warm stream must flow.

LXXXI.

But Jealousy has fled: his bars, his bolts,
 His wither'd centinel, Duenna sage!
 And all whereat the generous soul revolts,
 Which the stern dotard deem'd he could encage,
 Have pass'd to darkness with the vanish'd age.
 Who late so free as Spanish girls were seen
 (Ere War uprose in his volcanic rage),
 With braided tresses bounding o'er the green,
 While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen?

LXXXII.

Oh! many a time and oft, had Harold
 loved,
 Or dream'd he loved, since rapture is a
 dream;
 But now his wayward bosom was unmoved,
 For not yet had he drunk of Lethe's stream;
 And lately had he learn'd with truth to
 deem
 Love has no gift so grateful as his wings:
 How fair, how young, how soft soe'er he
 seem,
 Full from the fount of Joy's delicious
 springs
 Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling
 venom flings.

LXXXIII.

Yet to the beauteous form he was not blind,
 Though now it moved him as it moves the
 wise:
 Not that Philosophy on such a mind
 E'er deign'd to bend her chastely-awful
 eyes:
 But Passion raves itself to rest, or flies;
 And Vice, that digs her own voluptuous
 tomb,
 Had buried long his hopes, no more to rise:
 Pleasure's pall'd victim! life-abhorring
 gloom
 Wrote on his faded brow curst Cain's un-
 resting doom.

LXXXIV.

Still he beheld, nor miugled with the
 throng;
 But view'd them not with misanthropic
 hate:
 Fain would he now have join'd the dance,
 the song;
 But who may smile that sinks beneath his
 fate?
 Nought that he saw his sadness could
 abate:
 Yet once he struggled 'gainst the demon's
 sway,
 And as in Beauty's hower he pensive sate,
 Pour'd forth this unpremeditated lay,
 To charms as fair as those that soothed his
 happier day.

TO INEZ.'

1.

NAY, smile not at my sullen brow;
 Alas! I cannot smile again:
 Yet Heaven avert that ever thou
 Shouldst weep, and haply weep in vain.

2.

And dost thou ask what secret woe
 I bear, corroding joy and youth?
 And wilt thou vainly seek to know
 A pang, ev'n thou must fail to soothe?

3.

It is not love, it is not hate,
 Nor low Ambition's honours lost,
 That bids me loathe my present state,
 And fly from all I prized the most:

4.

It is that weariness which springs
 From all I meet, or hear, or see:
 To me no pleasure Beauty brings;
 Thine eyes have scarce a charm for me.

5.

It is that settled, ceaseless gloom
 The fabled Hebrew wanderer bore;
 That will not look beyond the tomb,
 But cannot hope for rest before.

6.

What Exile from himself can flee?
 To zones though more and more remote,
 Still, still pursues, where'er I be,
 The blight of life—the demon Thought.

7.

Yet others rapt in pleasure seem,
 And taste of all that I forsake;
 Oh! may they still of transport dream,
 And ne'er, at least like me, awake!

8.

Through many a clime 'tis mine to go,
 With many a retrospection curst;
 And all my solace is to know,
 Whate'er betides, I've known the worst.

9.

What is that worst? Nay, do not ask—
 In pity from the search forbear:
 Smile on—nor venture to unmask
 Man's heart, and view the Hell that's there.

LXXXV.

Adieu, fair Cadiz! yea, a long adieu!
 Who may forget how well thy walls have
 stood?
 When all were changing, thou alone wert
 true,
 First to be free, and last to be subdued:
 And if amidst a scene, a shock so rude,
 Some native blood was seen thy streets to dye
 A traitor only fell beneath the feud:
 Here all were noble, save Nobility!
 None hugg'd a conqueror's chain, save fallen
 Chivalry!

LXXXVI.

Such be the sons of Spain, and strange her fate!
 They fight for freedom who were never free,
 A Kingless people for a nerveless state;
 Her vassals combat when their chieftains flee,
 True to the veriest slaves of Treachery:
 Fond of a land which gave them nought but life,
 Pride points the path that leads to Liberty;
 Back to the struggle, baffled in the strife,
 War, war is still the cry, "War even to the knife!"

LXXXVII.

Ye, who would more of Spain and Spaniards know,
 Go, read whate'er is writ of bloodiest strife:
 Whate'er keen Vengeance urged on foreign foe
 Can act, is acting there against man's life:
 From flashing scimitar to secret knife,
 War mouldeth there each weapon to his need—
 So may he guard the sister and the wife,
 So may he make each curst oppressor bleed—
 So may such foes deserve the most remorseless deed!

LXXXVIII.

Flows there a tear of pity for the dead?
 Look o'er the ravage of the reeking plain;
 Look on the hands with female slaughter red;
 Then to the dogs resign the unburied slain,
 Then to the vulture let each corse remain,
 Albeit unworthy of the prey-bird's maw;
 Let their bleach'd bones, and blood's unbleaching stain,
 Long mark the battle-field with hideous awe:
 Thus only may our sons conceive the scenes we saw!

LXXXIX.

Nor yet, alas! the dreadful work is done;
 Fresh legions pour adown the Pyrenees:
 It deepens still, the work is scarce begun,
 Nor mortal eye the distant end foresees.
 Fall'n nations gaze on Spain; if freed, she frees
 More than her fell Pizarros once enchain'd:
 Strange retribution! now Columbia's ease
 Repairs the wrongs that Quito's sons sustain'd,
 While o'er the parent clime prowls Murder unrestrain'd.

XC.

Not all the blood at Talavera shed,
 Not all the marvels of Barossa's fight,
 Not Albuera lavish of the dead,
 Have won for Spain her well-asserted right.
 When shall her Olive-Branch be free from blight?
 When shall she breathe her from the blushing toil?
 How many a doubtful day shall sink in night,
 Ere the Frank robber turn him from his spoil,
 And Freedom's stranger-tree grow native of the soil!

XCI.

And thou, my friend!—since unavailing woe
 Bursts from my heart, and mingles with the strain—
 Had the sword laid thee with the mighty low,
 Pride might forbid e'en Friendship to complain:
 But thus unlaurel'd to descend in vain,
 By all forgotten, save the lonely breast,
 And mix unbleeding with the boasted slain,
 While Glory crowns so many a meaner crest!
 What hadst thou done to sink so peacefully to rest?

XCII.

Oh, known the earliest, and esteem'd the most!
 Dear to a heart where nought was left so dear!
 Though to my hopeless days for ever lost,
 In dreams deny me not to see thee here!
 And Morn in secret shall renew the tear
 Of Consciousness awaking to her woes,
 And Fancy hover o'er thy bloodless hier,
 Till my frail frame return to whence it rose,
 And mourn'd and mourner lie united in repose.

XCIII.

Here is one fyte of Harold's pilgrimage:
 Ye who of him may further seek to know,
 Shall find some tidings in a future page,
 If he that rhymeth now may scribble moe.
 Is this too much? stern Critic! say not so:
 Patience! and ye shall hear what he beheld
 In other lands, where he was doom'd to go:
 Lands that contain the monuments of Eld,
 Ere Greece and Grecian arts by barbarous hands were quell'd.

Canto the Second.

I.

COME, blue-eyed maid of heaven!—but
 thou, alas!
 Didst never yet one mortal song inspire—
 Goddess of Wisdom! here thy temple was,
 And is, despite of war and wasting fire,
 And years, that bade thy worship to expire:
 But worse than steel, and flame, and ages
 slow,
 Is the dread sceptre and dominion dire
 Of men who never felt the sacred glow
 That thoughts of thee and thine on polish'd
 breasts bestow.

II.

Ancient of days! august Athena! where,
 Where are thy men of might? thy grand
 in soul?
 Gone—glimmering through the dream of
 things that were:
 First in the race that led to Glory's goal,
 They won, and pass'd away—is this the
 whole?
 A schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour!
 The warrior's weapon and the sophist's
 stole
 Are sought in vain, and o'er each mouldering
 tower,
 Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the
 shade of power.

III.

Son of the morning, rise! approach you
 here!
 Come—but molest not yon defenceless urn:
 Look on this spot—a nation's sepulchre!
 Abode of gods, whose shrines no longer
 burn.
 Even gods must yield—religions take their
 turn:
 'T was Jove's—'tis Mahomet's—and other
 creeds
 Will rise with other years, till man shall
 learn
 Vainly his incense soars, his victim bleeds
 Poor child of Doubt and Death, whose hope
 is built on reeds.

IV.

Bound to the earth, he lifts his eye to
 heaven—
 Is't not enough, unhappy thing! to know
 Thou art? Is this a boon so kindly given,
 That being, thou wouldst be again, and go,

Thou know'st not, reck'st not, to what
 region, so
 On earth no more, but mingled with the
 skies?
 Still wilt thou dream on future joy and
 woe?
 Regard and weigh yon dust before it flies:
 That little urn saith more than thousand
 homilies.

V.

Or burst the vanish'd Hero's lofty mound;
 Far on the solitary shore he sleeps:
 He fell, and falling nations mourn'd
 around;
 But now not one of saddening thousands
 weeps,
 Nor warlike worshipper his vigil keeps
 Where demi-gods appear'd, as records tell.
 Remove yon skull from out the scatter'd
 heaps:
 Is that a temple where a God may dwell?
 Why ev'n the worm at last disdains her
 shatter'd cell!

VI.

Look on its broken arch, its ruin'd wall,
 Its chambers desolate, and portals foul:
 Yes, this was once Ambition's airy hall,
 The dome of Thought, the palace of the
 Soul:
 Behold through each lack-lustre, eyeless
 hole,
 The gay recess of Wisdom and of Wit,
 And Passion's host, that never brook'd
 control:
 Can all saint, sage, or sophist ever writ,
 People this lonely tower, this tenement refit?

VII.

Well didst thou speak, Athena's wisest
 son!
 "All that we know is, nothing can be
 known."
 Why should we shrink from what we can-
 not shun?
 Each hath his pang, but feeble sufferers
 groan
 With brain-born dreams of evil all their
 own.
 Pursue what Chance or Fate proclaimeth
 best;
 Peace waits us on the shores of Acheron:
 There no forced banquet claims the sated
 guest,
 But Silence spreads the couch of ever wel-
 come rest.

VIII.

Yet if, as holiest men have deem'd, there
 be
 A land of souls beyond that sable shore,
 To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee
 And sophists, madly vain of dubious lore;
 How sweet it were in concert to adore
 With those who made our mortal labours
 light!
 To hear each voice we fear'd to hear no
 more!
 Behold each mighty shade reveal'd to
 sight,
 The Bactrian, Samian sage, and all who
 taught the right!

IX.

There, thou!—whose love and life together
 fled,
 Have left me here to love and live in vain—
 Twined with my heart, and can I deem
 thee dead
 When busy Memory flashes on my brain?
 Well—I will dream that we may meet
 again,
 And woo the vision to my vacant breast:
 If aught of young Remembrance then re-
 main,
 Be as it may Futurity's behest,
 For me 'twere bliss enough to know thy
 spirit blest!

X.

Here let me sit upon this massy stone,
 The marble column's yet unshaken base;
 Here, son of Saturn! was thy fav'rite
 throne:
 Mightiest of many such! Hence let me trace
 The latent grandeur of thy dwelling-place.
 It may not be: nor ev'n can Fancy's eye
 Restore what Time hath labour'd to de-
 face.
 Yet these proud pillars claim no passingsigh;
 Unmoved the Moslem sits, the light Greek
 carols by.

XI.

But who, of all the plunderers of yon fane
 On high, where Pallas linger'd, loth to flee
 The latest relic of her ancient reign;
 The last, the worst, dull spoiler, who was
 he?
 Blush, Caledonia! such thy son could be!
 England! I joy no child he was of thine:
 Thy free-born men should spare what once
 was free;
 Yet they could violate each saddening
 shrine,
 And bear these altars o'er the long-reluctant
 Urine.

XII.

But most the modern Pict's ignoble boast,
 To rive what Goth, and Turk, and Time
 hath spared:
 Cold as the crags upon his native coast,
 His mind as barren and his heart as hard,
 Is he whose head conceived, whose hand
 prepared,
 Aught to displace Athena's poor remains:
 Her sons, too weak the sacred shrine to
 guard,
 Yet felt some portion of their mother's
 pains,
 And never knew, till then, the weight of
 Despot's chains.

XIII.

What! shall it e'er be said by British
 tongue,
 Albion was happy in Athena's tears?
 Though in thy name the slaves her bosom
 wrung,
 Tell not the deed to blushing Europe's
 ears;
 The ocean queen, the free Britannia, bears
 The last poor plunder from a bleeding
 land:
 Yes, she, whose gen'rous aid her name
 endears,
 Tore down those remnants with a harpy's
 hand,
 Which envious Eld forbore, and tyrants left
 to stand.

XIV.

Where was thine Ægis, Pallas! that ap-
 pall'd
 Stern Alaric and Havoc on their way?
 Where Peleus' son? whom Hell in vain
 intrhall'd,
 His shade from Hades upon that dread
 day
 Bursting to light in terrible array!
 What! could not Pluto spare the chief
 once more,
 To scare a second robber from his prey?
 Idly he wander'd on the Stygian shore,
 Nor now preserved the walls he loved to
 shield before.

XV.

Cold is the heart, fair Greece! that looks
 on thee,
 Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they
 loved;
 Dull is the eye that will not weep to see
 Thy walls defaced, thy mouldering shrines
 removed

By British hands, which it had best be-
hoved
To guard those relics ne'er to be restored.
Curst be the hour when from their isle
they roved,
And once again thy hapless bosom gored,
And snatch'd thy shrinking Gods to northern
climes abhorr'd!

XVI.

But where is Harold? shall I then forget
To urge the gloomy wanderer o'er the
wave?
Little reck'd he of all that men regret;
No loved-one now in feign'd lament could
rave;
No friend the parting hand extended gave,
Ere the cold stranger pass'd to other
climes:
Hard is his heart whom charms may not
enslave;
But Harold felt not as in other times,
And left without a sigh the land of war and
crimes.

XVII.

He that has sail'd upon the dark blue sea
Has view'd at times, I ween, a full fair
sight;
When the fresh breeze is fair as breeze
may be,
The white sail set, the gallant frigate
tight;
Masts, spires, and strand retiring to the
right,
The glorious main expanding o'er the bow,
The convoy spread like wild swans in their
flight,
The dullest sailer wearing bravely now,
So gaily curl the waves before each dashing
prow.

XVIII.

And oh, the little warlike world within!
The well-reeved guns, the netted canopy,
The hoarse command, the busy humming
din,
When, at a word, the tops are mann'd on
high:
Hark, to the Boatswain's call, the cheering
cry!
While through the seamau's hand the
tackle glides;
Or schoolboy Midshipman that, standing
by,
Strains his shrill pipe as good or ill betides,
And well the docile crew that skilful urchin
guides.

XIX.

White is the glassy deck, without a stain,
Where on the watch the staid Lieutenant
walks:
Look on that part which sacred doth re-
main
For the lone chieftain, who majestic stalks,
Silent and fear'd by all—not oft he talks
With aught beneath him, if he would pre-
serve
That strict restraint, which broken, eve-
balks
Conquest and fame: but Britons rarely
swerve
From law, however stern, which tends their
strength to nerve.

XX.

Blow! swiftly blow, thou keel-compelling
gale!
Till the broad sun withdraws his lessening
ray;
Then must the pennant-bearer slacken
sail,
That lagging barks may make their lazy
way.
Ah! grievance sore, and listless dull delay,
To waste on sluggish hulks the sweetest
breeze!
What leagues are lost, before the dawn of
day,
Thus loitering pensive on the willing seas,
The flapping sail haul'd down to halt for logs
like these!

XXI.

The moon is up; by Heaven, a lovely eve!
Long streams of light o'er dancing waves
expand;
Now lads on shore may sigh, and maids
believe:
Such be our fate when we return to land!
Meantime some rude Arion's restless hand
Wakes the brisk harmony that sailors love;
A circle there of merry listeners stand,
Or to some well-known measure featly
move,
Thoughtless, as if on shore they still were
free to rove.

XXII.

Through Calpe's straits survey the steepy
shore;
Europe and Afric on each other gaze!
Lands of the dark-eyed Maid and dusky
Moor
Alike beheld beneath pale Hecate's blaze:

How softly on the Spanish shore she plays,
 Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest
 brown,
 Distinct, though darkening with her waning
 phase;
 But Mauritania's giant shadows frown,
 From mountain-cliff to coast descending
 sombre down.

XXIII.

'Tis night, when Meditation bids us feel
 We once have loved, though love is at an
 end;
 The heart, lone mourner of its baffled zeal,
 Though friendless now, will dream it had
 a friend.
 Who with the weight of years would wish
 to bend,
 When Youth itself survives young Love
 and Joy?
 Alas! when mingling souls forget to blend,
 Death hath but little left him to destroy!
 Ah! happy years! once more who would not
 be a boy?

XXIV.

Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side,
 To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere,
 The soul forgets her schemes of hope and
 pride,
 And flies unconscious o'er each backward
 year.
 None are so desolate but something dear,
 Dearer than self, possesses or possess'd
 A thought, and claims the homage of a
 tear;
 A flashing pang! of which the weary breast
 Would still, albeit in vain, the heavy heart
 divest.

XXV.

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
 To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
 Where things that own not man's dominion
 dwell,
 And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been;
 To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
 With the wild flock that never needs a fold;
 Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean;
 This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
 converse with Nature's charms, and view her
 stores unroll'd.

XXVI.

But midst the crowd, the hum, the shock
 of men,
 To hear, to see, to feel, and to possess,
 And roam along, the world's tired denizen,
 With none who bless us, none whom we
 can bless;

Minions of splendour shrinking from dis-
 tress!
 None that, with kindred consciousness en-
 dued,
 If we were not, would seem to smile the
 less,
 Of all that flatter'd, follow'd, sought, and
 sued;

This is to be alone; this, this is solitude!

XXVII.

More blest the life of godly eremite,
 Such as on lonely Athos may be seen,
 Watching at eve upon the giant height,
 Which looks o'er waves so blue, skies so
 serene,
 That he who there at such an hour hath
 been
 Will wistful linger on that hallow'd spot;
 Then slowly tear him from the 'witching
 scene,
 Sigh forth one wish that such had been his
 lot,
 Then turn to hate a world he had almost
 forgot.

XXVIII.

Pass we the long, unvarying course, the
 track
 Oft trod, that never leaves a trace behind;
 Pass we the calm, the gale, the change, the
 tack,
 And each well-known caprice of wave and
 wind;
 Pass we the joys and sorrows sailors find,
 Coop'd in their winged sea-girt citadel;
 The foul, the fair, the contrary, the kind,
 As breezes rise and fall and billows swell,
 Till on some jocund morn—lo, land! and
 all is well.

XXIX.

But not in silence pass Calypso's isles,
 The sister tenants of the middle deep;
 There for the weary still a haven smiles,
 Though the fair goddess long hath ceased
 to weep,
 And o'er her cliffs a fruitless watch to keep
 For him who dared prefer a mortal bride:
 Here, too, his boy essay'd the dreadful leap
 Stern Mentor urged from high to yonder
 tide;
 While thus of both bereft, the nymph-queen
 doubly sigh'd.

XXX.

Her reign is past, her gentle glories gone:
 But trust not this: too easy youth, beware!
 A mortal sovereign holds her dangerous
 throne,
 And thou mayst find a new Calypso there.

Sweet Florence! could another ever share
This wayward, loveless heart, it would be
thine:

But check'd by every tie, I may not dare
To cast a worthless offering at thy shrine,
Nor ask so dear a breast to feel one pang for
mine.

XXXI.

Thus Harold deem'd, as on that lady's eye
He look'd, and met its beam without a
thought

Save admiration glancing harmless by:
Love kept aloof, albeit not far remote,
Who knew his votary often lost and caught,
But knew him as his worshipper no more,
And ne'er again the boy his bosom sought:
Since now he vainly urged him to adore,
Well deem'd the little God his ancient sway
was o'er.

XXXII.

Fair Florence found, in sooth with some
amaze,

One who, 'twas said, still sigh'd to all he
saw,

Withstand, unmoved, the lustre of her gaze,
Which others hail'd with real or mimic awe,
Their hope, their doom, their punishment,
their law;

All that gay Beauty from her bondsmen
claims:

And much she marvell'd that a youth so
raw

Nor felt, nor feign'd at least, the oft-told
flames,

Which, though sometimes they frown, yet
rarely anger dames.

XXXIII.

Little knew she that seeming marble heart,
Now mask'd in silence or withheld by pride,
Was not unskilful in the spoiler's art,
And spread its snares licentious far and
wide;

Nor from the base pursuit had turn'd aside,
As long as aught was worthy to pursue:
But Harold on such arts no more relied;
And had he doted on those eyes so blue,
Yet never would he join the lover's whining
crew.

XXXIV.

Not much he kens, I ween, of woman's
breast,

Who thinks that wanton thing is won by
sighs;

What careth she for hearts when once
possess'd?

Do proper homage to thine idol's eyes;

But not too humbly, or she will despise
Thee and thy suit, though told in moving
tropes:

Disguise ev'n tenderness, if thou art wise;
Brisk Confidence still best with woman
copes:

Pique her and soothe in turn, soon Passion
crowns thy hopes.

XXXV.

'Tis an old lesson; Time approves it true,
And those who know it best deplore it most;
When all is won that all desire to woo,
The paltry prize is hardly worth the cost:
Youth wasted, minds degraded, honour
lost,

These are thy fruits, successful Passion!
these!

If, kindly cruel, early hope is cross,
Still to the last it rankles, a disease,
Not to be cured when love itself forgets to
please.

XXXVI.

Away! nor let me loiter in my song,
For we have many a mountain-path to tread,
And many a varied shore to sail along,
By pensive Sadness, not by Fiction, led—
Climes, fair without as ever mortal head
Imagined in its little schemes of thought;
Or e'er in new Utopias were a'd,
To teach man what he might be, or he
ought;

If that corrupted thing could ever such be
taught.

XXXVII.

Dear Nature is the kindest mother still,
Though always changing in her aspect mild;
From her bare bosom let me take my fill,
Her never-wean'd, though not her favour'd
child.

Oh! she is fairest in her features wild,
Where nothing polish'd dares pollute her
path:

To me by day or night she ever smiled,
Though I have mark'd her when none other
hath,

And sought her more and more, and loved
her best in wrath.

XXXVIII.

Land of Albania! where Iskander rose,
Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise,
And he his namesake, whose oft-baffled foes
Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous em-
prize:

Land of Albania ! let me bend mine eyes
On thee, thou rugged nurse of savage men !
The cross descends, thy minarets arise,
And the pale crescent sparkles in the glen,
Through many a cypress grove within each
city's ken.

XXXIX.

Childe Harold sail'd, and pass'd the barren
spot,
Where sad Penelope o'erlook'd the wave ;
And onward view'd the mount, not yet
forgot,
The lover's refuge, and the Lesbian's grave.
Dark Sappho! could not verse immortal save
That breast imbued with such immortal fire ?
Could she not live who life eternal gave ?
If life eternal may await the lyre,
That only Heaven to which Earth's children
may aspire.

XL.

'Twas on a Grecian autumn's gentle eve
Childe Harold hail'd Leucadia's cape afar ;
A spot he longed to see, nor cared to leave :
Oft did he mark the scenes of vanish'd war,
Actium, Lepanto, fatal Trafalgar ;
Mark them unmoved, for he would not
delight
(Born beneath some remote inglorious star)
In themes of bloody fray, or gallant fight,
But loathed the bravo's trade, and laughed
at martial wight.

XLI.

But when he saw the evening star above
Leucadia's far-projecting rock of woe,
And hail'd the last resort of fruitless love,
He felt, or deem'd he felt, no common glow :
And as the stately vessel glided slow
Beneath the shadow of that ancient mount,
He watch'd the billows' melancholy flow,
And, sunk albeit in thought as he was wont,
More placid seem'd his eye, and smooth his
pallid front.

XLII.

Morn dawns: and with it stern Albania's
hills,
Dark Sni's rocks, and Pindus' inland peak,
Robed half in mist, bedew'd with snowy rills,
Array'd in many a dun and purple streak,
Arise ; and, as the clouds along them break,
Disclose the dwelling of the mountaineer ;
Here roams the wolf, the eagle whets his
beak,
Birds, beasts of prey, and wilder men
appear,
And gathering storms around convulse the
closing year.

XLIII.

Now Harold found himself at length alone.
And bade to Christian tongues a long adieu ;
Now he adventured on a shore unknown,
Which all admire, but many dread to view :
His breast was arm'd 'gainst fate, his wants
were few ;
Peril he sought not, but ne'er shrank to
meet :
The scene was savage, but the scene was
new ;
This made the ceaseless toil of travel sweet,
Beat back keen winter's blast, and welcomed
summer's heat.

XLIV.

Here the red cross, for still the cross is here,
Though sadly scoff'd at by the circumcised,
Forgets that pride to pamper'd priesthood
dear ;
Churchman and votary alike despised.
Foul Superstition ! howso'er disguised,
Idol, saint, virgin, prophet, crescent, cross,
For whatsoever symbol thou art prized,
Thou sacerdotal gain, but general loss !
Who from true worship's gold can separate
thy cross ?

XLV.

Ambracia's gulf behold, where once was
lost
A world for woman, lovely, harmless thing !
In yonder rippling bay, their naval host
Did many a Roman chief and Asian king
To doubtful conflict, certain slaughter
bring :
Look where the second Cæsar's trophies
rose :
Now, like the hands that rear'd them,
withering :
Imperial anarchs, doubling human woes !
God ! was thy globe ordain'd for such to win
and lose ?

XLVI.

From the dark barriers of that rugged
clime,
Ev'n to the centre of Illyria's vales,
Childe Harold pass'd o'er many a mount
sublime,
Through lands scarce noticed in historic
tales ;
Yet in famed Attica such lovely dales
Are rarely seen ; nor can fair Tempe boast
A charm they know not ; loved Parnassus
fails,
Though classic ground and consecrated
most,
To match some spots that lurk within this
lowering coast.

XLVII.

He pass'd bleak Pindus, Acherusia's lake,
 And left the primal city of the land,
 And onwards did his further journey take
 To greet Albania's chief, whose dread com-
 mand
 Is lawless law; for with a bloody hand
 He sways a nation, turbulent and bold;
 Yet here and there some daring mountain-
 band
 Disdain his power, and from their rocky
 hold
 Hurl their defiance far, nor yield, unless to
 gold.

XLVIII.

Monastic Zitza! from thy shady brow,
 Thou small but favour'd spot of holy
 ground!
 Where'er we gaze, around, above, below,
 What rainbow tints, what magic charms
 are found!
 Rock, river, forest, mountain, all abound,
 And bluest skies that harmonise the whole:
 Beneath, the distant torrent's rushing sound
 Tells where the volumed cataract doth
 roll
 Between those hanging rocks, that shock yet
 please the soul.

XLIX.

Amidst the grove that crowns yon tufted
 hill,
 Which, were it not for many a mountain
 nigh
 Rising in lofty ranks, and loftier still,
 Might well itself be deem'd of dignity,
 The convent's white walls glisten fair on
 high:
 Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he,
 Nor niggard of his cheer; the passer by
 Is welcome still; nor heedless will he flee
 From hence, if he delight kind Nature's sheen
 to see.

L.

Here in the sultriest season let him rest,
 Fresh in the green beneath those aged
 trees;
 Here winds of gentlest wing will fan his
 breast,
 From heaven itself he may inhale the
 breeze:
 The plain is far beneath—oh! let him seize
 Pure pleasure while he can; the scorching
 ray
 Here pierceth not, impregnate with disease:
 Then let his length the loitering pilgrim lay,
 And gaze, untired, the morn, the noon, the
 eve away.

LI.

Dusky and huge, enlarging on the sight,
 Nature's volcanic amphitheatre,
 Chimæra's alps extend from left to right:
 Beneath, a living valley seems to stir;
 Flocks play, trees wave, streams flow, the
 mountain-fir
 Nodding above; behold black Acheron!
 Once consecrated to the sepulchre.
 Pluto! if this be hell I look upon,
 Close shamed Elysium's gates, my shade shall
 seek for none.

LII.

Ne city's towers pollute the lovely view;
 Unseen is Yanina, though not remote,
 Veil'd by the screen of hills: here men are
 few,
 Scanty the hamlet, rare the lonely cot:
 But, peering down each precipice, the goat
 Browseth; and, pensive o'er his scatter'd
 flock,
 The little shepherd in his white capote
 Doth lean his boyish form along the rock,
 Or in his cave awaits the tempest's short-lived
 shock.

LIII.

Oh! where, Dodona! is thine aged grove,
 Prophetic fount, and oracle divine?
 What valley echoed the response of Jove?
 What trace remaineth of the Thunderer's
 shrine?
 All, all forgotten—and shall man repine
 That his frail bonds to fleeting life are
 broke?
 Cease, fool! the fate of gods may well be
 thine:
 Wouldst thou survive the marble or the oak?
 When nations, tongues, and worlds must sink
 beneath the stroke!

LIV.

Epirus' bounds recede, and mountains fail;
 Tired of up-gazing still, the wearied eye
 Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale
 As ever Spring yelad in grassy dye:
 Ev'n on a plain no humble beauties lie,
 Where some bold river breaks the long ex-
 pance,
 And woods along the banks are waving high,
 Whose shadows in the glassy waters dance,
 Or with the moonbeam sleep in midnight's
 solemn trance.

LV.

The sun had sunk behind vast Tomerit,
 And Laos wide and fierce came roaring by;
 The shades of wonted night were gathering
 yet,
 When, down the steep banks winding warily,

Childe Harold saw, like meteors in the sky,
The glittering minarets of Tepalen,
Whose walls o'erlook the stream; and
drawing nigh,
He heard the busy hum of warrior-men
Swelling the breeze that sigh'd along the
lengthening glen.

LVI.

He pass'd the sacred Haram's silent tower,
And underneath the wide o'erarching gate
Survey'd the dwelling of this chief of power,
Where all around proclaim'd his high estate.
Amidst no common pomp the despot sate,
While busy preparation shook the court,
Slaves, eunuchs, soldiers, guests, and san-
tons wait;
Within, a palace, and, without, a fort:
Here men of every clime appear to make re-
sort.

LVII.

Richly caparison'd, a ready row
Of armed horse, and many a warlike store,
Circled the wide-extending court below;
Above, strange groups adorn'd the corridore;
And oft-times through the area's echoing
door,
Some high-capp'd Tartar spurr'd his steed
away:
The Turk, the Greek, the Albanian, and the
Moor,
Here mingled in their many-hued array,
While the deep war-drum's sound announced
the close of day.

LVIII.

The wild Albanian kirtled to his knee,
With shawl-girt head and ornamented gun,
And gold-embroider'd garments, fair to see;
The crimson-scarfed men of Macedon;
The Delhi with his cap of terror on,
And crooked glaive; the lively, supple
Greek;
And swarthy Nubia's mutilated son;
The bearded Turk, that rarely deigns to
speak,
Master of all around, too potent to be meek,

LIX.

Are mix'd conspicuous: some recline in
groups,
Scanning the motley scene that varies
round;
There some grave Moslem to devotion
stoops,
And some that smoke, and some that play,
are found;

Here the Albanian proudly treads the
ground;
Half whispering there the Greek is heard to
prate;
Hark! from the mosque the nightly solemn
sound,
The Muezzin's call doth shake the minaret.
"There is no god but God!—to prayer!—lo!
God is great!"

LX.

Just at this season Ramazani's fast
Through the long day its penance did main-
tain:
But when the lingering twilight hour was
past,
Revel and feast assumed the rule again:
Now all was bustle, and the menial train
Prepared and spread the plenteous board
within;
The vacant gallery now seem'd made in
vain,
But from the chambers came the mingling
din,
As page and slave anon were passing out and
in.

LXI.

Here woman's voice is never heard: apart,
And scarce permitted, guarded, veil'd, to
move,
She yields to one her person and her heart,
Tamed to her cage, nor feels a wish to rove:
For, not unhappy in her master's love,
And joyful in a mother's gentlest cares,
Blest cares! all other feelings far above!
Herself more sweetly rears the babe she
hears,
Who never quits the breast, no meaner passion
shares.

LXII.

In marble-paved pavilion, where a spring
Of living water from the centre rose,
Whose bubbling did a genial freshness fling,
And soft voluptuous couches breathe re-
pose,
Ali reclined, a man of war and woes:
Yet in his lineaments ye cannot trace,
While Gentleless her milder radiance
throws
Along that aged venerable face,
The deeds that lurk beneath, and stain him
with disgrace.

LXIII.

It is not that yon hoary lengthening heard
Ill suits the passions which belong to youth;
Love conquers age—so Hafiz hath averr'd,
So sings the Teian, and he sings in sooth—

But crimes that scorn the tender voice of
 ruth,
 Beseming all men ill, but most the man
 In years, have mark'd him with a tiger's
 tooth;
 Blood follows blood, and, through their
 mortal span,
 In bloodier acts conclude those who with
 blood began.

LXIV.

'Mid many things most new to ear and eye
 The pilgrim rested here his weary feet,
 And gazed around on Moslem luxury,
 Till quickly wearied with that spacious seat
 Of Wealth and Wantonness, the choice
 retreat
 Of sated Grandeur from the city's noise:
 And were it humbler, it in sooth were sweet;
 But Peace abhorreth artificial joys,
 And Pleasure, leagued with Pomp, the zest of
 both destroys.

LXV.

Fierce are Albania's children, yet they lack
 Not virtues, were those virtues more ma-
 ture.
 Where is the foe that ever saw their back?
 Who can so well the toil of war endure?
 Their native fastnesses not more secure
 Than they in doubtful time of troublous
 need:
 Their wrath how deadly! but their friend-
 ship sure,
 When Gratitude or Valour bids them bleed,
 Unshaken rushing on where'er their chief may
 lead.

LXVI.

Childe Harold saw them in their chieftain's
 tower
 Thronging to war in splendour and success;
 And after view'd them, when, within their
 power,
 Himself awhile the victim of distress;
 That saddening hour when bad men hotlier
 press:
 But these did shelter him beneath their roof,
 When less barbarians would have cheer'd
 him less,
 And fellow-countrymen have stood aloof—
 In aught that tries the heart how few with-
 stand the proof!

LXVII.

It chanced that adverse winds once drove
 his bark
 Full on the coast of Suli's shaggy shore,
 When all around was desolate and dark;
 To land was perilous, to sojourn more;

Yet for a while the mariners forbore,
 Dubious to trust where treachery might
 lurk:
 At length they ventured forth, though
 doubting sore
 That those who loathe alike the Frank and
 Turk
 Might once again renew their ancient butcher-
 work.

LXVIII.

Vain fear! the Suliotes stretch'd the wel-
 come hand,
 Led them o'er rocks and past the dangerous
 swamp,
 Kinder than polish'd slaves, though not so
 bland,
 And piled the hearth, and wrung their
 garments damp,
 And fill'd the bowl, and trimm'd the cheer-
 ful lamp,
 And spread their fare; though homely, all
 they had:
 Such conduct bears Philanthropy's rare
 stamp:
 To rest the weary and to soothe the sad,
 Doth lesson happier men, and shames at least
 the bad.

LXIX.

It came to pass, that when he did address
 Himself to quit at length this mountain-
 land,
 Combined marauders half-way barr'd
 egress,
 And wasted far and near with glaive and
 brand;
 And therefore did he take a trusty band
 To traverse Acarnania's forest wide,
 In war well season'd, and with labours
 tann'd,
 Till he did greet white Achelons' tide,
 And from his further bank Ætolia's wolds
 espied.

LXX.

Where lone Utraikye forms its circling cove,
 And weary waves retire to gleam at rest,
 How brown the foliage of the green hill's
 grove,
 Nodding at midnight o'er the calm bay's
 breast,
 As winds come lightly whispering from the
 west,
 Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deep's
 serene:—
 Here Harold was received a welcome guest;
 Nor did he pass unmoved the gentle scene,
 For many a joy could he from Night's soft
 presence glean.

LXXI.

On the smooth shore the night-fires brightly
blazed,
The feast was done, the red wine circling
fast,
And he that unawares had there ygazed
With gaping wonderment had stared aghast;
For ere night's midmost, stillest hour was
past,
The native revels of the troop began ;
Each Palikar his sabre from him cast,
And bounding hand in hand, man link'd to
man,
Yelling their uncouth dirge, long daunced the
kirtled clan.

LXXII.

Childe Harold at a little distance stood
And view'd, but not displeas'd, the revelrie,
Nor hated harmless mirth, however rude :
In sooth, it was no vulgar sight to see
Their barbarous, yet their not indecent, glee ;
And, as the flames along their faces gleam'd,
Their gestures nimble, dark eyes flashing
free,
The long wild locks that to their girdles
stream'd,
While thus in concert they this lay half sang,
half scream'd :—

1.

TAMBOURGI ! Tambourgi ! thy 'larum afar
Gives hope to the valiant, and promise of war ;
All the sons of the mountains arise at the
note,
Chimariot, Illyrian, and dark Suliote !

2.

Oh ! who is more brave than a dark Suliote,
In his snowy camese and his shaggy capote ?
To the wolf and the vulture he leaves his
wild flock,
And descends to the plain like the stream
from the rock.

3.

Shall the sons of Chimari, who never forgive
The fault of a friend, hid an enemy live ?
Let these guns so unerring such vengeance
forego ?
What mark is so fair as the breast of a foe ?

4.

Macedonia sends forth her invincible race ;
For a time they abandon the cave and the
chase ;
But those scarfs of blood-red shall be redder,
before
The sabre is sheathed and the battle is o'er.

5.

Then the pirates of Parga that dwell by the
waves,
And teach the pale Franks what it is to be
slaves,
Shall leave on the beach the long galley and
oar,
And track to his covert the captive on shore.

6.

I ask not the pleasures that riches supply,
My sabre shall win what the feeble must
buy ;
Shall win the young bride with her long
flowing hair,
And many a maid from her mother shall tear.

7.

I love the fair face of the maid in her youth,
Her caresses shall lull me, her music shall
soothe ;
Let her bring from the chamber her many-
toned lyre,
And sing us a song on the fall of her sire.

8.

Remember the moment when Previsa fell,
The shrieks of the conquer'd, the conqueror's
yell ;
The roofs that we fired, and the plunder we
shared,
The wealthy we slaughter'd, the lovely we
spared.

9.

I talk not of mercy, I talk not of fear ;
He neither must know who would serve the
Vizier :
Since the days of our prophet the Crescent
ne'er saw
A chief ever glorious like Ali Pashaw.

10.

Dark Mughtar his son to the Danube is sped,
Let the yellow-hair'd Giaours view his horse-
tail with dread ;
When his Delhis come dashing in blood o'er
the banks,
How few shall escape from the Muscovite
ranks !

11.

Selictar ! unsheathe then our chief's scimitar ;
Tambourgi ! thy 'larum gives promise of war.
Ye mountains, that see us descend to the
shore,
Shall view us as victors, or view us no more !

LXXXIII.

Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more; though fallen,
great!

Who now shall lead thy scatter'd children
forth,
And long accustom'd bondage uncreate?
Not such thy sons who whilome did await,
The hopeless warriors of a willing doom,
In bleak Thermopylæ's sepulchral strait—
Oh! who that gallant spirit shall resume,
Leap from Eurota's banks, and call thee from
the tomb?

LXXXIV.

Spirit of freedom! when on Phyle's brow
Thou sat'st with Thrasybulus and his train,
Couldst thou forebode the dismal hour
which now

Dims the green beauties of thine Attic
plain?

Not thirty tyrants now enforce the chain,
But every carle can lord it o'er thy land;
Nor rise thy sons, but idly rail in vain,
Trembling beneath the scourge of Turkish
hand;

From birth till death enslaved; in word, in
deed, unmann'd.

LXXXV.

In all save form alone, how changed! and
who

That marks the fire still sparkling in each
eye,

Who would but deem their bosoms burn'd
anew

With thy unquenched beam, lost Liberty!
And many dream withal the hour is nigh
That gives them back their fathers' heritage:
For foreign arms and aid they fondly sigh,
Nor solely dare encounter hostile rage,

Or tear their name defiled from Slavery's
mournful page.

LXXXVI.

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike
the blow?

By their right arms the conquest must be
wrought?

Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? no!
True, they may lay your proud despoilers
low,

But not for you will Freedom's altars flame.
Shades of the Helots! triumph o'er your foe!
Greece! change thy lords, thy state is still
the same;

Thy glorious day is o'er, but not thy years of
shame.

LXXXVII.

The city won for Allah from the Giaour,
The Giaour from Othman's race again may
wrest;

And the Serai's impenetrable tower
Receive the fiery Frank, her former guest;
Or Wahab's rebel brood, who dared divest
The prophet's tomb of all its pious spoil,
May wind their path of blood along the
West;

But ne'er will freedom seek this fated
soil,

But slave succeed to slave through years of
endless toil.

LXXXVIII.

Yet mark their mirth—ere lenten days
begin,

That penance which their holy rites prepare
To shrive from man his weight of mortal
sin,

By daily abstinence and nightly prayer:
But ere his sackcloth garb Repentance
wear,

Some days of joyaunce are decreed to all,
To take of pleasaunce each his secret
share,

In motley robe to dance at masking ball,
And join the mimic train of merry Carnival.

LXXXIX.

And whose more rife with merriment than
thine,

Oh Stamboul! once the empress of their
reign?

Though turbans now pollute Sophia's
shrine,

And Greece her very altars eyes in vain:
(Alas! her woes will still pervade my
strain!)

Gay were her minstrels once, for free her
throng,

All felt the common joy they now must
feign,

Nor oft I've seen such sight, nor heard
such song,

As woo'd the eye, and thrill'd the Bosphorus
along.

LXXX.

Loud was the lightsome tumult on the
shore,

Oft Music changed, but never ceased her
tone,

And timely echo'd back the measured oar,
And rippling waters made a pleasant
moan:

The Queen of tides on high consenting
 shone,
 And when a transient breeze swept o'er the
 wave,
 'Twas, as if darting from her heavenly
 throne,
 A brighter glance her form reflected gave,
 Till sparkling billows seem'd to light the
 banks they lave.

LXXXI.

Glanced many a light caique along the
 foam,
 Danced on the shore the daughters of the
 land,
 No thought had man or maid of rest or
 home,
 While many a languid eye and thrilling
 hand
 Exchanged the look few bosoms may with-
 stand,
 Or gently prest, return'd the pressure still:
 Oh Love! young Love! bound in thy rosy
 band,
 Let sage or cynic prattle as he will,
 These hours, and only these, redeem Life's
 years of ill!

LXXXII.

But, midst the throng in merry masquer-
 ade,
 Lurk there no hearts that throb with secret
 pain,
 Even through the closest searment half
 betray'd?
 To such the gentle murmurs of the main
 Seem to re-echo all they mourn in vain;
 To such the gladness of the gamesome crowd
 Is source of wayward thought and stern
 disdain:
 How do they loathe the laughter idly loud,
 And long to change the robe of revel for the
 shroud!

LXXXIII.

This must he feel, the true-born son of
 Greece,
 If Greece one true-born patriot still can
 boast:
 Not such as prate of war, but skulk in peace,
 The bondsman's peace, who sighs for all
 he lost,
 Yet with smooth smile his tyrant can accost,
 And wield the slavish sickle, not the sword:
 Ah! Greece! they love thee least who owe
 thee most—
 Their birth, their blood, and that sublime
 record
 Of hero sires, who shame thy now degenerate
 horde!

LXXXIV.

When riseth Lacedemon's hardihood,
 When Thebes Epaminondas rears again,
 When Athens' children are with hearts
 endued,
 When Grecian mothers shall give birth to
 men,
 Then may'st thou be restored; but not till
 then.
 A thousand years scarce serve to form a
 state;
 An hour may lay it in the dust; and when
 Can man its shatter'd splendour renovate,
 Recall its virtues back, and vanquish Time
 and Fate?

LXXXV.

And yet how lovely in thine age of woe,
 Land of lost gods and godlike men, art
 thou!
 Thy vales of evergreen, thy hills of snow,
 Proclaim thee Nature's varied favourite
 now:
 Thy fanes, thy temples to thy surface bow,
 Commingling slowly with heroic earth,
 Broke by the share of every rustic plough:
 So perish monuments of mortal birth,
 So perish all in turn, save well-recorded
 Worth;

LXXXVI.

Save where some solitary column mourns
 Above its prostrate brethren of the cave;
 Save where Tritonia's airy shrine adorns
 Colonna's cliff, and gleams along the wave;
 Save o'er some warrior's half-forgotten
 grave,
 Where the gray stones and unmolested
 grass
 Ages, but not oblivion, feebly brave;
 While strangers only not regardless pass,
 Lingering like me, perchance, to gaze, and
 sigh "Alas!"

LXXXVII.

Yet are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild;
 Sweet are thy groves, and verdant are thy
 fields,
 Thine olive ripe as when Minerva smiled,
 And still his honey'd wealth Hymettus
 yields;
 There the blithe bee his fragrant fortress
 builds,
 The freeborn wanderer of thy mountain-
 air;
 Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds,
 Still in his beam Mendeli's marbles glare;
 Art, Glory, Freedom fail, but Nature still is
 fair.

LXXXVIII.

Where'er we tread 'tis haunted, holy ground;
 No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mould,
 But one vast realm of wonder spreads around,
 And all the Muse's tales seem truly told,
 Till the sense aches with gazing to behold
 The scenes our earliest dreams have dwelt upon;
 Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold
 Defies the power which crush'd thy temples gone:
 Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gray Marathon.

LXXXIX.

The sun, the soil, but not the slave, the same;
 Unchanged in all except its foreign lord;
 Preserves alike its bounds and boundless fame
 The Battle-field, where Persia's victim horde
 First bow'd beneath the brunt of Hellas' sword,
 As on the morn to distant Glory dear,
 When Marathon became a magic word;
 Which utter'd, to the bearer's eye appear
 The camp, the host, the fight, the conqueror's career,

XC.

The flying Mede, his shaftless broken bow;
 The fiery Greek, his red pursuing spear;
 Mountains above, Earth's, Ocean's plain below;
 Death in the front, Destruction in the rear!
 Such was the scene—what now remaineth here?
 What sacred trophy marks the hallow'd ground,
 Recording Freedom's smile and Asia's tear?
 The rifled urn, the violated mound,
 The dust thy courser's hoof, rude stranger!
 spurns around.

XCI.

Yet to the remnants of thy splendour past
 Shall pilgrims, pensive, but unwearied, throng;
 Long shall the voyager, with th' Ionian blast,
 Hail the bright clime of battle and of song;

Long shall thine annals and immortal tongue
 Fill with thy fame the youth of many a shore;
 Boast of the aged! lesson of the young!
 Which sages venerate and bards adore,
 As Pallas and the Muse unveil their awful lore.

XCII.

The parted bosom clings to wonted home,
 If aught that's kindred cheer the welcome hearth;
 He that is lonely, hither let him roam,
 And gaze complacent on congenial earth.
 Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth:
 But he whom Sadness sootheth may abide,
 And scarce regret the region of his birth,
 When wandering slow by Delphi's sacred side,
 Or gazing o'er the plains where Greek and Persian died.

XCIII.

Let such approach this consecrated land,
 And pass in peace along the magic waste;
 But spare its relics—let no busy hand
 Deface the scenes, already how defaced!
 Not for such purpose were these altars placed:
 Reverse the remnants nations once revered:
 So may our country's name be undisgraced,
 So may'st thou prosper where thy youth was rear'd,
 By every honest joy of love and life endear'd!

XCIV.

'For thee, who thus in too protracted song
 Hast soothed thine idlesse with inglorious lays,
 Soon shall thy voice be lost amid the throng
 Of louder minstrels in these later days:
 To such resign the strife for fading bays—
 Ill may such contest now the spirit move
 Which heeds nor keen reproach nor partial praise,
 Since cold each kinder heart that might approve,
 And none are left to please when none are left to love.

XCV.

Thou too art gone, thou loved and lovely one!
 Whom youth and youth's affections bound to me;
 Who did for me what none beside have done,
 Nor shrank from one albeit unworthy thee.

What is my being? thou hast ceased to be!
 Nor staid to welcome here thy wanderer
 home,
 Who mourns o'er hours which we no more
 shall see—
 Would they had never been, or were to
 come!
 Would he had ne'er return'd to find fresh
 cause to roam!

XCVI.

Oh! ever loving, lovely, and beloved!
 How selfish Sorrow ponders on the past,
 And clings to thoughts now better far
 removed!
 But Time shall tear thy shadow from me
 last.
 All thou couldst have of mine, stern Death!
 thou hast;
 The parent, friend, and now the more than
 friend;
 Ne'er yet for one thine arrows flew so
 fast,
 And grief with grief continuing still to
 blend,
 Hath snatch'd the little joy that life had yet
 to lend.

XCVII.

Then must I plunge again into the crowd,
 And follow all that Peace disdains to seek?
 Where Revel calls, and Laughter, vainly
 loud,
 False to the heart, distorts the hollow
 cheek,
 To leave the flagging spirit doubly weak;
 Still o'er the features, which perforce they
 cheer,
 To feign the pleasure or conceal the pique?
 Smiles form the channel of a future tear,
 Or raise the writhing lip with ill-dissembled
 sneer.

XCVIII.

What is the worst of woes that wait on
 age?
 What stamps the wrinkle deeper on the
 brow?
 To view each loved one blotted from life's
 page,
 And be alone on earth, as I am now.
 Before the Chastener humbly let me bow,
 O'er hearts divided and o'er hopes de-
 stroy'd:
 Roll on, vain days! full reckless may ye
 flow,
 Since Time hath reft whate'er my soul
 enjoy'd,
 And with the ills of Eld mine earlier years
 alloy'd.

Canto the Third.

"Afin que cette application vous forçât de penser
 à autre chose; il n'y a en vérité de remède que
 celui-là et le temps."
Lettre du Roi de Prusse à D'Alembert, Sept. 7, 1776.

I.

Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair
 child!
 ADA! sole daughter of my house and heart?
 When last I saw thy young blue eyes they
 smiled,
 And then we parted,—not as now we part,
 But with a hope.—
 Awaking with a start,
 The waters heave around me; and on
 high
 The winds lift up their voices: I depart,
 Whither I know not; but the hour's
 gone by,
 When Albion's lessening shores could grieve
 or glad mine eye.

II.

Once more upon the waters! yet once
 more!
 And the waves bound beneath me as a
 steed
 That knows his rider. Welcome to their
 roar!
 Swift be their guidance, wheresoe'er it
 lead!
 Though the strain'd mast should quiver
 as a reed,
 And the rent canvas fluttering strew the
 gale,
 Still must I on; for I am as a weed,
 Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam
 to sail
 Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's
 breath prevail.

III.

In my youth's summer I did sing of One,
 The wandering outlaw of his own dark
 mind;
 Again I seize the theme, then but begun,
 And bear it with me, as the rushing wind
 Bears the cloud onwards: in that Tale
 I find
 The furrows of long thought, and dried-up
 tears,
 Which, ebbing, leave a sterile track behind,
 O'er which all heavily the journeying years
 Plod the last sands of life,—where not a
 flower appears.

IV.

Since my young days of passion—joy, or
 pain,
 Perchance my heart and harp have lost
 a string,
 And both may jar: it may be, that in vain
 I would essay as I have sung to sing.
 Yet, though a dreary strain, to this I cling;
 So that it wean me from the weary dream
 Of selfish grief or gladness—so it fling
 Forgetfulness around me—it shall seem
 To me, though to none else, a not ungrateful
 theme.

V.

He, who grown aged in this world of woe,
 In deeds, not years, piercing the depths
 of life,
 So that no wonder waits him; nor below
 Can love or sorrow, fame, ambition, strife,
 Cut to his heart again with the keen knife
 Of silent, sharp endurance: he can tell
 Why thought seeks refuge in lone caves,
 yet rife
 With airy images, and shapes which dwell
 Still unimpair'd, though old, in the soul's
 haunted cell.

VI.

'T is to create, and in creating live
 A being more intense that we endow
 With form our fancy, gaining as we give
 The life we image, even as I do now.
 What am I? Nothing: but not so art thou,
 Soul of my thought! with whom I traverse
 earth,
 Invisible but gazing, as I glow
 Mix'd with thy spirit, blended with thy
 birth,
 And feeling still with thee in my crush'd
 feelings' dearth.

VII.

Yet must I think less wildly:—I have
 thought
 Too long and darkly, till my brain became,
 In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought,
 A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame:
 And thus, untaught in youth my heart
 to tame,
 My springs of life were poison'd. 'T is
 too late!
 Yet am I changed; though still enough
 the same
 In strength to hear what time cannot
 abate,
 And feed on bitter fruits without accusing
 Fate.

VIII.

Something too much of this:—but now
 't is past,
 And the spell closes with its silent seal.
 Long absent HAROLD re-appears at last;
 He of the breast which fain no more would
 feel,
 Wrung with the wounds which kill not,
 but ne'er heal;
 Yet Time, who changes all, had alter'd
 him
 In soul and aspect as in age: years steal
 Fire from the mind as vigour from the
 limb;
 And life's enchanted cup but sparkles near
 the brim.

IX.

His had been quaff'd too quickly, and he
 found
 The dregs were wormwood; but he fill'd
 again,
 And from a purer fount, on holier ground,
 And deem'd its spring perpetual; but in
 vain!
 Still round him clung invisibly a chain
 Which gall'd for ever, fettering though
 unseen,
 And heavy though it clank'd not; worn
 with pain,
 Which pined although it spoke not, and
 grew keen,
 Entering with every step he took through
 many a scene.

X.

Secure in guarded coldness, he had mix'd
 Again in fancied safety with his kind,
 And deem'd his spirit now so firmly fix'd
 And sheath'd with an invulnerable mind,
 That, if no joy, no sorrow lurk'd behind;
 And he, as one, might 'midst the many
 stand
 Unheeded, searching through the crowd to
 find
 Fit speculation; such as in strange land
 He found in wonder-works of God and
 Nature's hand.

XI.

But who can view the ripen'd rose, nor
 seek
 To wear it? who can curiously behold
 The smoothness and the sheen of beauty's
 cheek,
 Nor feel the heart can never all grow
 old?

Who can contemplate Fame through clouds
unfold

The star which rises o'er her steep, nor
climb?

Harold, once more within the vortex, roll'd
On with the giddy circle, chasing Time,
Yet with a nobler aim than in his youth's
fond prime.

XII.

But soon he knew himself the most unfit
Of men to herd with Man; with whom he
held

Little in common; untaught to submit
His thoughts to others, though his soul
was quell'd

In youth by his own thoughts; still un-
compell'd,

He would not yield dominion of his mind
To spirits against whom his own rebell'd;
Proud though in desolation; which could
find

A life within itself, to breathe without man-
kind.

XIII.

Where rose the mountains, there to him
were friends;

Where roll'd the ocean, thereon was his
home;

Where a blue sky, and glowing clime,
extends,

He had the passion and the power to
roam;

The desert, forest, cavern, breaker's foam,
Were unto him companionship; they spake
A mutual language, clearer than the tome
Of his land's tongue, which he would oft
forsake

For Nature's pages glass'd by sunbeams on
the lake.

XIV.

Like the Chaldean, he could watch the
stars,

Till he had peopled them with beings
bright

As their own beams; and earth, and earth-
born jars,

And human frailties, were forgotten quite:
Could he have kept his spirit to that flight

He had been happy; but this clay will
sink

Its spark immortal, envying it the light
To which it mounts, as if to break the
link

That keeps us from yon heaven which woos
us to its brink.

XV.

But in Man's dwellings he became a thing
Restless and worn, and stern and wearisome,

Droop'd as a wild-born falcon with clipped
wing,

To whom the boundless air alone were
home:

Then came his fit again, which to o'er-
come,

As eagerly the barr'd-up bird will beat
His breast and beak against his wiry dome
Till the blood tinge his plumage, so the
heat

Of his impeded soul would through his bosom
eat.

XVI.

Self-exiled Harold wanders forth again,
With nought of hope left, but with less
of gloom;

The very knowledge that he lived in vain,
That all was o'er on this side the tomb,
Had made Despair a smilingness assume,
Which, though 'twere wild,—as on the
plunder'd wreck

When mariners would madly meet their
doom

With draughts intemperate on the sinking
deck,—

Did yet inspire a cheer, which he forbore to
check.

XVII.

Stop!—for thy tread is on an Empire's
dust!

An Earthquake's spoil is sepulchred below!
Is the spot mark'd with no colossal bust?
Nor column trophied for triumphal show?
None; but the moral's truth tells simpler so,
As the ground was before, thus let it be;—
How that red rain hath made the harvest
grow!

And is this all the world has gain'd by thee,
Thou first and last of fields! king-making
Victory?

XVIII.

And Harold stands upon this place of skulls,
The grave of France, the deadly Waterloo!
How in an hour the power which gave
annals

Its gifts, transferring fame as fleeting too!
In "pride of place" here last the eagle flew,
Then tore with bloody talon the rent plain,
Pierced by the shaft of banded nations
through;

Ambition's life and labours all were vain;
He wears the shatter'd links of the world's
broken chain.

XIX.

Fit retribution! Gaul may champ the bit
And foam in fetters;—but is Earth more
free?

Did nations combat to make *One* submit;
Or league to teach all kings true sove-
reignty?

What! shall reviving Thralldom again be
The patch'd-up idol of enlighten'd days?
Shall we, who struck the Lion down, shall we
Pay the Wolf homage? proffering lowly gaze
And servile knees to thrones? No; *prove*
before ye praise!

XX.

If not, o'er one fallen despot boast no
more!

In vain fair cheeks were furrow'd with hot
tears

For Europe's flowers long rooted up before
The trampler of her vineyards; in vain
years

Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears,
Have all been borne, and broken by the
accord

Of roused-up millions; all that most endears
Glory, is when the myrtle wreathes a
sword

Such as Harmodius drew on Athens' tyrant
lord.

XXI.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gather'd then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and
brave men;

A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake
again,

And all went merry as a marriage bell;
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like
a rising knell!

XXII.

Did ye not hear it?—No; 't was but the
wind,

Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Plea-
sure meet

To chase the glowing Hours with flying
feet—

But hark!—that heavy sound breaks in
once more,

As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!

Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening
roar!

XXIII.

Within a window'd niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain; he did
hear

That sound the first amidst the festival,
And caught its tone with Death's prophetic
ear;

And when they smiled because he deem'd
it near,

His heart more truly knew that peal too
well

Which stretch'd his father on a bloody
bier,

And roused the vengeance blood alone could
quell;

He rush'd into the field, and, foremost fight-
ing, fell.

XXIV.

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and
fro,

And gathering tears, and tremblings of
distress,

And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blush'd at the praise of their own loveli-
ness;

And there were sudden partings, such as
press

The life from out young hearts, and choking
sighs

Which ne'er might be repeated; who could
guess

If ever more should meet those mutual eyes,
Since upon night so sweet such awful morn
could rise!

XXV.

And there was mounting in hot haste: the
steed,

The mustering squadron, and the clattering
car,

Went pouring forward with impetuous
speed,

And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;

And near, the heat of the alarming drum

Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;

While throng'd the citizens with terror

dumb,

Or whispering, with white lips—"The foe!
they come! they come!"

XXVI.

And wild and high the "Cameron's gather-
ing" rose!

The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon
foes:—

How in the noon of night that pibroch
thrills,

Savage and shrill! But with the breath
 which fills
 Their mountain-pipe, so fill the moun-
 taineers
 With the fierce native daring which instils
 The stirring memory of a thousand years,
 And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each
 clansman's ears!

XXVII.

And Ardennes waves above them her green
 leaves,
 Dewy with nature's tear-drops as they
 pass,
 Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
 Over the unreturning brave,—alas!
 Ere evening to be trodden like the grass
 Which now beneath them, but above shall
 grow
 In its next verdure, when this fiery mass
 Of living valour, rolling on the foe
 And burning with high hope shall moulder
 cold and low.

XXVIII.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
 Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay,
 The midnight brought the signal-sound of
 strife,
 The morn the marshalling in arms,—the
 day
 Battle's magnificently stern array!
 The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which
 when rent
 The earth is cover'd thick with other clay,
 Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd
 and pent,
 Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red
 burial bleat!

XXIX.

Their praise is hymn'd by loftier harps
 than mine:
 Yet one I would select from that proud
 throng,
 Partly because they blend me with his
 line,
 And partly that I did his sire some wrong,
 And partly that bright names will hallow
 song;
 And his was of the bravest, and when
 shower'd
 The death-bolts deadliest the thinu'd files
 along,
 Even where the thickest of war's tempest
 lower'd,
 They reach'd no nobler breast than thine,
 young gallant Howard!

XXX.

There have been tears and breaking hearts
 for thee,
 And mine were nothing had I such to give;
 But when I stood beneath the fresh green
 tree,
 Which living waves where thou didst cease
 to live,
 And saw around me the wide field revive
 With fruits and fertile promise, and the
 Spring
 Came forth her work of gladness to contrive,
 With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
 I turn'd from all she brought to those she
 could not bring.

XXXI.

I turn'd to thee, to thousands, of whom each
 And one as all a ghastly gap did make
 In his own kind and kindred, whom to teach
 Forgetfulness were mercy for their sake;
 The Archangel's trump, not Glory's, must
 awake
 Those whom they thirst for; though the
 sound of Fame
 May for a moment soothe, it cannot slake
 The fever of vain longing, and the name
 So honour'd but assumes a stronger, bitterer
 claim.

XXXII.

They mourn, but smile at length; and,
 smiling,
 The tree will wither long before it fall;
 The hull drives on, though mast and sail
 be torn;
 The roof-tree sinks, but moulders on the
 hall
 In massy hoariness; the ruin'd wall
 Stands when its wind-worn battlements are
 gone;
 The bars survive the captive they enthal;
 The day drags through, though storms
 keep out the sun;
 And thus the heart will break, yet brokenly
 live on:

XXXIII.

Even as a broken mirror, which the glass
 In every fragment multiplies; and makes
 A thousand images of one that was,
 The same, and still the more, the more it
 breaks;
 And thus the heart will do which not
 forsakes,
 Living in shatter'd guise; and still, and cold,
 And bloodless, with its sleepless sorrow
 aches,
 Yet withers on till all without is old,
 Showing no visible sign, for such things
 are untold.

XXXIV.

There is a very life in our despair,
 Vitality of poison,—a quick root
 Which feeds these deadly branches; for it
 were
 As nothing did we die; but Life will suit
 Itself to Sorrow's most detested fruit,
 Like to the apples on the Dead Sea's shore,
 All ashes to the taste: Did man compute
 Existence by enjoyment, and count o'er
 Such hours 'gainst years of life,—say, would
 he name threescore?

XXXV.

The Psalmist number'd out the years of man:
 They are enough; and if thy tale be true,
 Thou, who didst grudge him even that
 fleeting span,
 More than enough, thou fatal Waterloo!
 Millions of tongues record thee, and anew
 Their children's lips shall echo them, and
 say—
 "Here, where the sword united nations
 drew,
 Our countrymen were warring on that day!"
 And this is much, and all which will not
 pass away.

XXXVI.

There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men,
 Whose spirit, antithetically mixt,
 One moment of the mightiest, and again
 On little objects with like firmness fixt;
 Extreme in all things! hadst thou been
 betwixt,
 Thy throne had still been thine, or never
 been;
 For daring made thy rise as fall: thou
 seek'st
 Even now to re-assume the imperial mien,
 And shake again the world, the Thunderer
 of the scene!

XXXVII.

Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
 She trembles at thee still, and thy wild
 name
 Was ne'er more bruited in men's minds
 than now
 That thou art nothing, save the jest of
 Fame,
 Who wou'd thee once, thy vassal, and
 became
 The flatterer of thy fierceness, till thou wert
 A god unto thyself; nor less the same
 To the astounded kingdoms all inert,
 Who deem'd thee for a time whate'er thou
 didst assert.

XXXVIII.

Oh, more or less than man—in high or
 low,
 Battling with nations, flying from the field;
 Now making monarchs' necks thy footstool,
 now
 More than thy meanest soldier taught to
 yield;
 An empire thou couldst crush, command,
 rebuild,
 But govern not thy pettiest passion, nor,
 However deeply in men's spirits skill'd,
 Look through thine own, nor curb the lust
 of war,
 Nor learn that tempted Fate will leave the
 loftiest star.

XXXIX.

Yet well thy soul hath brook'd the turning
 tide
 With that untaught innate philosophy,
 Which, be it wisdom, coldness, or deep
 pride,
 Is gall and wormwood to an enemy.
 When the whole host of hatred stood
 bard by,
 To watch and mock thee shrinking, thou
 hast smiled
 With a sedate and all-enduring eye;—
 When Fortune fled her spoil'd and favourite
 child,
 He stood unbow'd beneath the ills upon him
 piled.

XL.

Sager than in thy fortunes; for in them
 Ambition steel'd thee on too far to show
 That just habitual scorn, which could
 contemn
 Men and their thoughts; 't was wise to feel,
 not so
 To wear it ever on thy lip and brow,
 And spurn the instruments thou wert to
 use
 Till they were turn'd unto thine overthrow:
 'T is but a worthless world to win or lose;
 So hath it proved to thee, and all such lot
 who choose.

XLI.

If, like a tower upon a headland rock,
 Thou hadst been made to stand or fall
 alone,
 Such scorn of man had help'd to brave the
 shock;
 But men's thoughts were the steps which
 paved thy throne,

Their admiration thy best weapon shone ;
 The part of Philip's sen was thine, not then
 (Unless aside thy purple had been thrown)
 Like stern Diogenes to mock at men ;
 For sceptred cynics earth were far too wide
 a den.

XLII.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell,
 And *there* hath been thy bane ; there is a
 fire
 And motion of the soul which will not
 dwell
 In its own narrow being, but aspire
 Beyond the fitting medium of desire ;
 And, but once kindled, quenchless ever-
 more,
 Preys upon high adventure, nor can tire
 Of aught but rest ; a fever at the core,
 Fatal to him who bears, to all who ever bore.

XLIII.

This makes the madmen who have made
 men mad
 By their contagion ; Conquerors and Kings,
 Founders of sects and systems, to whom
 add
 Sophists, Bards, Statesmen, all unquiet
 things.
 Which stir too strongly the soul's secret
 springs,
 And are themselves the fools to those they
 fool ;
 Envied, yet how unenviable ! what stings
 Are theirs ! One breast laid open were a
 school
 Which would unteach mankind the lust to
 shine or rule :

XLIV.

Their breath is agitation, and their life
 A storm whereon they ride, to sink at last,
 And yet so nursed and bigoted to strife,
 That should their days, surviving perils
 past,
 Melt to calm twilight, they feel overcast
 With sorrow and supineness, and so die ;
 Even as a flame unfed, which runs to waste
 With its own flickering, or a sword laid by,
 Which eats into itself, and rusts ingloriously.

XLV.

He who ascends to mountain-tops, shall
 find
 The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds
 and snow ;
 He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
 Must look down on the hate of those below.

Though high *above* the sun of glory glow,
 And far *beneath* the earth and ocean spread,
 Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
 Contending tempests on his naked head,
 And thus reward the toils which to those
 summits led.

XLVI.

Away with these ! true Wisdom's world
 will be
 Within its own creation, or in thine,
 Maternal Nature ! for who teems like thee,
 Thus on the banks of thy majestic Rhine ?
 There Harold gazes on a work divine,
 A blending of all beauties ; streams and dells,
 Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, moun-
 tain, vine,
 And chieffess castles breathing stern fare-
 wells
 From gray but leafy walls, where Ruin
 greenly dwells.

XLVII.

And there they stand, as stands a lofty
 mind,
 Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
 All tenantless, save to the crannying wind,
 Or holding dark communion with the crowd.
 There was a day when they were young
 and proud ;
 Banners on high, and battles pass'd below ;
 But they who fought are in a bloody shroud,
 And those which waved are shredless dust
 ere now,
 And the bleak battlements shall bear no
 future blow.

XLVIII.

Beneath those battlements, within those
 walls,
 Power dwelt amidst her passions ; in proud
 state
 Each robber chief upheld his armed halls,
 Doing his evil will, nor less elate
 Than mightier heroes of a longer date.
 What want these outlaws conquerors should
 have
 But history's purchased page to call them
 great ?
 A wider space, an ornamented grave ?
 Their hopes were not less warm, their souls
 were full as brave.

XLIX.

In their baronial feuds and single fields,
 What deeds of prowess unrecorded died !
 And Love, which lent a blazon to their
 shields,
 With emblems well devised by amorous
 pride,

Through all the mail of iron hearts would glide;
 But still their flame was fierceness, and drew on
 Keen contest and destruction near allied,
 And many a tower for some fair mischief won,
 Saw the discolour'd Rhine beneath its ruin run.

L.

But Thou, exulting and abounding river!
 Making thy waves a blessing as they flow
 Through banks whose beauty would endure for ever
 Could man but leave thy bright creation so,
 Nor its fair promise from the surface mow
 With the sharp scythe of conflict,—then to see
 Thy valley of sweet waters, were to know
 Earth paved like Heaven; and to seem such to me,
 Even now what wants thy stream?—that it should Lethe be.

LI.

A thousand battles have assail'd thy banks,
 But these and half their fame have pass'd away,
 And Slaughter heap'd on high his weltering ranks;
 Their very graves are gone, and what are they?
 Thy tide wash'd down the blood of yesterday,
 And all was stainless, and on thy clear stream
 Glass'd, with its dancing light, the sunny ray;
 But o'er the blacken'd memory's blighting dream
 Thy waves would vainly roll, all sweeping as they seem.

LII.

Thus Harold inly said, and pass'd along,
 Yet not insensible to all which here
 Awoke the jocund birds to early song
 In glens which might have made even exile dear:
 Though on his brow were graven lines austere,
 And tranquil sternness, which had ta'en the place
 Of feelings fierier far but less severe,
 Joy was not always absent from his face,
 But o'er it in such scenes would steal with transient trace.

LIII.

Nor was all love shut from him, though his days
 Of passion had consumed themselves to dust.
 It is in vain that we would coldly gaze
 On such a smile upon us; the heart must
 Leap kindly back to kindness, though disgust
 Hath wean'd it from all worldlings: thus he felt,
 For there was soft remembrance, and sweet trust
 In one fond breast, to which his own would melt,
 And in its tenderer hour on that his bosom dwelt.

LIV.

And he had learn'd to love,—I know not why,
 For this in such as him seems strange of mood,—
 The helpless looks of blooming infancy,
 Even in its earliest nurture; what subdued,
 To change like this, a mind so far imbued
 With scorn of man, it little boots to know;
 But thus it was; and though in solitude
 Small power the nipp'd affections have to grow,
 In him this glow'd when all beside had ceased to glow.

LV.

And there was one soft breast, as hath been said,
 Which unto his was bound by stronger ties
 Than the church links withal; and, though unwe'd,
 That love was pure, and, far above disguise,
 Had stood the test of mortal enmities
 Still undivided, and cemented more
 By peril, dreaded most in female eyes;
 But this was firm, and from a foreign shore
 Well to that heart might his these absent greetings pour!

1.

The castled crag of Drachenfels
 Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
 Whose breast of waters broadly swells
 Between the banks which bear the vine,
 And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
 And fields which promise corn and wine,
 And scatter'd cities crowning these,
 Whose far white walls along them shine,
 Have strew'd a scene, which I should see
 With double joy wert thou with me.

2.

And peasant girls, with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers,
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;
Above, the frequent feudal towers
Through green leaves lift their walls of
gray;

And many a rock which steeply lowers,
And noble arch in proud decay,
Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers;
But one thing want these banks of
Rhine,—

Thy gentle hand to clasp in mine!

3.

I send the lilies given to me;
Though long before thy hand they touch,
I know that they mnst wither'd be,
But yet reject them not as such;
For I have cherish'd them as dear,
Because they yet may meet thine eye,
And guide thy soul to mine even here,
When thou behold'st them drooping nigh,
And know'st them gather'd by the Rhine,
And offer'd from my heart to thine!

4.

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round:
The haughtiest breast its wish might
bound
Through life to dwell delighted here;
Nor could on earth a spot be found
To nature and to me so dear,
Could thy dear eyes in following mine
Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine!

LVI.

By Coblentz, on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant
mound;
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid,
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb
Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough
soldier's lid,
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,
Falling for France, whose rights he battled
to resume.

LVII.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young
career,—
His mourners were two hosts, his friends
and foes;
And fitly may the stranger lingering here
Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose;

For he was Freedom's champion, one of
those,
The few in number, who had not o'erstept
The charter to chastise which shs bestows
On such as wield her weapons; he had
kept
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er
him wept.

LVIII.

Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd
wall
Black with the miner's blast, upon her
height
Yet shows of what she was, when shell
and ball
Rebounding idly on her strength did light:
A tower of victory! from whence the flight
Of baffled foes was watch'd along the plain:
But Peace destroy'd what War could never
blight,
And laid those proud roofs bare to Sum-
mer's rain—
On which the iron shower for years had
pour'd in vain.

LIX.

Adieu to thee, fair Rhine! How long de-
lighted
The stranger fain would linger on his way!
Thine is a scene alike where souls united
Or lonely Contemplation thus might stray;
And could the ceaseless vultures cease to
prey
On self-condemning hosoms, it were here,
Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,
Is to the mellow Earth as Autumn to the year.

LX.

Adieu to thee again! a vain adieu!
There can be no farewell to scene like
thine;
The mind is colour'd by thy every hue;
And if reluctantly the eyes resign
Their cherish'd gaze upon thee, lovely
Rhine!
'Tis with the thankful heart of parting
praise;
More mighty spots may rise, more glaring
shine,
But none unite in one attaching maze
The brilliant, fair, and soft,—the glories of
old days.

LXI.

The negligently grand, the fruitful bloom
Of coming ripeness, the white city's sheen,
The rolling stream, the precipice's gloom,
The forest's growth, and Gothic walls
between,

The wild rocks shaped as they had turrets
 been,
 In mockery of man's art; and these withal
 A race of faces happy as the scene,
 Whose fertile bounties here extend to all,
 Still springing o'er thy banks, though Em-
 pires near them fall.

LXII.

But these recede. Above me are the Alps,
 The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls
 Have pinnaced in clouds their snowy
 scalps,
 And throned Eternity in icy halls
 Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
 The avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!
 All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
 Gather around these summits, as to show
 How Earth may pierce to Heaven, yet leave
 vain man below.

LXIII.

But ere these matchless heights I dare to
 scan,
 There is a spot should not be pass'd in
 vain,—
 Morat! the proud, the patriot field! where
 man
 May gaze on ghastly trophies of the slain,
 Nor blush for those who conquer'd on that
 plain;
 Here Burgundy bequeath'd his tombless
 host,
 A bony heap, through ages to remain,
 Themselves their monument;—the Stygian
 coast
 Unsepulchred they roam'd, and shriek'd
 each wandering ghost.

LXIV.

While Waterloo with Cannæ's carnage
 vies,
 Morat and Marathon twin names shall
 stand;
 They were true Glory's stainless victories,
 Won by the unambitious heart and hand
 Of a proud, brotherly, and civic hand,
 All unbought champions in no princely
 cause
 Of vice-entail'd Corruption; they no land
 Doom'd to bewail the blasphemy of laws
 Making kings' rights divine, by some Draconic
 clause.

LXV.

By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
 A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days;
 'Tis the last remnant of the wreck of years,
 And looks as with the wild-bewilder'd
 gaze

Of one to stone converted by amaze,
 Yet still with consciousness; and there it
 stauds
 Making a marvel that it not decays,
 When the coeval pride of human hands,
 Levell'd Adventicum, hath strew'd her sub-
 ject lands.

LXVI.

And there—oh! sweet and sacred be the
 name!—
 Julia—the daughter, the devoted—gave
 Her youth to Heaven; her heart, beneath
 a claim
 Nearest to Heaven's, broke o'er a father's
 grave.
 Justice is sworn 'gainst tears, and hers
 would crave
 The life she lived in; but the judge was
 just,
 And then she died on him she could not save.
 Their tomb was simple, and without a bust,
 And held within their urn one mind, one
 heart, one dust.

LXVII.

But these are deeds which should not pass
 away,
 And names that must not wither, though
 the earth
 Forgets her empires with a just decay,
 The enslavers and the enslaved, their
 death and birth;
 The high, the mountain-majesty of worth
 Should be, and shall, survivor of its woe,
 And from its immortality look forth
 In the sun's face, like yonder Alpine snow,
 Imperishably pure beyond all things below.

LXVIII.

Lake Lemman woos me with its crystal face,
 The mirror where the stars and mountains
 view
 The stillness of their aspect in each trace
 Its clear depth yields of their far height
 and hue:
 There is too much of man here, to look
 through
 With a fit mind the might which I behold;
 But soon in me shall Loneliness renew
 Thoughts hid, but not less cherish'd than
 of old,
 Ere mingling with the herd had penn'd me in
 their fold.

LXIX.

To fly from, need not be to hate, mankind:
 All are not fit with them to stir and toil,
 Nor is it discontent to keep the mind
 Deep in its fountain, lest it overboil

In the hot throng, where we become the
 spoil
 Of our infection, till too late and long
 We may deplore and struggle with the coil,
 In wretched interchange of wrong for
 wrong
 Midst a contentious world, striving where
 none are strong.

LXX.

There, in a moment we may plunge our
 years
 In fatal penitence, and in the blight
 Of our own soul turn all our blood to tears,
 And colour things to come with hues of
 Night;
 The race of life becomes a hopeless flight
 To those that walk in darkness: on the
 sea
 The boldest steer but where their ports
 invite;
 But there are wanderers o'er Eternity
 Whose bark drives on and on, and anchor'd
 ne'er shall be.

LXXI.

Is it not better, then, to be alone,
 And love Earth only for its earthly sake?
 By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone,
 Or the pure bosom of its nursing lake,
 Which feeds it as a mother who doth make
 A fair but froward infant her own care,
 Kissing its cries away as these awake;—
 Is it not better thus our lives to wear,
 Than join the crushing crowd, doom'd to
 inflict or bear?

LXXII.

I live not in myself, but I become
 Portion of that around me; and to me
 High mountains are a feeling, but the hum
 Of human cities torture: I can see
 Nothing to loathe in nature, save to be
 A link reluctant in a fleshy chain,
 Class'd among creatures, when the soul
 can flee,
 And with the sky, the peak, the heaving
 plain
 Of ocean, or the stars, mingle, and not in
 vain.

LXXIII.

And thus I am absorb'd, and this is life:
 I look upon the peopled desert past,
 As on a place of agony and strife,
 Where, for some sin, to sorrow I was
 cast,

To act and suffer, but remount at last
 With a fresh pinion; which I feel to
 spring,
 Though young, yet waxing vigorous as the
 blast
 Which it would cope with, on delighted
 wing,
 Spurning the clay-cold bonds which round
 our being cling.

LXXIV.

And when, at length, the mind shall be all
 free
 From what it hates in this degraded form,
 Reft of its carnal life, save what shall be
 Existent happier in the fly and worm,—
 When elements to elements conform,
 And dust is as it should be, shall I not
 Feel all I see, less dazzling, but more
 warm?
 The bodiless thought? the Spirit of each
 spot?
 Of which, even now, I share at times the
 immortal lot?

LXXV.

Are not the mountains, waves, and skies,
 a part
 Of me and of my soul, as I of them?
 Is not the love of these deep in my heart
 With a pure passion? should I not con-
 temn
 All objects, if compared with these? and
 stem
 A tide of suffering, rather than forego
 Such feelings for the hard and worldly
 phlegm
 Of those whose eyes are only turn'd below,
 Gazing upon the ground, with thoughts which
 dare not glow?

LXXVI.

But this is not my theme; and I return
 To that which is immediate, and require
 Those who find contemplation in the urn,
 To look on One, whose dust was once all
 fire,
 A native of the land where I respire
 The clear air for a while—a passing guest,
 Where he became a being,—whose desire
 Was to be glorious; 't was a foolish quest,
 The which to gain and keep, he sacrificed all
 rest.

LXXVII.

Here the self-torturing sophist, wild Rous-
 seau,
 The apostle of affliction, he who threw
 Enchantment over passion, and from woe
 Wrung overwhelming eloquence, first drew

The breath which made him wretched; yet
he knew

How to make madness beautiful, and cast
O'er erring deeds and thoughts a heavenly
hue

Of words, like sunbeams, dazzling as they
past

The eyes, which o'er them shed tears feel-
ingly and fast.

LXXVIII.

His love was passion's essence:—as a tree
On fire by lightning, with ethereal flame
Kindled he was, and blasted; for to be
Thus, and enamour'd, were in him the
same.

But his was not the love of living dame,
Nor of the dead who rise upon our dreams,
But of ideal beauty, which became

In him existence, and o'erflowing teems

Along his burning page, distemper'd though
it seems.

LXXIX.

This breathed itself to life in Julie, *this*
Invested her with all that's wild and
sweet;

This hallow'd, too, the memorable kiss
Which every morn his fever'd lip would
greet,

From hers, who but with friendship his
would meet;

But to that gentle touch through brain and
breast

Flash'd the thrill'd spirit's love-devouring
heat;

In that absorbing sigh perchance more
blest

Than vulgar minds may be with all they
seek possess.

LXXX.

His life was one long war with self-sought
foes,

Or friends by him self-banish'd; for his
mind

Had grown Suspicion's sanctuary, and
chose,

For its own cruel sacrifice, the kind,
'Gainst whom he rag'd with fury strange
and blind.

But he was phrensied,—wherefore, who
may know?

Since cause might be which skill could
never find;

But he was phrensied by disease or woe,
To that worst pitch of all, which wears a
reasoning show.

LXXXI.

For then he was inspired, and from him
came,

As from the Pythian's mystic cave of yore,
Those oracles which set the world in flame,
Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were no
more:

Did he not this for France? which lay
before

Bow'd to the inborn tyranny of years?

Broken and trembling to the yoke she
bore,

Till by the voice of him and his compeers
Roused up to too much wrath, which follows
o'ergrown fears?

LXXXII.

They made themselves a fearful monu-
ment!

The wreck of old opinions—things which
grew,

Breathed from the birth of time: the veil
they rent,

And what behind it lay, all earth shall
view.

But good with ill they also overthrew,
Leaving but ruins, wherewith to rebuild
Upon the same foundation, and renew

Dungeons and thrones, which the same
hour refill'd,

As heretofore, because ambition was self-
will'd.

LXXXIII.

But this will not endure, nor be endured!
Mankind have felt their strength, and made
it felt.

They might have used it better, but, allred
By their new vigour, sternly have they
dealt

On one another; pity ceased to melt
With her once natural charities. But they,
Who in oppression's darkness caved had
dwelt,

They were not eagles, nourish'd with the
day;

What marvel then, at times, if they mistook
their prey?

LXXXIV.

What deep wounds ever closed without a
scar?

The heart's bleed longest, and but heal to
wear

That which disfigures it; and they who
war

With their own hopes, and have been van-
quish'd, bear

Silence, but not submission : in his lair
Fix'd Passion holds his breath, until the
hour

Which shall atone for years ; none need
despair :

It came, it cometh, and will come,—the
power

To punish or forgive—in *one* we shall be
slower.

LXXXV.

Clear, placid Leman ! thy contrasted lake,
With the wild world I dwelt in, is a thing
Which warus me, with its stillness, to
forsake

Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing

To waft me from distraction ; once I loved
Torn ocean's roar, but thy soft murmuring

Sounds sweet as if a Sister's voice reprov'd,
That I with stern delights should e'er have
been so moved.

LXXXVI.

It is the hush of night, and all between
Thy margin and the mountains, dusk, yet
clear,

Mellow'd and mingling, yet distinctly seen,
Save darken'd Jura, whose capt heights
appear

Precipitously steep ; and drawing near,
There breathes a living fragrance from the
shore,

Of flowers yet fresh with childhood ; on
the ear

Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,
Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night
carol more ;

LXXXVII.

He is an evening reveller, who makes
His life an infancy, and sings his fill ;

At intervals, some bird from out the brakes
Starts into voice a moment, then is still.

There seems a floating whisper on the hill,
But that is fancy, for the starlight dews

All silently their tears of love instil,
Weeping themselves away, till they infuse

Deep into nature's breast the spirit of her
hues.

LXXXVIII.

Ye stars ! which are the poetry of heaven !
If in your bright leaves we would read the
fate

Of men and empires,—'tis to be forgiven,
That in our aspirations to be great,

Our destinies o'erleap their mortal state,
And claim a kindred with you ; for ye are
A beauty and a mystery, and create
In us such love and reverence from afar,
That fortune, fame, power, life, have named
themselves a star.

LXXXIX.

All heaven and earth are still—though not
in sleep,

But breathless, as we grow when feeling
most ;

And silent, as we stand in thoughts too
deep :—

All heaven and earth are still : From the
high host

Of stars, to the lull'd lake and mountain-
coast,

All is concenter'd in a life intense,
Where not a beam, nor air, nor leaf is lost,

But hath a part of being, and a sense
Of that which is of all Creator and defence.

XC.

Then stirs the feeling infinite, so felt

In solitude, where we are *least* alone ;

A truth, which through our being then doth
melt,

And purifies from self : it is a tone,

The soul and source of music, which makes
known

Eternal harmony, and sheds a charm

Like to the fabled Cytherea's zone,

Binding all things with beauty ;—'t would
disarm

The spectre Death, had he substantial power
to harm.

XCI.

Not vainly did the early Persian make

His altar the high places, and the peak

Of earth-o'ergazing mountains, and thus
take

A fit and unwall'd temple, there to seek

The Spirit, in whose honour shrines are
weak,

Uprear'd of human hands. Come, and
compare

Columns and idol-dwellings, Goth or Greek,
With Nature's realms of worship, earth

and air,

Nor fix on fond abodes to circumscribe thy
pray'r !

XCII.

The sky is changed !—and such a change !
Oh night,

And storm, and darkness, ye are wondrous
strong,

Yet lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a dark eye in woman ! Far along,

From peak to peak, the rattling crags
among
Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone
cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a
tongue,
And Jura answers, through her misty
shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her
aloud!

XCIII.

And this is in the night:—Most glorious
night!
Thou wert not sent for slumber! let me be
A sharer in thy fierce and far delight,—
A portion of the tempest and of thee!
How the lit lake shines, a phosphoric sea,
And the big rain comes dancing to the
earth!
And now again 'tis black,—and now, the
glee
Of the loud hills shakes with its mountain-
mirth,
As if they did rejoice o'er a young earth-
quake's birth.

XCIV.

Now, where the swift Rhone cleaves his
way between
Heights which appear as lovers who have
parted
In hate, whose mining depths so intervene,
That they can meet no more, though
broken-hearted;
Though in their souls, which thus each
other thwarted,
Love was the very root of the fond rage
Which brighted their life's bloom, and then
departed:
Itself expired, but leaving them an age
Of years all winters,—war within themselves
to wage.

XCV.

Now, where the quick Rhone thus hath
cleft his way,
The mightiest of the storms hath ta'en his
stand:
For here, not one, but many, make their
play,
And fling their thunder-bolts from hand to
hand,
Flashing and cast around; of all the band,
The brightest through these parted hills
hath fork'd
His lightnings,—as if he did understand,
That in such gaps as desolation work'd,
There the hot shaft should blast whatever
therein lurk'd.

XCVI.

Sky, mountains, river, winds, lake, light-
nings! ye!
With night, and clouds, and thunder, and
a soul
To make these felt and feeling, well may be
Things that have made me watchful; the
far roll
Of your departing voices, is the knoll
Of what in me is sleepless,—if I rest.
But where of ye, O tempests! is the
goal?
Are ye like those within the human breast?
Or do ye find, at length, like eagles, some
high nest?

XCVII.

Could I embody and unbosom now
That which is most within me,—could
I wreak
My thoughts upon expression, and thus
throw
Soul, heart, mind, passions, feelings, strong
or weak,
All that I would have sought, and all I
seek,
Bear, know, feel, and yet breathe—into *one*
word,
And that one word were Lightning, I would
speak;
But as it is, I live and die unheard,
With a most voiceless thought, sheathing it
as a sword.

XCVIII.

The morn is up again, the dewy morn,
With breath all incense, and with cheek all
bloom,
Laughing the clouds away with playful
scorn,
And living as if earth contain'd no tomb,—
And glowing into day: we may resume
The march of our existence: and thus I,
Still on thy shores, fair Lemna! may find
room
And food for meditation, nor pass by
Much, that may give us pause, if ponder'd
fittingly.

XCIX.

Clarens! sweet Clarens, birthplace of deep
Love!
Thine air is the young breath of passionate
thought;
Thy trees take root in Love; the snows
above
The very Glaciers have his colours caught,

And sun-set into rose-lues sees them
wrought
By rays which sleep there lovingly: the
rocks,
The permanent crags, tell here of Love,
who sought
In them a refuge from the worldly shocks,
Which stir and sting the soul with hope that
woos, then mocks.

C.

Clarens! by heavenly feet thy paths are
trod,—
Undying Love's, who here ascends a throne
To which the steps are mountains; where
the god
Is a pervading life and light,—so shown
Not on those summits solely, nor alone
In the still cave and forest; o'er the flower
His eye is sparkling, and his breath hath
blown,
His soft and summer breath, whose tender
power
Passes the strength of storms in their most
desolate hour.

CI.

All things are here of *him*; from the black
pines,
Which are his shade on high, and the loud
roar
Of torrents, where he listeneth, to the
vines
Which slope his green path downward to
the shore,
Where the bow'd waters meet him, and
adore,
Kissing his feet with murmurs; and the
wood,
The covert of old trees, with trunks all
hoar,
But light leaves, young as joy, stands
where it stood,
Offering to him, and his, a populous solitude.

CII.

A populous solitude of bees and birds,
And fairy-form'd and many-colour'd things,
Who worship him with notes more sweet
than words,
And innocently open their glad wings,
Fearless and full of life: the gush of springs,
And fall of lofty fountains, and the bend
Of stirring branches, and the bud which
brings
The swiftest thought of beauty, here extend,
Mingling, and made by Love, unto one mighty
end.

CIII.

He who hath loved not, here would learn
that lore,
And make his heart a spirit; he who knows
That tender mystery, will love the more;
For this is Love's recess, where vain men's
woes,
And the world's waste, have driven him far
from those,
For 'tis his nature to advance or die;
He stands not still, but or decays, or grows
Into a houndless blessing, which may vie
With the immortal lights, in its eternity!

CIV.

'Twas not for fiction chose Rousseau this
spot,
Peopling it with affections; but he found
It was the scene which Passion must allot
To the mind's purified beings; 'twas the
ground
Where early Love his Psyche's zone un-
hounded,
And hallow'd it with loveliness: 'tis lone,
And wonderful, and deep, and hath a sound,
And sense, and sight of sweetness; here
the Rhone
Hath spread himself a conch, the Alps have
rear'd a throne.

CV.

Lausanne! and Ferney! ye have been the
abodes
Of names which unto you bequeath'd a name;
Mortals, who sought and found, by danger-
ous roads,
A path to perpetuity of fame:
They werr gigantic minds, and their steep
aim
Was, Titan-like, on daring doubts to pile
Thoughts which should call down thunder,
and the flame
Of Heaven again assail'd, if Heaven the while
On man and man's research could deign do
more than smile.

CVI.

The one was fire and fickleness, a child
Most mutable in wishes, but in mind
A wit as various,—gay, grave, sage, or
wild,—
Historian, bard, philosopher, combined;
He multiplied himself among mankind,
The Proteus of their talents: But his own
Breathed most in ridicule,—which, as the
wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things
prone,—
Now to o'erthrow a fool, and now to shake
a throne.

CVII.

The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought,
 And hiving wisdom with each studious year,
 In meditation dwelt, with learning wrought,
 And shaped his weapon with an edge severe,
 Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer;
 The lord of irony,—that master-spell,
 Which stung his foes to wrath, which grew
 from fear,
 And doom'd him to the zealot's ready Hell,
 Which answers to all doubts so eloquently
 well.

CVIII.

Yet, peace he with their ashes,—for hy
 them,
 If merited, the penalty is paid;
 It is not ours to judge,—far less condemn;
 The hour must come when such things
 shall be made
 Known unto all, or hope and dread allay'd
 By slumber, on one pillow, in the dust,
 Which, thus much we are sure, must lie
 decay'd;
 And when it shall revive, as is our trust,
 'T will be to be forgiven, or suffer what is
 just.

CIX.

But let me quit man's works, again to read
 His Maker's, spread around me, and suspend
 This page, which from my reveries I feed,
 Until it seems prolonging without end.
 The clouds above me to the white Alps tend,
 And I must pierce them, and survey what-
 e'er
 May be permitted, as my steps I bend
 To their most great and growing region,
 where
 The earth to her embrace compels the powers
 of air.

CX.

Italia! too, Italia! looking on thee,
 Full flashes on the soul the light of ages,
 Since the fierce Carthagiuan almost won
 thee,
 To the last halo of the chiefs and sages
 Who glorify thy consecrated pages;
 Thou wert the throne and grave of empires;
 still,
 The fount at which the panting mind as-
 suages
 Her thirst of knowledge, quaffing there her
 fill,
 Flows from the eternal source of Rome's im-
 perial hill.

CXI.

Thus far have I proceeded in a theme
 Renew'd with no kind auspices:—to feel
 We are not what we have been, and to
 deem
 We are not what we should be, and to steel
 The heart against itself; and to conceal,
 With a proud caution, love, or hate, or
 aught,—
 Passion or feeling, purpose, grief or zeal,—
 Which is the tyrant spirit of our thought,
 Is a stern task of soul:—No matter,—it is
 taught.

CXII.

And for these words, thus woven into song,
 It may be that they are a harmless wile,—
 The colouring of the scenes which fleet
 along,
 Which I would seize, in passing, to beguile
 My breast, or that of others, for a while.
 Fame is the thirst of youth, but I am not
 So young as to regard men's frown or smile,
 As loss or guerdon of a glorious lot;
 I stood and stand alone,—remember'd or
 forgot.

CXIII.

I have not loved the world, nor the world
 me;
 I have not flatter'd its rank breath, nor
 bow'd
 To its idolatries a patient knee,
 Nor coin'd my cheek to smiles, nor cried
 aloud
 In worship of an echo; in the crowd
 They could not deem me one of such; I
 stood
 Among them, but not of them; in a shroud
 Of thoughts which were not their thoughts,
 and still could,
 Had I not filed my mind, which thus itself
 subdned.

CXIV.

I have not loved the world, nor the world
 me,—
 But let us part fair foes; I do believe,
 Though I have found them not, that there
 may be
 Words which are things, hopes which will
 not deceive,
 And virtues which are merciful, nor weave
 Snares for the failing; I would also deem
 O'er others' griefs that some sincerely
 grieve;
 That two, or one, are almost what they seem,
 That goodness is no name, and happiness no
 dream.

CXV.

My daughter! with thy name this song
begun;

My daughter! with thy name thus much
shall end;

I see thee not, I hear thee not, but none
Can be so wrapt in thee; thou art the
friend

To whom the shadows of far years extend:
Albeit my brow thou never shouldst behold,
My voice shall with thy future visions blend,
And reach into thy heart, when mine is cold,
A token and a tone, even from thy father's
mould.

CXVI.

To aid thy mind's development, to watch
Thy dawn of little joys, to sit and see
Almost thy very growth, to view thee catch
Knowledge of objects,—wonders yet to thee!
To hold thee lightly on a gentle knee,
And print on thy soft cheek a parent's
kiss,—

This, it should seem, was not reserved for
me;

Yet this was in my nature: as it is,
I know not what is there, yet something like
to this.

CXVII.

Yet, though dull Hate as duty should be
taught,

I know that thou wilt love me; though my
name

Should be shut from thee, as a spell still
fraught

With desolation, and a broken claim:
Though the grave closed between us,—
'twere the same,

I know that thou wilt love me; though to
drain

My blood from out thy being were an aim,
And an attainment,—all would be in vain,—
Still thou wouldst love me, still that more
than life retain.

CXVIII.

The child of love, though born in bitterness,
And nurtured in convulsion. Of thy sire
These were the elements, and thine no less.
As yet such are around thee, but thy fire
Shall be more temper'd, and thy hope far
higher.

Sweet be thy cradled slumbers! O'er the
sea

And from the mountains where I now
respire,

Fain would I waft such blessing upon thee,
As, with a sigh, I deem thou might'st have
been to me.

Canto the Fourth.

—♦♦—
"Visto ho Toscana, Lombardia, Romagna,
Quel Monte che divide, e quel che scirra
Italia, c um mare e l' altro, che la bagna."
Ariosto, Satira III.

—♦♦—
TO

JOHN HOBHOUSE, ESQ., A.M., F.R.S.,

&c. &c. &c.

VENICE, January 2, 1818.

MY DEAR HOBHOUSE,

AFTER an interval of eight years between the composition of the first and last cantos of Childe Harold, the conclusion of the poem is about to be submitted to the public. In parting with so old a friend, it is not extraordinary that I should recur to one still older and better,—to one who has beheld the birth and death of the other, and to whom I am far more indebted for the social advantages of an enlightened friendship, than—though not ungrateful—I can, or could be, to Childe Harold, for any public favour reflected through the poem on the poet,—to one, whom I have known long and accompanied far, whom I have found wakeful over my sickness and kind in my adversity, glad in my prosperity and firm in my adversity, true in counsel and trusty in peril,—to a friend often tried and never found wanting;—to yourself.

In so doing, I recur from fiction to truth; and in dedicating to you in its complete, or at least concluded state, a poetical work which is the longest, the most thoughtful and comprehensive of my compositions, I wish to do honour to myself by the record of many years' lutimacy with a man of learning, of talent, of steadiness, and of honour. It is not for minds like ours to give or to receive flattery; yet the praises of sincerity have ever been permitted to the voice of friendship; and it is not for you, nor even for others, but to relieve a heart which has not elsewhere, or lately, been so much accustomed to the encounter of good-will as to withstand the shock firmly, that I thus attempt to commemorate your good qualities, or rather the advantages which I have derived from their exertion. Even the recurrence of the date of this letter, the anniversary of the most unfortunate day of my past existence*, but which cannot poison my future while I retain the resource of your friendship, and of my own faculties, will henceforth have a more agreeable recollection for both, inasmuch as it will remind us of this my attempt to thank you for an indefatigable regard, such as few men have experienced, and no one could experience without thinking better of his species and of himself.

* His marriage.

It has been our fortune to traverse together, at various periods, the countries of chivalry, history, and fable—Spain, Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy; and what Athens and Constantinople were to us a few years ago, Venice and Rome have been more recently. The poem also, or the pilgrim, or both, have accompanied me from first to last; and perhaps it may be a pardonable vanity which induces me to reflect with complacency on a composition which in some degree connects me with the spot where it was produced, and the objects it would fain describe; and however unworthy it may be deemed of those magical and memorable abodes, however short it may fall of our distant conceptions and immediate impressions, yet as a mark of respect for what is venerable, and of feeling for what is glorious, it has been to me a source of pleasure in the production, and I part with it with a kind of regret, which I hardly suspected that events could have left me for imaginary objects.

With regard to the conduct of the last canto, there will be found less of the pilgrim than in any of the preceding, and that little slightly, if at all, separated from the author speaking in his own person. The fact is, that I had become weary of drawing a line which every one seemed determined not to perceive: like the Chinese in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," whom nobody would believe to be a Chinese, it was in vain that I asserted, and imagined that I had drawn, a distinction between the author and the pilgrim; and the very anxiety to preserve this difference, and disappointment at finding it unavailing, so far crushed my efforts in the composition, that I determined to abandon it altogether—and have done so. The opinions which have been, or may be, formed on that subject are now a matter of indifference; the work is to depend on itself, and not on the writer; and the author, who has no resources in his own mind beyond the reputation, transient or permanent, which is to arise from his literary efforts, deserves the fate of authors.

In the course of the following canto it was my intention, either in the text or in the notes, to have touched upon the present state of Italian literature, and perhaps of manners. But the text, within the limits I proposed, I soon found hardly sufficient for the labyrinth of external objects, and the consequent reflections; and for the whole of the notes, excepting a few of the shortest, I am indebted to yourself, and these were necessarily limited to the elucidation of the text.

It is also a delicate, and no very grateful task, to dissert upon the literature and manners of a nation so dissimilar; and requires an attention and impartiality which would induce us—though perhaps no inattentive observers, nor ignorant of the language or customs of the people amongst whom we have recently abode—to distrust, or at least defer our judgment, and more narrowly examine our information. The state of literary, as well as political party, appears to run, or to have run, so high, that for a stranger to steer impartially between them is next

to impossible. It may be enough, then, at least for my purpose, to quote from their own beautiful language—"Mi pare che io un paese tutto poetico, che vanta la lingua la più nobile ed insieme la più dolce tutte tutte le vie diverse si possono tentare, e che siccome la patria di Alfieri e di Monti non ha perduto l'antico valore, in tutte essa dovrebbe essere la prima." Italy has great names still—Canova, Monti, Ugo Foscolo, Piodemonte, Visconti, Morelli, Cicognara, Albrizzi, Mezzophanti, Mai, Mustoxidi, Aglietti, and Vacca, will secure to the present generation an honourable place in most of the departments of Art, Science, and Belles Lettres; and in some the very highest—Europe—the World—has but one Canova.

It has been somewhere said by Alfieri, that "La pianta noma nasce più robusta in Italia che in qualunque altra terra—e che gli stessi atroci delitti che vi si commettono ne sono una prova." Without subscribing to the latter part of his proposition, a dangerous doctrine, the truth of which may be disputed on better grounds, namely, that the Italians are in no respect more ferocious than their neighbours, that man must be wilfully blind, or ignorantly heedless, who is not struck with the extraordinary capacity of this people, or, if such a word be admissible, their *capabilities*, the facility of their acquisitions, the rapidity of their conceptions, the fire of their genius, their sense of beauty, and, amidst all the disadvantages of repeated revolutions, the desolation of battles, and the despair of ages, their still unquenched "longing after immortality,"—the immortality of independence. And when we ourselves, in riding round the walls of Rome, heard the simpleminded of the labourers' chorus, "Roma! Roma! Roma! Roma non è più come era prima," it was difficult not to contrast this melancholy dirge with the bacchanal roar of the songs of exultation still yelled from the London taverns, over the earnings of Mont St. Jean, and the betrayal of Genoa, of Italy, of France, and of the world, by men whose conduct you yourself have exposed in a work worthy of the better days of our history. For me,—

"Non movero mai corda
Ove la turba di sue ciance assorda."

What Italy has gained by the late transfer of nations, it were useless for Englishmen to inquire, till it becomes ascertained that England has acquired something more than a permanent army and a suspended Habeas Corpus; it is enough for them to look at home. For what they have done abroad, and especially in the South, "Verily they will have their reward," and at no very distant period.

Wishing you, my dear Hobbhouse, a safe and agreeable return to that country whose real welfare can be dearer to none than to yourself, I dedicate to you this poem in its completed state; and repeat once more how truly I am ever

Your obliged and affectionate friend,

BYRON.

I.

I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs ;
 A palace and a prison on each hand :
 I saw from out the wave her structures
 rise
 As from the stroke of the enchanter's
 wand :
 A thousand years their cloudy wings
 expand
 Around me, and a dying Glory smiles
 O'er the far times, when many a subject
 land
 Look'd to the winged Lion's marble piles,
 Where Venice sate in state, throned on her
 hundred isles !

II.

She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean,
 Rising with her tiara of proud towers
 At airy distance, with majestic motion,
 A ruler of the waters and their powers :
 And such she was ;—her daughters had
 their dowers
 From spoils of nations, and the exhaust-
 less East
 Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling
 showers.
 In purple was she robed, and of her feast
 Monarchs partook, and deem'd their dignity
 increased.

III.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
 And silent rows the songless gondolier ;
 Her palaces are crumbling to the shore,
 And music meets not always now the
 ear :
 Those days are gone—but Beauty still is
 here.
 States fall, arts fade—but Nature doth not
 die,
 Nor yet forget how Venice once was dear,
 The pleasant place of all festivity,
 The revel of the earth, the masque of Italy !

IV.

But unto us she hath a spell beyond
 Her name in story, and her long array
 Of mighty shadows, whose dim forms
 despond
 Above the dogeless city's vanish'd sway ;
 Ours is a trophy which will not decay
 With the Rialto ; Shylock and the Moor,
 And Pierre, cannot be swept or worn
 away—
 The keystones of the arch ! though all
 were o'er,
 For us repeopled were the solitary shore.

V.

The heings of the mind are not of clay ;
 Essentially immortal, they create
 And multiply in us a brighter ray
 And more beloved existence : that which
 Fate
 Prohibits to dull life, in this our state
 Of mortal bondage, by these spirits
 supplied,
 First exiles, then replaces what we hate ;
 Watering the heart whose early flowers
 have died,
 And with a fresher growth replenishing the
 void.

VI.

Such is the refuge of our youth and age,
 The first from Hope, the last from Vacancy ;
 And this worn feeling peoples many a
 page,
 And, may be, that which grows beneath
 mine eye :
 Yet there are things whose strong reality
 Outshines our fairy-land ; in shape and
 hues
 More beautiful than our fantastic sky,
 And the strange constellations which the
 Muse
 O'er her wild universe is skilful to diffuse :

VII.

I saw or dream'd of such,—but let them
 go,—
 They came like truth, and disappear'd like
 dreams ;
 And whatso'er they were—are now but so :
 I could replace them if I would ; still teems
 My mind with many a form which aptly
 seems
 Such as I sought for, and at moments
 found ;
 Let these too go—for waking Reason deems
 Such overweening phantasies unsound,
 And other voices speak, and other sights
 surround.

VIII.

I've taught me other tongues, and in
 strange eyes
 Have made me not a stranger ; to the mind
 Which is itself, no changes bring surprise ;
 Nor is it harsh to make, nor hard to find
 A country with—ay, or without mankind ;
 Yet was I born where men are proud
 to be,—
 Not without cause ; and should I leave
 behind
 The inviolate island of the sage and free,
 And seek me out a home by a remoter sea,

IX.

Perhaps I loved it well: and should I lay
My ashes in a soil which is not mine,
My spirit shall resume it—if we may
Unbodied choose a sanctuary. I twine
My hopes of being remember'd in my line
With my land's language: if too fond and
far
These aspirations in their scope incline,—
If my fame should be, as my fortunes are,
Of hasty growth and blight, and dull Oblivion
bar

X.

My name from out the temple where the
dead
Are honour'd by the nations—let it he—
And light the laurels on a loftier head!
And be the Spartan's epitaph on me—
"Sparta hath many a worthier son than
he."
Meantime I seek no sympathies, nor need;
The thorns which I have reap'd are of the
tree
I planted: they have torn me, and I bleed:
I should have known what fruit would spring
from such a seed.

XI.

The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord;
And, annual marriage now no more re-
new'd,
The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored,
Neglected garment of her widowhood!
St. Mark yet sees his lion where he stood
Stand, but in mockery of his wither'd
power,
Over the proud Place where an Emperor
sued,
And monarchs gazed and envied in the
hour
When Venice was a queen with an unequal'd
dower.

XII.

The Suabian sued, and now the Austrian
reigns—
An Emperor tramples where an Emperor
knelt;
Kingdoms are shrunk to provinces, and
chains
Clank over sceptred cities; nations melt
From power's high pinnacle, when they
have felt
The sunshine for a while, and downward go
Like lauwine loosen'd from the mountain's
belt;
Oh for one hour of blind old Dandolo!
Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquer-
ing foe.

XIII.

Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of
brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun;
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?
Are they not *bridled*?—Venice, lost and
won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom
done,
Sinks, like a seaweed, into whence she rose!
Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and
shun,
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign
foes,
From whom submission wrings an infamous
repose.

XIV.

In youth she was all glory,—a new Tyre;
Her very by-word sprung from victory,
The "Planter of the Lion," which through
fire
And blood she bore o'er subject earth and
sea;
Though making many slaves, herself still
free,
And Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomite;
Witness Troy's rival, Candia! Vouch it, ye
Immortal waves that saw Lepanto's fight!
For ye are names no time nor tyranny can
blight.

XV.

Statues of glass—all shiver'd—the long file
Of her dead Doges are declined to dust;
But where they dwelt, the vast and sump-
tuous pile
Bespeaks the pageant of their splendid
trnst;
Their sceptre broken, and their sword in
rust,
Have yielded to the stranger: empty halls,
Thin streets, and foreign aspects, such as
must
Too oft remind her who and what intrals,
Have flung a desolate cloud o'er Venice'
lovely walls.

XVI.

When Athens' armies fell at Syracuse,
And fetter'd thousands bore the yoke of war,
Redemption rose up in the Attic Muse,
Her voice their only ransom from afar:
See! as they chant the tragic hymn, the car
Of the o'ermaster'd victor stops, the reins
Fall from his hands, his idle scimitar
Starts from its belt—he reuds his captive's
chains,
And bids him thank the bard for freedom and
his strains.

XVII.

Thus, Venice, if no stronger claim were thine,
 Were all thy proud historic deeds forgot,
 Thy choral memory of the Bard divine,
 Thy love of Tasso, should have cut the knot
 Which ties thee to thy tyrants; and thy lot
 Is shameful to the nations,—most of all,
 Albion! to thee: the Ocean queen should not
 Abandon Ocean's children; in the fall
 Of Venice think of thine, despite thy watery wall.

XVIII.

I loved her from my boyhood; she to me
 Was as a fairy city of the heart,
 Rising like water-columns from the sea,
 Of joy the sojourn, and of wealth the mart;
 And Otway, Radcliffe, Schiller, Shakspeare's art,
 Had stamp'd her image in me, and even so,
 Although I found her thus, we did not part;
 Perchance even dearer in her day of woe,
 Than when she was a boast, a marvel, and a show.

• XIX.

I can repeople with the past—and of
 The present there is still for eye and thought,
 And meditation chasten'd down, enough;
 And more, it may be, than I hoped or sought;
 And of the happiest moments which were wrought
 Within the web of my existence, some
 From thee, fair Venice! have their colours caught:
 There are some feelings Time cannot benumb,
 Nor Torture shake, or mine would now be cold and dumb.

XX.

But from their nature will the tannen grow
 Loftiest on loftiest and least shelter'd rocks,
 Rooted in barrenness, where nought below
 Of soil supports them 'gainst the Alpine shocks
 Of eddying storms; yet springs the trunk,
 and mocks
 The howling tempest, till its height and frame
 Are worthy of the mountains from whose blocks
 Of bleak, gray granite into life it came,
 And grew a giant tree;—the mind may grow the same.

XXI.

Existence may be borne, and the deep root
 Of life and sufferance make its firm abode
 The bare and desolated bosoms: mute
 The camel labours with the heaviest load,
 And the wolf dies in silence,—not bestow'd
 In vain should such example be; if they,
 Things of ignoble or of savage mood,
 Endure and shrink not, we of nobler clay
 May temper it to bear,—it is but for a day.

XXII.

All suffering doth destroy, or is destroy'd,
 Even by the sufferer; and, in each event,
 Ends: Some, with hope replenish'd and rebuoy'd,
 Return to whence they came—with like intent,
 And weave their web again; some, bow'd and bent,
 Wax gray and ghastly, withering ere their time,
 And perish with the reed on which they leant;
 Some seek devotion, toil, war, good or crime,
 According as their souls were form'd to sink or climb.

XXIII.

But ever and anon of griefs subdued
 There comes a token like a scorpion's sting,
 Scarce seen, but with fresh bitterness imbued;
 And slight withal may be the things which bring
 Back on the heart the weight which it would fling
 Aside for ever: it may be a sound—
 A tone of music—summer's eve—or spring—
 A flower—the wind—the ocean—which shall wound,
 Striking the electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound;

XXIV.

And how and why we know not, nor can trace
 Home to its cloud this lightning of the mind,
 But feel the shock renew'd, nor can efface
 The blight and blackening which it leaves behind,
 Which out of things familiar, undesign'd,
 When least we deem of such, calls up to view
 The spectres whom no exorcism can bind,—
 The cold, the changed, perchance the dead—
 anew,
 The mourn'd, the loved, the lost—too many!
 yet how few!

XXV.

But my soul wanders ; I demand it back
To meditate amongst decay, and stand
A ruin amidst ruins ; there to track
Fall'n states and buried greatness, o'er a
land

Which *was* the mightiest in its old command,
And *is* the loveliest, and must ever be
The master-mould of Nature's heavenly
hand ;

Wherein were cast the heroic and the free,
The beautiful, the brave, the lords of earth
and sea,

XXVI.

The commonwealth of kings, the men of
Rome !

And even since, and now, fair Italy !
Thou art the garden of the world, the home
Of all Art yields, and Nature can decree ;
Even in thy desert, what is like to thee ?
Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility ;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm which cannot be
defaced.

XXVII.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night ;
Sunset divides the sky with her ; a sea
Of glory streams along the Alpine height
Of blue Friuli's mountains ; Heaven is free
From clouds, but of all colours seems to
be,—

Melted to one vast Iris of the West,—
Where the Day joins the past Eternity,
While, on the other hand, meek Dian's crest
Floats through the azure air—an island of the
blest !

XXVIII.

A single star is at her side, and reigns
With her o'er half the lovely heaven ; but still
Yon sunny sea heaves brightly, and remains
Roll'd o'er the peak of the far Rætian hill,
As Day and Night contending were, until
Nature reclaim'd her order :—gently flows
The deep-dyed Brenta, where their hues
instil

The odorous purple of a new-born rose,
Which streams upon her stream, and glass'd
within it glows,

XXIX.

Fill'd with the face of heaven, which, from
afar,
Comes down upon the waters ; all its hues,
From the rich sunset to the rising star,
Their magical variety diffuse :

And now they change ; a paler shadow
strews
Its mantle o'er the mountains ; parting day
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang in-
bues
With a new colour as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest,—till—'tis gone—and
all is gray.

XXX.

There is a tomb in Arqua ;—rear'd in air,
Pillar'd in their sarcophagus, repose
The bones of Laura's lover : here repair
Many familiar with his well-sung woes,
The pilgrims of his genius. He arose
To raise a language, and his land reclaim
From the dull yoke of her barbaric foes :
Watering the tree which bears his lady's
name
With his melodious tears, he gave himself to
fame.

XXXI.

They keep his dust in Arqua, where he died ;
The mountain-village where his latter days
Went down the vale of years ; and 't is their
pride—
An honest pride—and let it be their praise,
To offer to the passing stranger's gaze
His mansion and his sepulchre ; both plain
And venerably simple, such as raise
A feeling more accordant with his strain
Than if a pyramid form'd his monumental
fane.

XXXII.

And the soft quiet hamlet where he dwelt
Is one of that complexion which seems
made
For those who their mortality have felt,
And sought a refuge from their hopes de-
cay'd
In the deep umbrage of a green hill's shade,
Which shows a distant prospect far away
Of busy cities, now in vain display'd,
For they can lure no further ; and the ray
Of a bright sun can make sufficient holiday,

XXXIII.

Developing the mountains, leaves, and
flowers,
And shining in the brawling brook, where-
by,
Clear as its current, glide the santering
hours
With a calm languor, which, though to the
eye

Idlesse it seem, hath its morality.
 If from society we learn to live,
 'Tis solitude should teach us how to die ;
 It hath no flatterers ; vanity can give
 No hollow aid ; alone—man with his God must
 strive :

XXXIV.

Or, it may be, with demons, who inpair
 The strength of better thoughts, and seek
 their prey
 In melancholy bosoms, such as were
 Of moody texture from their earliest day,
 And loved to dwell in darkness and dismay,
 Deeming themselves predestined to a doom
 Which is not of the pangs that pass away ;
 Making the sun like blood, the earth a tomb,
 The tomb a hell, and hell itself a murkier
 gloom.

XXXV.

Ferrara ! in thy wide and grass-grown
 streets,
 Whose symmetry was not for solitude,
 There seems as 'twere a curse upon the
 seats
 Of former sovereigns, and the antique brood
 Of Este, which for many an age made good
 Its strength within thy walls, and was of
 yore
 Patron or tyrant, as the changing mood
 Of petty power impell'd, of those who wore
 The wreath which Dante's brow alone had
 worn before.

XXXVI.

And Tasso is their glory and their shame.
 Hark to his strain ! and then survey his cell !
 And see how dearly earn'd Torquato's fame,
 And where Alfonso bade his poet dwell :
 The miserable despot could not quell
 The insulted mind he sought to quench, and
 blend
 With the surrounding maniacs, in the hell
 Where he had plunged it. Glory without end
 Scatter'd the clouds away ; and on that name
 attend

XXXVII.

The tears and praises of all time ; while
 thine
 Would rot in its oblivion—in the sink
 Of worthless dust, which from thy boasted
 line
 Is shaken into nothing—but the link
 Thou formest in his fortunes bids us think
 Of thy poor malice, naming thee with scorn :
 Alfonso ! how thy ducal pageants shrink
 From thee ! if in another station born,
 Scarce fit to be the slave of him thou madest
 to mourn :

XXXVIII.

Thou! form'd to eat, and be despised, and
 die,
 Even as the beasts that perish, save that
 thou
 Hadst a more splendid trowth and wider sty :
He! with a glory round his furrow'd brow,
 Which emanated then, and dazzles now,
 In face of all his foes, the Cruscan quire,
 And Boileau, whose rash envy could allow
 No strain which shamed his country's
 creaking lyre,
 That whetstone of the teeth—monotony in
 wire !

XXXIX.

Peace to Torquato's injured shade ! 't was his
 In life and death to be the mark where
 Wrong
 Aim'd with her poison'd arrows,—but to
 miss.
 Oh, victor unsurpass'd in modern song !
 Each year brings forth its millions ; but
 how long
 The tide of generations shall roll on,
 And not the whole combined and countless
 throng
 Compose a mind like thine ? though all in one
 Condensed their scatter'd rays, they would
 not form a sun.

XL.

Great as thou art, yet parallel'd by those,
 Thy countrymen, before thee horn to shine,
 The Bards of Hell and Chivalry : first
 rose
 The Tuscan father's comedy divine ;
 Then, not unequal to the Florentine,
 The southern Scott, the minstrel who call'd
 forth
 A new creation with his magic line,
 And, like the Ariosto of the North,
 Sang ladye-love and war, romance and knightly
 worth.

XLI.

The lightning rent from Ariosto's bust
 The iron crown of laurel's mimic'd leaves ;
 Nor was the ominous element unjust,
 For the true laurel-wreath which Glory
 weaves
 Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves,
 And the false semblance but disgraced his
 brow ;
 Yet still, if fondly Superstition grieves,
 Know, that the lightning sanctifies below
 What'e'er it strikes ;—you had is doubly
 sacred now.

XLII.

Italia! oh Italia! thou who hast
 The fatal gift of beauty, which became
 A funeral dower of present woes and past,
 On thy sweet brow is sorrow plough'd by
 shame,
 And annals grav'd in characters of flame.
 Oh, God! that thou wert in thy nakedness
 Less lovely or more powerful, and couldst
 claim
 Thy right, and awe the robbers back, who
 press
 To shed thy blood, and drink the tears of thy
 distress;

XLIII.

Then might'st thou more appal; or, less
 desired,
 Be homely and be peaceful, undeplord
 For thy destructive charms; then, still un-
 tired,
 Would not be seen the armed torrents pour'd
 Down the deep Alps; nor would the hostile
 horde
 Of many-nation'd spoilers from the Po
 Quaff blood and water; nor the stranger's
 sword
 Be thy sad weapon of defence, and so,
 Victor or vanquish'd, thou the slave of friend
 or foe.

XLIV.

Wandering in youth, I traced the path of him,
 The Roman friend of Rome's least-mortal
 mind,
 The friend of Tully: as my bark did skim
 The bright blue waters with a fanning wind,
 Came Megara before me, and behind
 Ægina lay, Piræus on the right,
 And Corinth on the left; I lay reclined
 Along the prow, and saw all these unite
 In ruin, even as he had seen the desolate sight;

XLV.

For Time hath not rebuilt them, but up-
 rear'd
 Barbaric dwellings on their shatter'd site,
 Which only make more mourn'd and more
 endear'd
 The few last rays of their far-scatter'd light,
 And the crush'd relics of their vanish'd
 might.
 The Roman saw these tombs in his own age,
 These sepulchres of cities, which excite
 Sad wonder, and his yet surviving page
 The moral lesson bears, drawn from such
 pilgrimage.

XLVI.

That page is now before me, and on mine
 His country's ruin added to the mass
 Of perish'd states he mourn'd in their
 decline,
 And I in desolation: all that *was*
 Of then destruction *is*; and now, alas!
 Rome—Rome imperial, bows her to the
 storm,
 In the same dust and blackness, and we
 pass
 The skeleton of her Titanic form,
 Wrecks of another world, whose ashes still
 are warm.

XLVII.

Yet, Italy! through every other land
 Thy wrongs should ring, and shall, from
 side to side;
 Mother of Arts! as once of arms; thy hand
 Was then our guardian, and is still our
 guide;
 Parent of our religion! whom the wide
 Nations have knelt to for the keys of
 heaven!
 Europe, repentant of her parricide,
 Shall yet redeem thee, and, all backward
 driven,
 Roll the barbarian tide, and sne to be for-
 given.

XLVIII.

But Arno wins us to the fair white walls,
 Where the Etrurian Athens claims and
 keeps
 A softer feeling for her fairy halls.
 Girt by her theatre of hills, she reaps
 Her corn, and wine, and oil, and Plenty
 leaps
 To laughing life, with her redundant horn.
 Along the banks where smiling Arno sweeps
 Was modern Luxury of Commerce born,
 And buried Learning rose, redeem'd to a new
 morn.

XLIX.

There, too, the Goddess loves in stone, and
 fills
 The air around with beauty; we inhale
 The ambrosial aspect, which, beheld, instils
 Part of its immortality; the veil
 Of heaven is half undrawn; within the pale
 We stand, and in that form and face behold
 What Mind can make, when Nature's self
 would fail;
 And to the fond idolaters of old
 Envy the innate flash which such a soul could
 mould:

L.

We gaze and turn away, and know not where,
 Dazzled and drunk with beauty, till the heart
 Reels with its fulness; there—for ever there—
 Chain'd to the chariot of triumphal Art,
 We stand as captives, and would not depart.
 Away!—there need no words nor terms precise,
 The paltry jargon of the marble mart,
 Where Pedantry gulls Folly—we have eyes:
 Blood, pulse, and breast confirm the Dardan
 Shepherd's prize.

LI.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
 Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
 In all thy perfect goddess-ship, when lies
 Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
 And gazing in thy face as toward a star,
 Laid on thy lap, his eyes to thee upturn,
 Feeding on thy sweet cheek! while thy lips are
 With lava kisses melting while they burn,
 Shower'd on his eyelids, brow, and mouth, as
 from an urn?

LII.

Glowing, and circumfused in speechless love
 Their full divinity inadequate
 That feeling to express, or to improve,
 The gods become as mortals, and man's fate
 Has moments like their brightest; but the weight
 Of earth recoils upon us;—let it go!
 We can recall such visions, and create,
 From what has been, or might be, things
 which grow
 Into thy statue's form, and look like gods
 below.

LIII.

I leave to learned fingers and wise hands,
 The artist and his ape, to teach and tell
 How well his connoisseurship understands
 The graceful bend, and the voluptuous
 swell:
 Let these describe the undescribable:
 I would not their vile breath should crisp
 the stream
 Wherein that image shall for ever dwell;
 The unruffled mirror of the loveliest dream!
 That ever left the sky on the deep soul to
 beam.

LIV.

In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie
 Ashes which make it holier, dust which is
 Even in itself an immortality,
 Though there were nothing save the past,
 and this,
 The particle of those sublimities
 Which have relapsed to chaos: here repose
 Angelo's, Alfieri's bones, and his,
 The starry Galileo, with his woes;
 Here Machiavelli's earth return'd to whence
 it rose.

LV.

These are four minds, which, like the
 elements,
 Might furnish forth creation:—Italy!
 Time, which hath wrong'd thee with ten
 thousand rents
 Of thine imperial garment, shall deny,
 And hath denied, to every other sky,
 Spirits which soar from ruin: thy decay
 Is still impregnate with divinity,
 Which gilds it with revivifying ray;
 Such as the great of yore, Canova is to-day.

LVI.

But where repose the all Etruscan three—
 Dante, and Petrarch, and, scarce less than
 they,
 The Bard of Prose, creative spirit! he
 Of the Hundred Tales of love—where did
 they lay
 Their bones, distinguish'd from our common
 clay
 In death as life? Are they resolved to dust,
 And have their country's marbles nought
 to say?
 Could not her quarries furnish forth one
 bust?
 Did they not to her breast their filial earth
 intrust?

LVII.

Ungrateful Florence! Dante sleeps afar,
 Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore:
 Thy factions, in their worse than civil war,
 Proscribed the hard whose name for ever—
 more
 Their children's children would in vain
 adore
 With the remorse of ages; and the crown
 Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely
 wore,
 Upon a far and foreign soil had grown,
 His life, his fame, his grave, though rifled—
 not thine own.

LVIII.

Boccaccio to his parent earth bequeath'd
 His dust,—and lies it not her great among,
 With many a sweet and solemn requiem
 breathed
 O'er him who form'd the Tuscan's siren
 tongue?
 That music in itself, whose sounds are song,
 The poetry of speech? No;—even his tomb
 Uptorn, must bear the hyæna bigot's wrong,
 No more amidst the meaner dead find room,
 Nor claim a passing sigh, because it told for
whom!

LIX.

And Santa Croce wants their mighty dust;
 Yet for this want more noted, as of yore
 The Cæsar's pageant, shorn of Brutus'
 bust,
 Did but of Rome's best Son remind her
 more:
 Happier Ravenna! on thy hoary shore,
 Fortress of falling empire! honour'd sleeps
 The immortal exile;—Arqua, too, her store
 Of tuneful relics proudly claims and keeps,
 While Florence vainly begs her banish'd dead
 and weeps.

LX.

What is her pyramid of precious stones?
 Of porphyry, jasper, agate, and all hues
 Of gem and marble, to incrust the bones
 Of merchant-dukes? the momentary dews
 Which, sparkling to the twilight stars,
 infuse
 Freshness in the green turf that wraps the
 dead,
 Whose names are mausoleums of the Muse,
 Are gently prest with far more reverent
 tread
 Than ever paced the slab which paves the
 princely head.

LXI.

There be more things to greet the heart
 and eyes
 In Arno's dome of Art's most princely
 shrine,
 Where Sculpture with her rainbow sister
 vies;
 There be more marvels yet—but not for
 mine;
 For I have been accustom'd to entwine
 My thoughts with Nature rather in the
 fields,
 Than Art in galleries; though a work divine
 Calls for my spirit's homage, yet it yields
 Less than it feels, because the weapon which
 it wields

LXII.

Is of another temper, and I roam
 By Thrasimene's lake, in the defiles
 Fatal to Roman rashness, more at home;
 For there the Carthaginian's warlike wiles
 Come back before me, as his skill beguiles
 The host between the mountains and the
 shore,
 Where Courage falls in her despairing files,
 And torrents, swoll'n to rivers with their
 gore,
 Reek through the sultry plain, with legions
 scatter'd o'er,

LXIII.

Like to a forest fell'd by mountain winds;
 And such the storm of battle on this day,
 And such the frenzy, whose convulsion
 blinds
 To all save carnage, that, beneath the fray,
 An earthquake reel'd unheededly away!
 None felt stern Nature rocking at his feet,
 And yawning forth a grave for those who
 lay
 Upon their bucklers for a winding-sheet;
 Such is the absorbing hate when warring
 nations meet!

LXIV.

The Earth to them was as a rolling bark
 Which bore them to Eternity; they saw
 The Ocean round, but had no time to mark
 The motions of their vessel; Nature's law,
 In them suspended, reek'd not of the awe
 Which reigns when mountains tremble,
 and the birds
 Plunge in the clouds for refuge, and with-
 draw
 From their down-toppling nests; and bel-
 lowing herds
 Stumble o'er heaving plains, and man's dread
 hath no words.

LXV.

Far other scene is Thrasimene now;
 Her lake a sheet of silver, and her plain
 Rent by no ravage save the gentle plough;
 Her aged trees rise thick as once the slain
 Lay where their roots are; but a brook
 hath ta'en—
 A little rill of scanty stream and bed—
 A name of blood from that day's sanguine
 rain;
 And Sanguinetto tells ye where the dead
 Made the earth wet, and turn'd the unwilling
 waters red.

LXVI.

But thou, Clitumnus! in thy sweetest wave
Of the most living crystal that was e'er
The haunt of river nymph, to gaze and lave
Her limbs where nothing hid them, thou
dost rear

Thy grassy banks whereon the milk-white
steer

Grazes; the purest god of gentle waters!
And most serene of aspect, and most clear;
Surely that stream was unprofaned by
slaughters,

A mirror and a bath for Beauty's youngest
daughters!

LXVII.

And on thy happy shore a Temple still,
Of small and delicate proportion, keeps,
Upon a mild declivity of hill,
Its memory of thee; beneath it sweeps
Thy current's calmness; oft from out it
leaps

The finny darter with the glittering scales,
Who dwells and revels in thy glassy deeps;
While, chance, some scatter'd water-lily
sails

Down where the shallower wave still tells its
bubbling tales.

LXVIII.

Pass not unblest the Genius of the place!
If through the air a zephyr more serene
Win to the brow, 't is his; and if ye trace
Along his margin a more eloquent green,
If on the heart the freshness of the scene
Sprinkle its coolness, and from the dry
dust

Of weary life a moment lave it clean
With Nature's baptism,—'t is to him ye
must

Pay orisons for this suspension of disgust.

LXIX.

The roar of waters!—from the headlong
height

Vellino cleaves the wave-worn precipice;
The fall of waters! rapid as the light
The flashing mass foams shaking the abyss;
The hell of waters! where they howl and
hiss,

And boil in endless torture; while the sweat
Of their great agony, wrung out from this
Their Phlegethon, curls round the rocks of
jet

That guard the gulf around, in pitiless horror
set,

LXX.

And mounts in spray the skies, and thence
again

Returns in an unceasing shower, which
round,

With its unemptied cloud of gentle rain,
Is an eternal April to the ground,
Making it all one emerald:—how profound
The gulf! and how the giant element
From rock to rock leaps with delirious bound,
Crushing the cliffs, which, downward worn
and rent

With his fierce footsteps, yield in chasms a
fearful vent!

LXXI.

To the broad column which rolls on, and
shows

More like the fountain of an infant sea
Torn from the womb of mountains by the
throes

Of a new world, than only thus to be
Parent of rivers, which flow gushingly,
With many windings, through the vale:—
Look back!

Lo! where it comes, like an eternity,
As if to sweep down all things in its track,
Charming the eye with dread,—a matchless
cataract,

LXXII.

Horribly beautiful! but on the verge,
From side to side, beneath the glittering
morn,

An Iris sits, amidst the infernal surge,
Like Hope upon a death-bed, and, unworn
Its steady dyes, while all around is torn
By the distracted waters, bears serene
Its brilliant hues with all their beams un-
shorn:

Resembling, 'mid the torture of the scene,
Love watching Madness with unalterable
mien.

LXXIII.

Once more upon the woody Apennine,
The infant Alps, which—had I not before
Gazed on their mightier parents, where the
pine

Sits on more shaggy summits, and where
roar

The thundering lawine—might be wor-
shipp'd more;

But I have seen the soaring Jungfrau rear
Her never-trodden snow, and seen the hoar
Glaciers of bleak Mont Blanc both far and
near,

And in Chimari heard the thunder-hills of fear,

LXXIV.

Th' Acroceraunian mountains of old name ;
 And on Parnassus seen the eagles fly
 Like spirits of the spot, as 'twere for fame,
 For still they soared unutterably high :
 I've look'd on Ida with a Trojan's eye ;
 Athos, Olympus, Ætna, Atlas, made
 These hills seem things of lesser dignity,
 All, save the lone Soracte's height, display'd
 Not *now* in snow, which asks the lyric
 Roman's aid

LXXV.

For our remembrance, and from out the
 plain
 Heaves like a long-swept wave about to
 break,
 And on the curl hangs pausing : not in vain
 May he, who will, his recollections rake,
 And quote in classic raptures, and awake
 The hills with Latian echoes ; I abhorr'd
 Too much, to conquer for the poet's sake,
 The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word
 by word
 In my repugnant youth, with pleasure to
 record

LXXVI.

Aught that recalls the daily drug which
 turn'd
 My sickening memory ; and, though Time
 hath taught
 My mind to meditate what then it learn'd,
 Yet such the fix'd inveteracy wrought
 By the impatience of my early thought,
 That, with the freshness wearing out before
 My mind could relish what it might have
 sought,
 If free to choose, I cannot now restore
 Its health ; but what it then detested, still
 abhor.

LXXVII.

Then farewell, Horace ; whom I hated so,
 Not for thy faults, but mine ; it is a curse
 To understand, not feel thy lyric flow,
 To comprehend, but never love thy verse :
 Although no deeper Moralist rehearse
 Our little life, nor Bard prescribe his art,
 Nor livelier Satirist the conscience pierce,
 Awakening without wounding the touch'd
 heart,
 Yet fare thee well—upon Soracte's ridge we
 part.

LXXVIII.

Oh Rome ! my country ! city of the soul !
 The orphans of the heart must turn to thee,
 Lone mother of dead empires ! and control
 In their shut breasts their petty misery.

What are our woes and sufferance ? Come
 and see
 The cypress, hear the owl, and plod your
 way
 O'er steps of broken thrones and temples,
 Ye !
 Whose agonies are evils of a day—
 A world is at our feet as fragile as our clay.

LXXIX.

The Niobe of nations ! there she stands,
 Childless and crownless, in her voiceless
 woe ;
 An empty urn within her wither'd hands,
 Whose holy dust was scatter'd long ago ;
 The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now ;
 The very sepulchres lie tenantless
 Of their heroic dwellers : dost thou flow,
 Old Tiber ! through a marble wilderness ?
 Rise, with thy yellow waves, and mantle her
 distress.

LXXX.

The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood,
 and Fire,
 Have dealt upon the seven-hill'd city's
 pride ;
 She saw her glories star by star expire,
 And up the steep barbarian monarchs ride,
 Where the car climb'd the Capitol ; far and
 wide
 Temple and tower went down ; nor left a
 site :
 Chaos of ruins ! who shall trace the void,
 O'er the dim fragments cast a lunar light,
 And say, "here was, or is," where all is
 doubly night ?

LXXXI.

The double night of ages, and of her,
 Night's daughter, Ignorance, hath wrapt
 and wrap
 All round us : we but feel our way to err :
 The ocean hath its chart, the stars their
 map,
 And Knowledge spreads them on her ample
 lap ;
 But Rome is as the desert, where we steer
 Stumbling o'er recollections ; now we clap
 Our hands, and cry "Eureka !" it is clear—
 When but some false mirage of ruin rises near.

LXXXII.

Alas ! the lofty city ! and alas !
 The trebly hundred triumphs ! and the day
 When Brutus made the dagger's edge sur-
 pass
 The conqueror's sword in bearing fame
 away !

Alas, for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay,
And Livy's pictured page!—but these shall
be

Her resurrection; all beside—decay.

Alas, for Earth, for never shall we see
That brightness in her eye she bore when
Rome was free!

LXXXIII.

Oh thou, whose chariot roll'd on Fortune's
wheel,

Triumphant Sylla! Thou, who didst subdue
Thy country's foæ ere thou wouldst pause
to feel

The wrath of thy own wrongs, or reap the
due

Of hoarded vengeance till thine eagles flew
O'er prostrate Asia;—thou, who with thy
frown

Annihilated senates—Roman, too,

With all thy vices, for thou didst lay down
With an atoning smile a more than earthly
crown—

LXXXIV.

The dictatorial wreath—couldst thou divine
To what would one day dwindle that which
made

Thee more than mortal? and that so anpine
By aught than Roman Rome should thus
be laid?

She who was named Eternal, and array'd
Her warriors but to conquer—she who veil'd
Earth with her haughty shadow, and dis-
play'd,

Until the o'er-canopied horizon fail'd,
Her rushing wings—Oh! she who was Al-
mighty hail'd!

LXXXV.

Sylla was first of victora; but our own,
The sagest of usurpers, Cromwell!—he
Too swept off senates while he hew'd the
throne

Down to a block—immortal rebel! See
What crimes it costs to be a moment free,
And famous through all ægea! but beneath
His fate the moral lurks of destiny;
His day of double victory and death

Beheld him win two realms, and, happier,
yield his breath.

LXXXVI.

The third of the same moon whose former
course

Had all but crown'd him, on the self-same
day

Deposed him gently from his throne of force,
And laid him with the earth's preceding
clay.

And show'd not Fortune thus how fame and
sway,

And all we deem delightful, and consume
Our souls to compass through each arduous
way,

Are in her eyes less happy than the tomb?
Were they but so in man's, how different were
his doom!

LXXXVII.

And thou, dread statue! yet existent in

The austerest form of naked majesty,
Thou who beheldest, 'mid the assassins' din,
At thy bathed base the bloody Cæsar lie,

Folding his robe in dying dignity,
An offering to thine altar from the queen
Of gods and men, great Nemesis! did he
die,

And thou, too, perish, Pompey? have ye
been

Victora of countless kings, or puppets of
a scene?

LXXXVIII.

And thou, the thnnder-stricken nurse of
Rome!

She-wolf! whose brazen-imag'd dug's im-
part

The milk of conquest yet within the dome
Where, as a monument of antique art,
Thou standest:—Mother of the mighty
heart,

Which the great founder suck'd from thy
wild teat,

Scorch'd by the Roman Jove's ethereal dart,
And thy limbs black with lightning—doest
thou yet

Guard thine immortal cuhs, nor thy fond
charge forget?

LXXXIX.

Thou doest; but all thy foster-babes are
dead—

The men of iron: and the world hath
rear'd

Cities from ont their sepulchres: men bled
In imitation of the things they fear'd,
And fought and conquer'd, and the same
course steer'd,

At apish distance; but aa yet none have,
Nor could, the same supremacy have near'd,
Save one vain man, who is not in the grave,
But, vanquish'd by himself, to his own slaves
a slave—

XC.

The fool of false dominion—and a kind
Of bastard Cæsar, following him of old
With steps unequal; for the Roman's mind
Was modell'd in a less terrestrial mould,

With passions fiercer, yet a judgment cold,
And an immortal instinct which redeem'd
The frailties of a heart so soft, yet bold,
Alcides with the distaff now he seem'd
At Cleopatra's feet,—and now himself he
beam'd,

XCI.

And came—and saw—and conquer'd! But
the man
Who would have tamed his eagles down to
flee,
Like a train'd falcon, in the Gallic van,
Which he, in sooth, long led to victory,
With a deaf heart which never seem'd to be
A listener to itself, was strangely framed;
With but one weakest weakness—vanity,
Coquettish in ambition, still he aim'd—
At what? can he avouch, or answer what he
claim'd?

XCII.

And would be all or nothing—nor could wait
For the sure grave to level him; few years
Had fix'd him with the Cæsars in his fate,
On whom we tread: For *this* the conqueror
rears
The arch of triumph! and for this the tears
And blood of earth flow on as they have
flow'd,
An universal deluge, which appears
Without an ark for wretched man's abode,
And ebbs but to reflow! Renew thy rainbow,
God!

XCIII.

What from this barren being do we reap?
Our senses narrow, and our reason frail,
Life short, and truth a gem which loves the
deep,
And all things weigh'd in custom's falsest
scale;
Opinion an omnipotence,—whose veil
Mantles the earth with darkness, until right
And wrong are accidents, and men grow
pale
Lest their own judgments should become
too bright,
And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth
have too much light.

XCIV.

And thus they plod in sluggish misery,
Rotting from sire to son, and age to age,
Proud of their trampled nature, and so
die,
Bequeathing their hereditary rage

To the new race of inborn slaves, who
wage
War for their chains, and rather than be
free,
Bleed gladiator-like, and still engage
Within the same arena where they see
Their fellows fall before, like leaves of the
same tree.

XCV.

I speak not of men's creeds—they rest
between
Man and his Maker—but of things allow'd,
Averr'd, and known, and daily, hourly
seen—
The yoke that is upon us doubly bow'd,
And the intent of tyranny avow'd,
The edict of Earth's rulers, who are grown
The apes of him who humbled once the
proud,
And shook them from their slumbers on
the throne:
Too glorious, were this all his mighty arm
had done.

XCVI.

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be,
And Freedom find no champion and no
child
Such as Columbia saw arise when she
Sprung forth a Pallas, arm'd and un-
defiled?
Or must such minds be nourish'd in the
wild,
Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the
roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant Washington? Has Earth no
more
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no
such shore?

XCVII.

But France got drunk with blood to vomit
crime,
And fatal have her Saturnalia been
To Freedom's cause, in every age and
clime;
Because the deadly days which we have
seen,
And vile Ambitious, that built up between
Man and his hopes an adamant wall,
And the base pageant last upon the scene,
Are grown the pretext for the eternal
thrall
Which nips life's tree, and dooms man's
worst—his second fall.

XCVIII.

Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner, torn, but
flying,
Streams like the thunder-storm *against*
the wind;
Thy trumpet voice, though broken now
and dying,
The loudest still the tempest leaves behind;
Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the
rind,
Chopp'd by the axe, looks rough and little
worth,
But the sap lasts,—and still the seed
we find
Sown deep, even in the bosom of the
North;
So shall a better spring less bitter fruit bring
forth.

XCIX.

There is a stern round tower of other days,
Firm as a fortress, with its fence of stone,
Such as an army's baffled strength delays,
Standing with half its battlements alone,
And with two thousand years of ivy grown,
The garland of eternity, where wave
The green leaves over all by time o'er-
thrown;—
What was this tower of strength? within
its cave
What treasure lay so lock'd, so hid?—A
woman's grave.

C

But who was she, the lady of the dead.
Tomb'd in a palace? Was she chaste and
fair?
Worthy a king's, or more—a Roman's bed?
What race of chiefs and heroes did she bear?
What daughter of her beauties was the heir?
How lived, how loved, how died she? Was
she not
So honoured—and conspicuously there,
Where meaner relics must not dare to rot,
Placed to commemorate a more than mortal
lot?

CI.

Was she as those who love their lords, or
they
Who love the lords of others? such have
been
Even in the olden time, Rome's annals say.
Was she a matron of Cornelia's mien,
Or the light air of Egypt's graceful queen,
Profuse of joy—or 'gainst it did she war
Inveterate in virtue? Did she lean
To the soft side of the heart, or wisely bar
Love from amongst her griefs?—for such
the affections are.

CII.

Perchance she died in youth: it may be,
how'd
With woes far heavier than the ponderous
tomb
That weigh'd upon her gentle dust, a cloud
Might gather o'er her beauty, and a gloom
In her dark eye, prophetic of the doom
Heaven gives its favourites—early death;
yet shed
A sunset charm around her, and illume
With hectic light, the Hesperns of the dead,
Of her consuming cheek the autumnal leaf-
like red.

CIII.

Perchance she died in age—surviving all,
Charms, kindred, children—with the silver
gray
On her long tresses, which might yet recall,
It may be, still a something of the day
When they were braided, and her proud
array
And lovely form were envied, praised, and
eyed
By Rome—But whither would Coujecture
stray?
Thus mnch alone we know—Metella died,
The wealthiest Roman's wife: Behold his
love or pride!

CIV.

I know not why—but standing thus by
thee
It seems as if I had thine inmate known,
Thou Tomb! and other days come back
on me
With recollected music, though the tone
Is changed and solemn, like the cloudy
groan
Of dying thnnder on the distant wind;
Yet could I seat me by this ivied stone
Till I had bodied forth the heated mind
Forms from the floating wreck which Ruin
leaves behind;

CV.

And from the planks, far shatter'd o'er
the rocks,
BUILT me a little bark of hope, once more
To battle with the ocean and the shocks
Of the loud breakers, and the ceaseless roar
Which rushes on the solitary shore
Where all lies founder'd that was ever dear:
But could I gather from the wave-worn
store
Enough for my rude boat, where should
I steer?
There woos no home, nor hope, nor life, save
what is here.

CVI.

Then let the winds howl on! their
 harmony
 Shall henceforth be my music, and the
 night
 The sound shall temper with the owlets'
 cry,
 As I now hear them, in the fading light
 Dim o'er the bird of darkness' native site,
 Answering each other on the Palatine,
 With their large eyes, all glistening gray
 and bright,
 And sailing pinions.—Upon such a shrine
 What are our petty griefs?—let me not
 number mine.

CVII.

Cypress and ivy, weed and wallflower
 grown
 Matted and mass'd together, hillocks heap'd
 On what were chambers, arch crush'd,
 column strown
 In fragments, choked up vaults, and frescos
 steep'd
 In subterranean damps, where the owl
 peep'd,
 Deeming it midnight:—Temples, baths,
 or halls?
 Pronounce who can; for all that Learning
 reap'd
 From her research hath been, that these
 are walls—
 Behold the Imperial Mount! 'tis thus the
 mighty falls.

CVIII.

There is the moral of all human tales;
 'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,
 First Freedom, and then Glory—when
 that fails,
 Wealth, vice, corruption,—barbarism at
 last.
 And History, with all her volumes vast,
 Hath but *one* page,—'tis better written
 here
 Where gorgeous Tyranny hath thus a-
 mass'd
 All treasures, all delights, that eye or ear,
 Heart, soul could seek, tongue ask—Away
 with words! draw near,

CIX.

Admire, exult, despise, laugh, weep,—for
 here
 There is such matter for all feeling:—
 Man!
 Thon pendulum betwixt a smile and tear,
 Ages and realms are crowded in this span,

This mountain, whose obliterated plan
 The pyramid of empires pinnacled,
 Of Glory's gewgaws shining in the van
 Till the sun's rays with added flame were
 fill'd!

Where are its golden roofs? where those
 who dared to build?

CX.

Tully was not so eloquent as thou,
 Thou nameless column with the buried
 base!
 What are the laurels of the Cæsar's brow?
 Crown me with ivy from his dwelling-
 place.
 Whose arch or pillar meets me in the
 face,
 Titus or Trajan's? No—'t is that of Time:
 Triumph, arch, pillar, all he doth dis-
 place
 Scoffing; and apostolic statues climb
 To crush the imperial urn, whose ashes slept
 sublime,

CXI.

Buried in air, the deep blue sky of Rome,
 And looking to 'the stars: they had con-
 tain'd
 A spirit which with these would find a
 home,
 The last of those who o'er the whole earth
 reign'd,
 The Roman globe, for after none sustain'd,
 But yielded back his conquests:—he was
 more
 Than a mere Alexander, and, unstain'd
 With household blood and wine, serenely
 wore
 His sovereign virtues—still we Trajan's name
 adore.

CXII.

Where is the rock of Triumph, the high
 place
 Where Rome embraced her heroes? where
 the steep
 Tarpeian? fittest goal of Treason's race,
 The promontory whence the Traitor's Leap
 Cured all ambition. Did the conquerors
 heap
 Their spoils here? Yes; and in yon field
 below,
 A thousand years of silenced factions
 sleep—
 The Forum, where the immortal accents
 glow,
 And still the eloquent air breathes—burns
 with Cicero!

CXIII.

The field of freedom, faction, fame, and blood :
 Here a proud people's passions were exhaled,
 From the first hour of empire in the bud
 To that when further worlds to conquer fail'd ;
 But long before had Freedom's face been veil'd,
 And Anarchy assumed her attributes ;
 Till every lawless soldier who assail'd
 Trod on the trembling senate's slavish mutes,
 Or raised the venal voice of baser prostitutes.

CXIV.

Then turn we to her latest tribune's name,
 From her ten thousand tyrants turn to thee,
 Redeemer of dark centuries of shame—
 The friend of Petrarch—hope of Italy—
 Rienzi ! last of Romans ! While the tree
 Of freedom's wither'd trunk puts forth
 a leaf
 Even for thy tomb a garland let it be—
 The forum's champion, and the people's chief—
 Her new-born Numa thou—with reign, alas !
 too brief.

CXV.

Egeria ! sweet creation of some heart
 Which found no mortal resting-place so fair
 As thine ideal breast ; what'er thou art
 Or wert,—a young Aurora of the air,
 The nympholepsy of some fond despair ;
 Or, it might be, a beauty of the earth,
 Who found a more than common votary
 there
 Too much adoring ; whatsoe'er thy birth,
 Thou wert a beautiful thought, and softly
 bodied forth.

CXVI.

The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled
 With thine Elysian water-drops ; the face
 Of thy cave-guarded spring with years
 unwrinkled,
 Reflects the meek-eyed genius of the place,
 Whose green, wild margin now no more
 erase
 Art's works ; nor must the delicate waters
 sleep,
 Prison'd in marble, bubbling from the base
 Of the cleft statue, with a gentle leap
 The rill runs o'er, and round fern, flowers,
 and ivy creep,

CXVII.

Fantastically tangled : the green hills
 Are clothed with early blossoms, through
 the grass
 The quick-eyed lizard rustles, and the bills
 Of summer-birds sing welcome as ye pass ;
 Flowers fresh in hue, and many in their
 class,
 Implore the pausing step, and with their
 dyes,
 Dance in the soft breeze in a fairy mass ;
 The sweetness of the violet's deep blue eyes,
 Kiss'd by the breath of heaven seems colour'd
 by its skies.

CXVIII.

Here didst thou dwell, in this enchanted
 cover,
 Egeria ! thy all heavenly bosom beating
 For the far footsteps of thy mortal lover ;
 The purple Midnight veil'd that mystic
 meeting
 With her most starry canopy, and seating
 Thyself by thine adorer, what befell ?
 This cave was surely shaped out for the
 greeting
 Of an enamour'd Goddess, and the cell
 Haunted by holy Love—the earliest oracle !

CXIX.

And didst thou not, thy breast to his
 replying,
 Blend a celestial with a human heart ;
 And Love, which dies as it was born, in
 sighing,
 Share with immortal transports ? could
 thine art
 Make them indeed immortal, and impart
 The purity of heaven to earthly joys,
 Expel the venom and not blunt the dart—
 The dull satiety which all destroys—
 And root from out the soul the deadly weed
 which cloy's ?

CXX.

Alas ! our young affections run to waste,
 Or water but the desert ; whence arise
 But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of
 haste,
 Rank at the core, though tempting to the
 eyes,
 Flowers whose wild odours breathe but
 agonies,
 And trees whose gums are poisons ; such
 the plants
 Which spring beneath her steps as Passion
 flies
 O'er the world's wilderness, and vainly pants
 For some celestial fruit forbidden to our wants.

CXXI.

Oh Love! no habitant of earth thou art—
 An unseen seraph, we believe in thee,—
 A faith whose martyrs are the broken
 heart,—
 But never yet hath seen, nor e'er shall see
 The naked eye, thy form, as it should be;
 The mind hath made thee, as it peopled
 heaven,
 Even with its own desiring phantasy,
 And to a thought such shape and image
 given,
 As haunts the unquench'd soul—parch'd,
 wearied, wrung, and riven.

CXXII.

Of its own beauty is the mind diseased,
 And fevers into false creation:—where,
 Where are the forms the sculptor's soul
 hath seiz'd?
 In him alone. Can Nature show so fair?
 Where are the charms and virtues which
 we dare
 Conceive in boyhood and pursue as men,
 The unreach'd Paradise of our despair,
 Which o'er-informs the pencil and the pen,
 And overpowers the page where it would
 bloom again?

CXXIII.

Who loves, raves—'t is youth's frenzy—but
 the cure
 Is bitterer still, as charm by charm un-
 winds
 Which robed our idols, and we see too sure
 Nor worth nor beauty dwells from out the
 mind's
 Ideal shape of such; yet still it binds
 The fatal spell, and still it draws us on,
 Reaping the whirlwind from the oft-sown
 winds;
 The stubborn heart, its alchemy begun,
 Seems ever near the prize—wealthiest when
 most undone.

CXXIV.

We wither from our youth, we gasp away—
 Sick—sick; unfound the boon, unslaked
 the thirst,
 Though to the last, in verge of our decay,
 Some phantom lures, such as we sought at
 first—
 But all too late,—so are we doubly curst.
 Love, fame, ambition, avarice—'tis the
 same,
 Each idle, and all ill, and none the worst—
 For all are meteors with a different name,
 And Death the sable smoke where vanishes
 the flame.

CXXV.

Few—none—find what they love or could
 have loved,
 Though accident, blind contact, and the
 strong
 Necessity of loving, have removed
 Antipathies—but to recur, ere long,
 Envenom'd with irrevocable wrong;
 And Circumstance, that unspiritual god
 And miscreator, makes and helps along
 Our coming evils with a crutch-like rod,
 Whose touch turns Hope to dust,—the dust
 we all have trod.

CXXVI.

Our life is a false nature: 'tis not in
 The harmony of things,—this hard decree,
 This uneradicable taint of sin,
 This boundless upas, this all-blasting tree,
 Whose root is earth, whose leaves and
 branches be
 The skies which rain their plagues on men
 like dew—
 Disease, death, bondage—all the woes we
 see,
 And worse, the woes we see not—which
 thro' through
 The immedicable soul, with heart-aches ever
 new.

CXXVII.

Yet let us ponder boldly—'tis a base
 Abandonment of reason to resign
 Our right of thought—our last and only place
 Of refuge; this, at least, shall still be
 mine:
 Though from our birth the faculty divine
 Is chain'd and tortured—cabin'd, cribb'd,
 confined,
 And bred in darkness, lest the truth should
 shine
 Too brightly on the unprepared mind,
 The beam pours in, for time and skill will
 couch the blind.

CXXVIII.

Arches on arches! as it were that Rome,
 Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
 Would build up all her triumphs in one
 dome,
 Her Coliseum stands; the moonbeams
 shine
 As 'twere its natural torches, for divine
 Should be the light which streams here to
 illumine
 This long-explored but still exhaustless
 mine
 Of contemplation; and the azure gloom
 Of an Italian night, where the deep skies
 assume

CXXXIX.

Hues which have words, and speak to ye
of heaven,
Floats o'er this vast and wondrous monu-
ment,
And shadows forth its glory. There is given
Unto the things of earth, which Time hath
bent,
A spirit's feeling, and where he hath leant
His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a
power
And magic in the ruin'd battlement,
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its
dower.

CXXX.

Oh Time! the beautifier of the dead,
Adorner of the ruin, comforter
And only healer when the heart hath bled;
Time! the corrector where our judgments
err,
The test of truth, love—sole philosopher,
For all beside are sophists—from thy thrift,
Which never loses though it doth defer—
Time, the avenger! unto thee I lift
My hands, and eyes, and heart, and crave of
thee a gift:

CXXXI.

Amidst this wreck, where thou hast made a
shrine
And temple more divinely desolate,
Among thy mightier offerings here are mine,
Ruins of years, though few, yet full of fate:
If thou hast ever seen me too elate,
Hear me not; but if calmly I have borne
Good, and reserved my pride against the
hate
Which shall not whelm me, let me not
have worn
This iron in my soul in vain—shall *they* not
mourn?

CXXXII.

And thou, who never yet of human wrong
Left the unbalanced scale, great Nemesis!
Here, where the ancient paid thee homage
long—
Thou who didst call the Furies from the
abyss,
And round Orestes bade them howl and
hiss
For that unnatural retribution—just,
Had it but been from hands less near—in
this
Thy former realm, I call thee from the
dust!
Dost thou not hear my heart?—Awake!
thou shalt, and must.

CXXXIII.

It is not that I may not have incur'd
For my ancestral faults or mine the wound
I bleed withal, and, had it been conferr'd
With a just weapon, it had flow'd unbound;
But now my blood shall not sink in the
ground;
To thee I do devote it—*thou* shalt take
The vengeance, which shall yet be sought
and found,
Which if *I* have not taken for the sake—
But let that pass—I sleep, but thou shalt yet
awake.

CXXXIV.

And if my voice break forth, 'tis not that
now
I shrink from what is suffer'd: let him
speak
Who hath beheld decline upon my brow,
Or seen my mind's convulsion leave it
weak;
But in this page a record will I seek.
Not in the air shall these my words dis-
perse,
Though I be ashes; a far hour shall wreak
The deep prophetic fulness of this verse,
And pile on human heads the mountain of
my curse!

CXXXV.

That curse shall be Forgiveness.—Have
I not—
Hear me, my mother Earth! behold it,
Heaven!
Have I not had to wrestle with my lot?
Have I not suffer'd things to be forgiven?
Have I not had my brain sear'd, my heart
riven,
Hopes sapp'd, name blighted, Life's life
lied away?
And only not to desperation driven,
Because not altogether of such clay
As rots into the souls of those whom I
survey.

CXXXVI.

From mighty wrongs to petty perfidy
Have I not seen what human things could
do?
From the loud roar of foaming calumny
To the small whisper of the aspaltry few,
And subtler venom of the reptile crew,
The Janus glance of whose significant eye,
Learning to lie with silence, would *seem*
true,
And without utterance, save the shrug or
sigh,
Deal round to happy fools its speechless
obloquy.

CXXXVII.

But I have lived, and have not lived in
vain:
My mind may lose its force, my blood its
fire,
And my frame perish even in conquering
pain;
But there is that within me which shall
tire
Torture and Time, and breathe when I
expire;
Something unearthly, which they deem
not of,
Like the remember'd tone of a mute lyre,
Shall on their soften'd spirits sink, and
move
In hearts all rocky now the late remorse of
love.

CXXXVIII.

The seal is set.—Now welcome, thou dread
power!
Nameless, yet thus omnipotent, which here
Walk'st in the shadow of the midnight
hour
With a deep awe, yet all distinct from fear;
Thy haunts are ever where the dead walls
rear
Their ivy mantles, and the solem scene
Derives from thee a sense so deep and
clear
That we become a part of what has been,
And grow unto the spot, all-seeing but
unseen.

CXXXIX.

And here the buzz of eager nations ran,
In murmur'd pity, or loud-roar'd applause,
As man was slaughter'd by his fellow-
man.
And wherefore slaughter'd? wherefore, but
because
Such were the bloody Circus' genial laws,
And the imperial pleasure.—Wherefore
not?
What matters where we fall to fill the
maws
Of worms—on battle-plains or listed spot?
Both are hut theatres where the chief actors
rot.

CXL.

I see before me the Gladiator lie:
He leans upon his hand—his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony,
And his droop'd head sinks gradually
low—

And through his side the last drops, ebbing
slow
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a thunder-shower; and
now
The arena swims around him—he is gone,
Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hail'd
the wretch who won.

CXLI.

He heard it, but he heeded not—his eyes
Were with his heart, and that was far
away;
He reck'd not of the life he lost nor prize,
But where his rude hut by the Danube lay,
There were his young barbarians all at
play,
There was their Dacian mother—he, their
sire,
Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday—
All this rush'd with his blood—Shall he
expire
And unavenged? Arise! ye Goths, and glut
your ire!

CXLII.

But here, where Murder breathed her
bloody steam;
And here, where buzzing nations choked
the ways,
And roar'd or murmur'd like a mountain
stream
Dashing or winding as its torrent strays;
Here, where the Roman million's blame or
praise
Was death or life, the playthings of a
crowd,
My voice sounds munched—and fall the stars'
faint rays
On the arena void—seats crush'd—walls
bow'd—
And galleries, where my steps seem echoes
strangely loud.

CXLIII.

A ruin—yet what ruin! from its mass
Walls, palaces, half-cities, have been rear'd;
Yet oft the enormous skeleton ye pass,
And marvel where the spoil could have
appear'd.
Hath it indeed been plunder'd, or but
clear'd?
Alas! developed, opens the decay,
When the colossal fabric's form is near'd:
It will not bear the brightness of the day,
Which streams too much on all years, man,
have reft away.

CXLIV.

But when the rising moon begins to climb
 Its topmost arch, and gently pauses there;
 When the stars twinkle through the loops
 of time,
 And the low night-breeze waves along the air
 The garland-forest, which the gray walls
 wear,
 Like laurels on the bald first Cæsar's head;
 When the light shines serene but doth not
 glare,
 Then in this magic circle raise the dead:
 Heroes have trod this spot—'tis on their
 dust ye tread.

CXLV.

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall
 stand;
 "When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;
 "And when Rome falls—the World."
 From our own land
 Thus spake the pilgrims o'er this mighty wall
 In Saxon times, which we are wont to call
 Ancient; and these three mortal things
 are still
 On their foundations, and unalter'd all;
 Rome and her Ruin past Redemption's skill,
 The World, the same wide den—of thieves,
 or what ye will.

CXLVI.

Simple, erect, severe, austere, sublime—
 Shrine of all saints and temple of all gods,
 From Jove to Jesus—spared and blest by
 time;
 Looking tranquillity, while falls or nods
 Arch, empire, each thing round thee, and
 man plods
 His way through thorns to ashes—glorious
 dome!
 Shalt thou not last? Time's scythe and
 tyrants' rods
 Shiver upon thee—sanctuary and home
 Of art and piety—Pantheon!—pride of Rome!

CXLVII.

Relic of nobler days, and noblest arts!
 Despoil'd yet perfect, with thy circle
 spreads
 A holiness appealing to all hearts—
 To art a model; and to him who treads
 Rome for the sake of ages, Glory sheds
 Her light through thy sole aperture; to
 those
 Who worship, here are altars for their
 beads;
 And they who feel for genius may repose
 Their eyes on honour'd forms, whose busts
 around them close.

CXLVIII.

There is a dungeon, in whose dim drear
 light
 What do I gaze on? Nothing: Look again!
 Two forms are slowly shadow'd on my
 sight—
 Two insulated phantoms of the brain:
 It is not so; I see them full and plain—
 An old man, and a female young and fair,
 Fresh as a nursing mother, in whose vein
 The blood is nectar:—but what doth she
 there,
 With her unmantled neck, and bosom white
 and bare?

CXLIX.

Full swells the deep pure fountain of young
 life,
 Where *on* the heart and *from* the heart we
 took
 Our first and sweetest nurture, when the
 wife,
 Blest into mother, in the innocent look,
 Or even the piping cry of lips that brook
 No pain and small suspense, a joy perceives
 Man knows not, when from out its cradled
 nook
 She sees her little bud put forth its leaves—
 What may the fruit be yet? I know not—
 Cain was Eve's.

CL.

But here youth offers to old age the food,
 The milk of his own gift: it is her sire
 To whom she renders back the debt of blood
 Born with her birth. No; he shall not
 expire
 While in those warm and lovely veins the
 fire
 Of health and holy feeling can provide
 Great Nature's Nile, whose deep stream
 rises higher
 Than Egypt's river: from that gentle side
 Drink, drink and live, old man! Heaven's
 realm holds no such tide.

CLI.

The starry fable of the milky way
 Has not thy story's purity; it is
 A constellation of a sweeter ray,
 And sacred Nature triumphs more in this
 Reverse of her decree, than in the abyss
 Where sparkle distant worlds:—Oh, holiest
 nurse!
 No drop of that clear stream its way shall
 miss
 To thy sire's heart, replenishing its source
 With life, as our freed souls rejoin the uni-
 verse.

CLII.

Turn to the mole which Hadrian rear'd on high,
Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles,
Colossal copyist of deformity
Whose travell'd phantasy from the far Nile's
Enormous model, doom'd the artist's toils
To build for giants, and for his vain earth,
His shrunken ashes, raise this dome: How smiles

The gazer's eye with philosophic mirth,
To view the huge design which sprung from
such a birth!

CLIII.

But lo! the dome—the vast and wondrous dome,
To which Diana's marvel was a cell—
Christ's mighty shrine above his martyr's tomb!

I have beheld the Ephesian's miracle;—
Its columns strew the wilderness, and dwell
The hyæna and the jackal in their shade;
I have beheld Sophia's bright roofs swell
Their glittering mass i' the sun, and have survey'd

Its sanctuary the while the usurping Moslem
pray'd;

CLIV.

But thou, of temples old, or altars new,
Standest alone, with nothing like to thee—
Worthiest of God, the holy and the true.
Since Zion's desolation, when that He
Forsook his former city, what could be,
Of earthly structures, in his honour piled,
Of a sublimer aspect? Majesty,
Power, Glory, Strength, and Beauty all
are aisled

In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.

CLV.

Enter: its grandeur overwhelms thee not;
And why? It is not lessen'd; but thy mind,
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal, and can only find
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined
Thy hopes of immortality; and thou
Shalt one day, if found worthy, so defined,
See thy God face to face, as thou dost now
His Holy of Holies, nor be blasted by his brow.

CLVI.

Thou movest, but increasing with the ad-
vance,
Like climbing some great Alp, which still
doth rise,
Deceived by its gigantic elegance;
Vastness which grows, but grows to har-
monise—

All musical in its immensities;
Rich marbles, richer painting—shrines
where flame
The lamps of gold—and haughty dome
which vies
In air with Earth's chief structures, though
their frame
Sits on the firm-set ground, and this the
clouds must claim.

CLVII.

Thou seest not all; but piecemeal thou
must break,
To separate contemplation, the great whole;
And as the ocean many bays will make
That ask the eye—so here condense thy
soul
To more immediate objects, and control
Thy thoughts until thy mind hath got by
heart
Its eloquent proportions, and unroll
In mighty gradations, part by part,
The glory which at once upon thee did not
dart,

CLVIII.

Not by its fault—but thine: Our outward
sense
Is but of gradual grasp—and as it is
That what we have of feeling most in-
tense
Outstrips our faint expression; even so
this
Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice
Fools our fond gaze, and greatest of the
great
Defies at first our Nature's littleness,
Till, growing with its growth, we thus
dilate
Our spirits to the size of that they contem-
plate.

CLIX.

Then pause, and be enlighten'd; there is
more
In such a survey than the sating gaze
Of wonder pleased, or awe which would
adore
The worship of the place, or the mere
praise
Of art and its great masters, who could
raise
What former time, nor skill, nor thought
could plan;
The fountain of sublimity displays
Its depth, and thence may draw the mind
of man
Its golden sands, and learn what great con-
ceptions can.

CLX.

Or, turning to the Vatican, go see
 Laocœon's torture dignifying pain—
 A father's love and mortal's agony
 With an immortal's patience blending:
 Vain
 The struggle; vain, against the coiling
 strain
 And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's
 grasp,
 The old man's clench; the long envenom'd
 chain
 Rivets the living links,—the enormous asp
 Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on
 gasp.

CLXI.

Or view the Lord of the unerring bow,
 The God of life, and poesy, and light—
 The Sun in human limbs array'd, and brow
 All radiant from his triumph in the fight;
 The shaft hath just been shot—the arrow
 bright
 With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye
 And nostril beautiful disdain, and might
 And majesty, flash their full-lightnings by,
 Developing in that one glance the Deity.

CLXII.

But in his delicate form—a dream of Love,
 Shaped by some solitary nymph, whose
 breast
 Long'd for a deathless lover from above,
 And madden'd in that vision—are express'd
 All that ideal beauty ever bless'd
 The mind with in its most unearthly mood,
 When each conception was a heavenly
 guest—
 A ray of immortality—and stood
 Starlike, around, until they gather'd to a
 god!

CLXIII.

And if it be Prometheus stole from Heaven
 The fire which we endure, it was repaid
 By him to whom the energy was given
 Which this poetic marble hath array'd
 With an eternal glory—which, if made
 By human hands, is not of human thought;
 And Time himself hath hallow'd it, nor laid
 One ringlet in the dust—nor hath it caught
 A tinge of years, but breathes the flame with
 which 't was wrought.

CLXIV.

But where is he, the Pilgrim of my song,
 The being who upheld it through the past?
 Methinks he cometh late and tarries long.
 He is no more—these breathings are his
 last;

His wanderings done, his visions ebbing
 fast,
 And he himself as nothing:—if he was
 Aught but a phantasy, and could be class'd
 With forms which live and suffer—let that
 pass—
 His shadow fades away into Destruction's
 mass.

CLXV.

Which gathers shadow, substance, life, and
 all
 That we inherit in its mortal shroud,
 And spreads the dim and universal pall
 Through which all things grow phantoms;
 and the cloud
 Between us sinks and all which ever glow'd,
 Till Glory's self is twilight, and displays
 A melancholy hale scarce allow'd
 To hover on the verge of darkness; rays
 Sadder than saddest night, for they distract
 the gaze.

CLXVI.

And send us prying into the abyss,
 To gather what we shall be when the frame
 Shall be resolved to something less than
 this
 Its wretched essence; and to dream of
 fame,
 And wipe the dust from off the idle name
 We never more shall hear,—but never more,
 Oh, happier thought! can we be made the
 same:
 It is enough in sooth that *once* we bore
 These fardels of the heart—the heart whose
 sweat was gore.

CLXVII.

Hark! forth from the abyss a voice proceeds,
 A long low distant murmur of dread sound,
 Such as arises when a nation bleeds
 With some deep and immedicable wound;
 Through storm and darkness yawns the
 rending ground,
 The gulf is thick with phantoms, but the
 chief
 Seems royal still, though with her head
 discrew'd,
 And pale, but lovely, with maternal grief
 She clasps a babe, to whom her breast yields
 no relief.

CLXVIII.

Scion of chiefs and monarchs, where art
 thou?
 Fond hope of many nations, art thou dead?
 Could not the grave forget thee, and lay
 low
 Some less majestic, less beloved head?

In the sad midnight, while thy heart still
bled,

The mother of a moment, o'er thy boy,
Death hush'd that pang for ever: with thee
fled

The present happiness and promised joy
Which fill'd the imperial isles so full it
seem'd to cloy.

CLXIX.

Peasants bring forth in safety.—Can it
be,

Oh thou that wert so happy, so adored!
Those who weep not for kings shall weep
for thee,

And Freedom's heart, grown heavy, cease
to hoard

Her many griefs for ONE; for she had
pour'd

Her orisons for thee, and o'er thy head
Beheld her Iris.—Thou, too, lonely lord,
And desolate consort—vainly wert thou
wed!

The husband of a year! the father of the
dead!

CLXX.

Of sackcloth was thy wedding garment
made;

Thy bridal's fruit is ashes: in the dust
The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is
laid,

The love of millions! How we did intrust
Futurity to her! and, though it must
Darken above our bones, yet fondly deem'd
Our children should obey her child, and
bless'd

Her and her hoped-for seed, whose promise
seem'd

Like stars to shepherd's eyes:—'twas but a
meteor beam'd.

CLXXI.

Woe unto us, not her; for she sleeps well:
The fickle reek of popular breath, the
tongue

Of hollow counsel, the false oracle,
Which from the birth of monarchy hath
rung

Its knell in princely ears, till the o'erstung
Nations have arm'd in madness, the strange
fate

Which tumbles mightiest sovereigns, and
hath flung

Against their blind omnipotence a weight
Within the opposing scale, which crushes
soon or late,—

CLXXII.

These might have been her destiny; but
no,
Our hearts deny it: and so young, so fair,
Good without effort, great without a foe;
But now a bride and mother—and now
there!

How many ties did that stern moment
tear!

From thy Sire's to his humblest subject's
breast

Is link'd the electric chain of that despair,
Whose shock was as an earthquake's, and
oppress

The land which loved thee so that none
could love thee best.

CLXXIII.

Lo, Nemi! navell'd in the woody hills
So far, that the uprooting wind which tears
The oak from his foundation, and which
spills

The ocean o'er its boundary, and bears
Its form against the skies, reluctant spares
The oval mirror of thy glassy lake;
And calm as cherish'd hate, its surface
wears

A deep cold settled aspect nought can
shake,

All coil'd into itself and round, as sleeps the
snake.

CLXXIV.

And near, Albano's scarce divided waves
Shine from a sister valley;—and afar
The Tiber winds, and the broad ocean laves
The Latian coast where sprung the Epic
war,

“Arms and the man,” whose re-ascending
star

Rose o'er an empire:—but beneath thy
right

Tully reposed from Rome;—and where
yon bar

Of girdling mountains intercepts the sight
The Sabine farm was till'd, the weary bard's
delight.

CLXXV.

But I forget.—My Pilgrim's shrine is won,
And he and I must part,—so let it be,—
His task and mine alike are nearly done;
Yet once more let us look upon the sea;
The midland ocean breaks on him and me,
And from the Alban Mount we now behold
Our friend of youth, that Ocean, which
when we

Beheld it last by Calpe's rock unfold
Those waves, we follow'd on till the dark
Euxine roll'd

CLXXVI.

Upon the blue Symplegades : long years—
Long, though not very many—since have
done

Their work on both ; some suffering and
some tears

Have left us nearly where we had begun :
Yet not in vain our mortal race hath run ;
We have had our reward, and it is here,—
That we can yet feel gladden'd by the sun,
And reap from earth, sea, joy almost as
dear

As if there were no man to trouble what is
clear.

CLXXVII.

Oh ! that the Desert were my dwelling-
place,

With one fair Spirit for my minister,
That I might all forget the human race,
And, hating no one, love but only her !
Ye elements !—in whose ennobling stir
I feel myself exalted—Can ye not
Accord me such a being ? Do I err

In deeming such inhabit many a spot ?
Though with them to converse can rarely be
our lot.

CLXXVIII.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep Sea, and music in its roar :
I love not Man the less, but Nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the Universe, and feel
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all con-
ceal.

CLXXIX.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean—
roll !

Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in
vain ;

Man marks the earth with ruin—his con-
trol

Stops with the shore ; upon the watery
plain

The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth re-
main

A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling
groan,

Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and
unknown.

CLXXX.

His steps are not upon thy paths,—thy
fields

Are not a spoil for him,—thou dost arise
And shake him from thee ; the vile strength
he wields

For earth's destruction thou dost all de-
spise,

Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies,
And send'st him, shivering in thy playful
spray

And howling, to his Gods, where haply lies
His petty hope in some near port or bay,

And dashest him again to earth :—there let
him lay.

CLXXXI.

The armaments which thunderstrike the
walls

Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,
And monarchs tremble in their capitals,

The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war—

These are thy toys, and, as the snowy
flake,

They melt into thy yeast of waves, which
mar

Alike the Armada's pride or spoils of Tra-
falgar.

CLXXXII.

Thy shores are empires, changed in all
save thee—

Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are
they ?

Thy waters wash'd them power while they
were free,

And many a tyrant since ; their shores
obey

The stranger, slave, or savage ; their decay
Has dried up realms to deserts :—not so
thou ;—

Unchangeable, save to thy wild waves' play,
Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure
brow :

Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest
now.

CLXXXIII.

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's
form

Glasses itself in tempests ; in all time,—
Calm or convulsed, in breeze, or gale, or
storm,

Iceing the pole, or in the torrid clime

Dark-heaving—boundless, endless, and
 sublime,
 The image of eternity, the throne
 Of the Invisible; even from out thy slime
 The monsters of the deep are made; each
 zone
 Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathom-
 less, alone.

CLXXXIV.

And I have loved thee, Ocean! and my joy
 Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
 Borne, like thy bubbles, onward: from a boy
 I wanton'd with thy breakers—they to me
 Were a delight; and if the freshening sea
 Made them a terror—'t was a pleasing fear,
 For I was as it were a child of thee,
 And trusted to thy billows far and near,
 And laid my hand upon thy mane—as I do
 here.

CLXXXV.

My task is done, my song hath ceased, my
 theme
 Has died into an echo; it is fit
 The spell should break of this protracted
 dream.
 The torch shall be extinguish'd which hath
 lit

My midnight lamp—and what is writ, is
 writ;
 Would it were worthier! but I am not
 now
 That which I have been—and my visions
 flit
 Less palpably before me—and the glow
 Which in my spirit dwelt is fluttering, faint,
 and low.

CLXXXVI.

Farewell! a word that must be, and hath
 been—
 A sound which makes us linger;—yet—
 farewell!
 Ye! who have traced the Pilgrim to the
 scene
 Which is his last, if in your memories
 dwell
 A thought which once was his, if on ye
 swell
 A single recollection, not in vain
 He wore his sandal-shoon and scallop-
 shell;
 Farewell! with *him* alone may rest the
 pain,
 If such there were—with *you*, the moral of
 his strain.

TALES.

The Giaour:

A FRAGMENT OF A TURKISH TALE.

—♦—
"One fatal remembrance—one sorrow that throws
Its bleak shade alike o'er our joys and our woes—
To which Life nothing darker nor brighter can bring,
For which joy hath no balm—and affliction no sting."—MOORE.
—♦—

TO

SAMUEL ROGERS, ESQ.

AS A SLIGHT BUT MOST SINCERE TOKEN OF ADMIRATION FOR HIS GENIUS, RESPECT FOR
HIS CHARACTER, AND GRATITUDE FOR HIS FRIENDSHIP,

THIS PRODUCTION IS INSCRIBED,

BY HIS OBLIGED AND AFFECTIONATE SERVANT,

BYRON.

LONDON, *May*, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE tale which these disjointed fragments present is founded upon circumstances now less common in the East than formerly; either because the ladies are more circumspect than in the "olden time," or because the Christians have better fortune, or less enterprise.

The story, when entire, contained the adventures of a female slave, who was thrown, in the Mussulman manner, into the sea for infidelity, and avenged by a young Venetian, her lover, at the

time the Seven Islands were possessed by the Republic of Venice, and soon after the Arnauts were beaten back from the Morea, which they had ravaged for some time subsequent to the Russian invasion. The desertion of the Mainotes, on being refused the plunder of Misitra, led to the abandonment of that enterprise, and to the desolation of the Morea; during which the cruelty exercised on all sides was unparalleled even in the annals of the faithful.

THE GIAOUR.

No breath of air to break the wave
That rolls below the Athenian's grave,
That tomb which, gleaming o'er the cliff,
First greets the homeward-veering skiff,
High o'er the land he saved in vain;
When shall such hero live again?

Fair clime! where every season smiles
Benignant o'er those blessed isles,
Which, seen from far Colonna's height,
Make glad the heart that hails the sight,
And lend to loneliness delight.

There mildly dimpling, Ocean's cheek
Reflects the tints of many a peak
Caught by the laughing tides that lave
These Edens of the eastern wave:
And if at times a transient breeze
Break the blue crystal of the seas,
Or sweep one blossom from the trees,
How welcome is each gentle air
That wakes and wafts the odours there!
For there the Rose, o'er crag or vale,
Sultana of the Nightingale,
The maid for whom his melody,
His thousand songs are heard on high,

Blooms blushing to her lover's tale :
 His queen, the garden queen, his Rose,
 Unbent by winds, unhill'd by snows,
 Far from the winters of the west,
 By every breeze and season blest,
 Returns the sweets by nature given
 In softest incense back to heaven ;
 And grateful yields that smiling sky
 Her fairest hue and fragrant sigh.
 And many a summer flower is there,
 And many a shade that love might share,
 And many a grotto, meant for rest,
 That holds the pirate for a guest ;
 Whose bark in sheltering cove below
 Lurks for the passing peaceful prow,
 Till the gay mariner's guitar
 Is heard, and seen the evening star ;
 Then stealing with the muffled oar,
 Far shaded by the rocky shore,
 Rush the night-prowlers on the prey,
 And turn to groans his roundelay.
 Strange—that where Nature loved to trace,
 As if for gods, a dwelling-place,
 And every charm and grace hath mix'd
 Within the paradise she fix'd,
 There man, enamour'd of distress,
 Should mar it into wilderness,
 And trample, brute-like, o'er each flower
 That tasks not one laborious hour ;
 Nor claims the culture of his hand
 To bloom along the fairy land,
 But springs as to preclude his care,
 And sweetly woos him—but to spare !
 Strange—that where all is peace beside,
 There passion riots in her pride,
 And lust and rapine wildly reign
 To darken o'er the fair domain.
 It is as though the fiends prevail'd
 Against the seraphs they assail'd,
 And, fix'd on heavenly thrones, should dwell
 The freed inheritors of hell ;
 So soft the scene, so form'd for joy,
 So curst the tyrants that destroy !

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
 Ere the first day of death is fled,
 The first dark day of nothingness,
 The last of danger and distress,
 (Before Decay's effacing fingers
 Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,)
 And mark'd the mild angelic air,
 The rapture of repose that's there,
 The fix'd yet tender traits that streak
 The languor of the placid cheek,
 And—but for that sad shrouded eye,
 That fires not, wins not, weeps not, now,
 And but for that chill, changeless brow,
 Where cold Obstruction's apathy
 Appals the gazing mourner's heart,
 As if to him it could impart

The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon ;
 Yes, but for these and these alone,
 Some moments, ay, one treacherous hour,
 He still might doubt the tyrant's power ;
 So fair, so calm, so softly seal'd,
 The first, last look by death reveal'd !
 Such is the aspect of this shore ;
 'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more !
 So coldly sweet, so deadly fair,
 We start, for soul is wanting there.
 Hers is the loveliness in death,
 That parts not quite with parting breath ;
 But beauty with that fearful bloom,
 That hue which haunts it to the tomb,
 Expression's last receding ray,
 A gilded halo hovering round decay,
 The farewell beam of Feeling pass'd away !
 Spark of that flame, perchance of heavenly birth,
 Which gleams, but warms no more its cher-
 ish'd earth !

Clime of the unforgotten brave !
 Whose land from plain to mountain-cave
 Was Freedom's home or Glory's grave !
 Shrine of the mighty ! can it be,
 That this is all remains of thee ?
 Approach, thou craven crouching slave :
 Say, is not this Thermopylæ ?
 These waters blue that round you lave,—
 Oh servile offspring of the free,
 Pronounce what sea, what shore is this ?
 The gulf, the rock of Salamis !
 These scenes, their story not unknown,
 Arise, and make again your own ;
 Snatch from the ashes of your sires
 The embers of their former fires ;
 And he who in the strife expires
 Will add to theirs a name of fear
 That Tyranny shall quake to hear,
 And leave his sons a hope, a fame,
 They too will rather die than shame :
 For Freedom's battle once begun,
 Bequeath'd by bleeding Sire to Son,
 Though baffled off is ever won.
 Bear witness, Greece, thy living page !
 Attest it many a deathless age !
 While kings, in dusty darkness hid,
 Have left a nameless pyramid,
 Thy heroes, though the general doom
 Hath swept the column from their tomb,
 A mightier monument command,
 The mountains of their native land !
 There points thy Muse to stranger's eye
 The graves of those that cannot die !
 'T were long to tell, and sad to trace,
 Each step from splendour to disgrace ;
 Enough—no foreign foe could quell
 Thy soul, till from itself it fell ;
 Yes ! Self-abasement paved the way
 To villain-bonds and despot sway.

What can he tell who treads thy shore?
 No legend of thine olden time,
 No theme on which the Muse might soar
 High as thine own in days of yore,
 When man was worthy of thy clime.
 The hearts within thy valleys bred,
 The fiery souls that might have led
 Thy sons to deeds sublime,
 Now crawl from cradle to the grave,
 Slaves—nay, the bondsmen of a slave,
 And callous, save to crime;
 Stain'd with each evil that pollutes
 Mankind, where least above the brutes;
 Without even savage virtue blest,
 Without one free or valiant breast,
 Still to the neighbouring ports they waft
 Proverbial wiles and ancient craft;
 In this the subtle Greek is found,
 For this, and this alone, renown'd.
 In vain might Liberty invoke
 The spirit to its bondage broke,
 Or raise the neck that courts the yoke:
 No more her sorrows I bewail,
 Yet this will be a mournful tale,
 And they who listen may believe,
 Who heard it first had cause to grieve.

Far, dark, along the blue sea glancing,
 The shadows of the rocks advancing
 Start on the fisher's eye like boat
 Of island-pirate or Mainote;
 And fearful for his light caique,
 He shuns the near but doubtful creek:
 Though worn and weary with his toil,
 And cumber'd with his scaly spoil,
 Slowly, yet strongly, plies the oar,
 Till Port Leone's safer shore
 Receives him by the lovely light
 That best becomes an Eastern night.

Who thundering comes on blackest steed,
 With slacken'd bit and hoof of speed?
 Beneath the clattering iron's sound
 The cavern'd echoes wake around
 In lash for lash, and bound for bound;
 The foam that streaks the courser's side
 Seems gather'd from the ocean-tide:
 Though weary waves are sunk to rest,
 There's none within his rider's breast;
 And though to-morrow's tempest lower,
 'Tis calmer than thy heart, young Giaour!
 I know thee not, I loathe thy race,
 But in thy lineaments I trace
 What time shall strengthen, not efface:
 Though young and pale, that sallow front
 Is scathed by fiery passion's brunt;
 Though bent on earth thine evil eye,
 As meteor-like thou glidest by,

Right well I view and deem thee one
 Whom Othman's sons should slay or shun.

On—on he hasten'd, and he drew
 My gaze of wonder as he flew:
 Though like a demon of the night
 He pass'd, and vanish'd from my sight,
 His aspect and his air impress'd
 A troubled memory on my breast,
 And long upon my startled ear
 Rung his dark courser's hoofs of fear.
 He spurs his steed; he nears the steep,
 That, jutting, shadows o'er the deep;
 He winds around; he hurries by;
 The rock relieves him from mine eye;
 For well I ween unwelcome he
 Whose glance is fix'd on those that flee;
 And not a star but shines too bright
 On him who takes such timeless flight.
 He wound along; but ere he pass'd,
 One glance he snatch'd, as if his last,
 A moment check'd his wheeling steed,
 A moment breathed him from his speed,
 A moment on his stirrup stood—
 Why looks he o'er the olive wood?
 The crescent glimmers on the hill,
 The Mosque's high lamps are quivering still:
 Though too remote for sound to wake
 In echoes of the far tophaike,
 The flashes of each joyous peal
 Are seen to prove the Moslem's zeal.
 To-night, set Rhamazani's sun;
 To-night, the Bairam feast's begun;
 To-night—but who and what art thou
 Of foreign garb and fearful brow?
 And what are these to thine or thee,
 That thou shouldst either pause or flee?

He stood—some dread was on his face,
 Soon Hatred settled in its place:
 It rose not with the reddening flush
 Of transient Anger's hasty blush,
 But pale as marble o'er the tomb,
 Whose ghastly whiteness aids its gloom.
 His brow was bent, his eye was glazed;
 He raised his arm, and fiercely raised,
 And sternly shook his hand on high,
 As doubting to return or fly;
 Impatient of his flight delay'd,
 Here loud his raven charger neigh'd—
 Down glanced that hand, and grasp'd his
 blade;
 That sound had burst his waking dream,
 As Slumber starts at owl's scream,
 The spur hath lanced his courser's sides;
 Away, away, for life he rides:
 Swift as the hurl'd on high jerreed
 Springs to the touch his startled steed:
 The rock is doubled, and the shore
 Shakes with the clattering tramp no more:

The crag is won, no more is seen
 His Christian crest and haughty mien.
 'Twas but an instant he restrain'd
 That fiery barb so sternly rein'd ;
 'Twas but a moment that he stood,
 Then sped as if by death pursued ;
 But in that instant o'er his soul
 Winters of Memory seem'd to roll,
 And gather in that drop of time
 A life of pain, an age of crime.
 O'er him who loves, or hates, or fears,
 Such moment pours the grief of years :
 What felt *he* then, at once oppress
 By all that most distracts the breast ?
 That pause, which ponder'd o'er his fate,
 Oh, who its dreary length shall date !
 Though in Time's record nearly nought,
 It was Eternity to Thought !
 For infinite as boundless space
 The thought that Conscience must embrace,
 Which in itself can comprehend
 Woe without name, or hope, or end.

The hour is past, the Giaour is gone ;
 And did he fly or fall alone ?
 Woe to that hour he came or went !
 The curse for Hassan's sin was sent
 To turn a palace to a tomb ;
 He came, he went, like the simoom,
 That harbinger of fate and gloom,
 Beneath whose widely-wasting breath
 The very cypress droops to death—
 Dark tree, still sad when others' grief is fled,
 The only constant mourner o'er the dead !

The steed is vanish'd from the stall ;
 No serf is seen in Hassan's hall ;
 The lonely spider's thin gray pall
 Waves slowly widening o'er the wall ;
 The bat builds in his haram bower,
 And in the fortress of his power
 The owl usurps the beacon-tower ;
 The wild-dog howls o'er the fountain's brim,
 With haggled thirst, and famine, grim ;
 For the stream has shrunk from its marble
 bed,
 Where the weeds and the desolate dust are
 spread.

'Twas sweet of yore to see it play
 And chase the sultriness of day,
 As springing high the silver dew
 In whirls fantastically flew,
 And flung luxurious coolness round
 The air, and verdure o'er the ground.
 'Twas sweet, when cloudless stars were
 bright,
 To view the wave of watery light,
 And hear its melody by night.
 And oft had Hassan's Childhood play'd
 Around the verge of that cascade ;

And oft upon his mother's breast
 That sound had harmonized his rest ;
 And oft had Hassan's Yonth along
 Its bank been soothed by Beauty's song ;
 And softer seem'd each melting tone
 Of Music mingled with its own.
 But ne'er shall Hassan's Age repose
 Along the brink at twilight's close :
 The stream that fill'd that font is fled—
 The blood that warm'd his heart is shed !
 And here no more shall human voice
 Be heard to rage, regret, rejoice.
 The last sad note that swell'd the gale
 Was woman's wildest funeral wail :
 That quench'd in silence, all is still,
 But the lattice that flaps when the wind is
 shrill :
 Though raves the gust, and floods the
 rain,
 No hand shall close its clasp again.
 On desert sands 'twere joy to scan
 The rudest steps of fellow man,
 So here the very voice of Grief
 Might wake an Echo like relief—
 At least 'twould say, "All are not gone ;
 There lingers Life, though but in one"—
 For many a gilded chamber's there,
 Which Solitude might well forbear ;
 Within that dome as yet Decay
 Hath slowly work'd her cankering way—
 But gloom is gather'd o'er the gate,
 Nor there the Fakir's self will wait ;
 Nor there will wandering Dervise stay,
 For bounty cheers not his delay ;
 Nor there will weary stranger halt
 To bless the sacred "bread and salt."
 Alike must Wealth and Poverty
 Pass heedless and unheeded by,
 For Courtesy and Pity died
 With Hassan on the mountain side.
 His roof, that refuge unto men,
 Is Desolation's hungry den.
 The guest flies the hall, and the vassal from
 labour,
 Since his turban was cleft by the infidel's
 sabre !

I hear the sound of coming feet,
 But not a voice mine ear to greet ;
 More near—each turban I can scan,
 And silver-sheathed ataghan ;
 The foremost of the band is seen
 An Emir by his garb of green :
 "Ho! who art thou?"—"This low salam
 Replies of Moslem faith I am."
 "The hurthen ye so gently bear
 Seems one that claims your utmost care,
 And, doubtless, holds some precious freight,
 My humble hark would gladly wait."

“Thou speakest sooth : thy skiff unmoor,
 And waft us from the silent shore ;
 Nay, leave the sail still furl'd, and ply
 The nearest oar that's scatter'd by,
 And midway to those rocks where sleep
 The channell'd waters dark and deep.
 Rest from your task—so—bravely done,
 Our course has been right swiftly run ;
 Yet 'tis the longest voyage, I trow,
 That one of—

Sullen it plunged, and slowly sank,
 The calm wave rippled to the bank ;
 I watch'd it as it sank, methought
 Some motion from the current caught
 Bestirr'd it more,—'t was but the beam
 That checker'd o'er the living stream :
 I gazed, till vanishing from view,
 Like lessening pebble it withdrew ;
 Still less and less, a speck of white
 That gemm'd the tide, then mock'd the sight ;
 And all its hidden secrets sleep,
 Knew'n but to Genii of the deep,
 Which, trembling in their coral caves,
 They dare not whisper to the waves.

As rising on its purple wing
 The insect queen of eastern spring,
 O'er emerald meadows of Kashmeer
 Invites the young pursuer near,
 And leads him on from flower to flower
 A weary chase and wasted hour,
 Then leaves him as it soars on high,
 With panting heart and tearful eye :
 So Beauty lures the full-grown child,
 With hue as bright, and wing as wild ;
 A chase of idle hopes and fears,
 Begun in folly, closed in tears.
 If won, to equal ills betray'd,
 Woe waits the insect and the maid ;
 A life of pain, the loss of peace,
 From infant's play, and man's caprice :
 The lovely toy so fiercely sought
 Hath lost its charm by being caught,
 For every touch that woo'd its stay
 Hath brush'd its brightest hues away,
 Till charm, and hue, and beauty gone,
 'Tis left to fly or fall alone.
 What wounded wing, or bleeding breast,
 Ah ! where shall either victim rest ?
 Can this with faded pinion soar
 From rose to tulip as before ?
 Or Beauty, blighted in an hour,
 Find joy within her broken bower ?
 No : gayer insects fluttering by
 Ne'er droop the wing o'er those that die,
 And lovelier things have mercy shown
 To every failing but their own,

And every woe a tear can claim
 Except an erring sister's shame.

The Mind, that broods o'er guilty woes,
 Is like the Scorpion girt by fire ;
 In circle narrowing as it glows,
 The flames around their captive close,
 Till inly search'd by thousand throes,
 And maddening in her ire,
 One sad and sole relief she knows,
 The sting she nourish'd for her foes,
 Whose venom never yet was vain,
 Gives but one pang and cures all pain,
 And darts into her desperate brain :
 So do the dark in soul expire,
 Or live like Scorpion girt by fire ;
 So writhes the mind Remorse hath riven,
 Unfit for earth, undoom'd for heaven,
 Darkness above, despair beneath,
 Around it flame, within it death !

Black Hassan from the Haram flies,
 Nor bends on woman's form his eyes ;
 The unwonted chase each hour employs,
 Yet shares he not the hunter's joys.
 Not thus was Hassan wont to fly
 When Leila dwelt in his Serai.
 Doth Leila there no longer dwell ?
 That tale can only Hassan tell :
 Strange rumours in our city say
 Upon that eve she fled away
 When Rhamazan's last sun was set,
 And flashing from each minaret
 Millions of lamps proclaim'd the feast
 Of Bairam through the boundless East.
 'T was then she went as to the bath,
 Which Hassan vainly search'd in wrath ;
 For she was flown her master's rage
 In likeness of a Georgian page,
 And far beyond the Moslem's power
 Had wrong'd him with the faithless Giaour.
 Somewhat of this had Hassan deem'd ;
 But still so fond, so fair she seem'd,
 Too well he trusted to the slave
 Whose treachery deserved a grave :
 And on that eve had gone to mosque,
 And thence to feast in his kiosk.
 Such is the tale his Nubians tell,
 Who did not watch their charge too well ;
 But others say, that on that night,
 By pale Phingari's trembling light,
 The Giaour upon his jet-black steed
 Was seen, but seen alone to speed
 With bloody spur along the shore,
 Nor maid nor page behind him bore.

Her eye's dark charm 't were vain to tell,
 But gaze on that of the Gazelle,
 It will assist thy fancy well ;
 As large, as languishingly dark,
 But Soul beam'd forth in every spark
 That darted from beneath the lid,
 Bright as the jewel of Giamschid.
 Yea, *Soul*, and should our prophet say
 That form was nought but breathing clay,
 By Alla ! I would answer nay ;
 Though on Al-Sirat's arch I stood,
 Which totters o'er the fiery flood,
 With Paradise within my view,
 And all his Honris beckoning through.
 Oh ! who young Leila's glance could read
 And keep that portion of his creed
 Which saith that woman is but dust,
 A soulless toy for tyrant's lust ?
 On her might Muftis gaze, and own
 That through her eye the Immortal shone ;
 On her fair cheek's unfading hue
 The young pomegranate's blossoms strew
 Their bloom in blushes ever new ;
 Her hair in hyacinthine flow,
 When left to roll its folds below,
 As midst her handmaids in the hall
 She stood superior to them all,
 Hath swept the marble where her feet
 Gleam'd whiter than the mountain sleet
 Ere from the clond that gave it birth
 It fell, and caught one stain of earth.
 The cygnet nobly walks the water ;
 So moved on earth Circassia's daughter,
 The loveliest bird of Franguestan !
 As rears her crest the ruffled Swan,
 And spurns the waves with wings of pride,
 When pass the steps of stranger man
 Along the banks that bound her tide ;
 Thus rose fair Leila's whiter neck :—
 Thus arm'd with beauty would she check
 Intrusion's glance, till Folly's gaze
 Shrank from the charms it meant to praise.
 Thus high and graceful was her gait ;
 Her heart as tender to her mate ;
 Her mate—stern Hassan, who was he ?
 Alas ! that name was not for thee !

Stern Hassan hath a journey ta'en
 With twenty vassals in his train,
 Each arm'd, as best becomes a man,
 With arquebuss and ataghan ;
 The chief before, as deck'd for war,
 Bears in his belt the scimitar
 Stain'd with the best of Arnaut blood,
 When in the pass the rebels stood,
 And few return'd to tell the tale
 Of what befell in Parne's vale.
 The pistols which his girdle bore
 Were those that once a pasha wore,

Which still, though gemm'd and boss'd with
 gold,
 Even robbers tremble to behold.
 'T is said he goes to woo a bride
 More true than her who left his side ;
 The faithless slave that broke her bower,
 And, worse than faithless, for a Giaour !

The sun's last rays are on the hill,
 And sparkle in the fountain rill,
 Whose welcome waters, cool and clear,
 Draw blessings from the mountaineer :
 Here may the loitering merchant Greek
 Find that repose 't were vain to seek
 In cities lodged too near his lord,
 And trembling for his secret board—
 Here may he rest where none can see,
 In crowds a slave, in deserts free ;
 And with forbidden wine may stain
 The bowl a Moslem must not drain.

The foremost Tartar's in the gap
 Conspicuous by his yellow cap ;
 The rest in lengthening line the while
 Wind slowly through the long defile :
 Above, the mountain rears a peak,
 Where vultures whet the thirsty beak,
 And theirs may be a feast to-night,
 Shall tempt them down ere morrow's light ;
 Beneath, a river's wintry stream
 Has shrunk before the summer beam,
 And left a channel bleak and bare,
 Save shrubs that spring to perish there ;
 Each side the midway path there lay
 Small broken crags of granite gray,
 By time, or mountain lightning, riven
 From summits clad in mists of heaven ;
 For where is he that hath beheld
 The peak of Liakura unveil'd ?

They reach the grove of pine at last ;
 " Bismillah ! now the peril's past ;
 For yonder view the opening plain,
 And there we'll prick our steeds amain : "
 The Chians spake, and as he said,
 A bullet whistles o'er his head ;
 The foremost Tartar bites the ground !
 Scarce had they time to check the rein,
 Swift from their steeds the riders bound ;
 But three shall never mount again ;
 Unseen the foes that gave the wound,
 The dying ask revenge in vain.
 With steel unsheath'd, and carbine bent,
 Some o'er their courser's harness leant,
 Half shelter'd by the steed ;
 Some fly behind the nearest rock,
 And there await the coming shock,

Nor tamely stand to bleed
 Beneath the shaft of foes unseen,
 Who dare not quit their craggy screen.
 Stern Hassan only from his horse
 Disdains to light, and keeps his course,
 Till fiery flashes in the van
 Proclaim too sure the robber-clan
 Have well secured the only way
 Could now avail the promised prey ;
 Then curl'd his very beard with ire,
 And glared his eye with fiercer fire ;
 " Though far and near the bullets hiss,
 I've scaped a bloodier hour than this."'
 And now the foe their covert quit,
 And call his vassals to submit ;
 But Hassan's frown and furious word
 Are dreaded more than hostile sword,
 Nor of his little band a man
 Resign'd carbine or ataghan,
 Nor raised the craven cry, Amaun !
 In fuller sight, more near and near,
 The lately ambush'd foes appear,
 And issuing from the grove, advance
 Some who on battle-charger prance.
 Who leads them on with foreign brand
 Far flashing in his red right hand ?
 "'Tis he ! 'tis he ! I know him now ;
 I know him by his pallid brow ;
 I know him by the evil eye
 That aids his envious treachery ;
 I know him by his jet-black barb ;
 Though now array'd in Arnaout garb,
 Apostate from his own vile faith,
 It shall not save him from the death :
 'Tis he ! well met in any hour,
 Lost Leila's love, accursed Giaour !"

As rolls the river into ocean,
 In sable torrent wildly streaming ;
 As the sea-tide's opposing motion,
 In azure column proudly gleaming,
 Beats back the current many a rood,
 In curling foam and mingling flood,
 While eddying whirl, and breaking wave,
 Roused by the blast of winter, rave ;
 Through sparkling spray, in thundering clash,
 The lightnings of the waters flash
 In awful whiteness o'er the shore,
 That shines and shakes beneath the roar ;
 Thus—as the stream and ocean greet,
 With waves that madden as they meet—
 Thus join the bands, whom mutual wrong,
 And fate, and fury, drive along.
 The bickering sabres' shivering jar ;
 And pealing wide or ringing near
 Its echoes on the throbbing ear,
 The deathshot hissing from afar ;
 The shock, the shout, the groan of war,
 Reverberate along that vale,
 More suited to the shepherd's tale :

Though few the numbers—theirs the strife,
 That neither spares nor speaks for life !
 Ah ! fondly youthful hearts can press,
 To seize and share the dear caress ;
 But Love itself could never pant
 For all that Beauty sighs to grant
 With half the fervour Hate bestows
 Upon the last embrace of foes,
 When grappling in the fight they fold
 Those arms that ne'er shall lose their
 hold :
 Friends meet to part ; Love laughs at faith ;
 True foes, once met, are join'd till death !

With sabre shiver'd to the hilt,
 Yet dripping with the blood he spilt ;
 Yet strain'd within the sever'd hand
 Which quivers round that faithless brand ;
 His turban far behind him roll'd,
 And cleft in twain its firmest fold ;
 His flowing robe by falchion torn,
 And crimson as those clouds of morn
 That, streak'd with dusky red, portend
 The day shall have a stormy end ;
 A stain on every bush that bore
 A fragment of his palampore ;
 His breast with wounds unnumber'd riven,
 His back to earth, his face to heavea,
 Fall'n Hassan lies—his unclosed eye
 Yet lowering on his enemy,
 As if the hour that seal'd his fate
 Surviving left his quenchless hate ;
 And o'er him bends that foe with brow
 As dark as his that bled below.—

" Yes, Leila sleeps beneath the wave,
 But his shall be a redder grave ;
 Her spirit pointed well the steel
 Which taught that felon heart to feel.
 He call'd the Prophet, but his power
 Was vain against the vengeful Giaour :
 He call'd on Alla, but the word
 Arose unheeded or unheard.
 Thou Paynim fool ! could Leila's prayer
 Be pass'd, and thine accorded there ?
 I watch'd my time, I leagu'd with these,
 The traitor in his turn to seize ;
 My wrath is wreak'd, the deed is done,
 And now I go—but go alone."

The browsing camels' bells are tinkling :
 His mother look'd from her lattice high—
 She saw the dews of eve besprinkling
 The pasture green beneath her eye,
 She saw the planets faintly twinkling :
 "'Tis twilight—sure his train is nigh."

She could not rest in the garden-bower,
But gazed through the grate of his steepest
tower:

"Why comes he not? his steeds are fleet,
Nor shrink they from the summer heat;
Why sends not the Bridegroom his promised
gift?

Is his heart more cold, or his barb less
swift?

Oh, false reproach! yon Tartar now
Has gain'd our nearest mountain's brow,
And warily the steep descends,
And now within the valley bends;
And he bears the gift at his saddle-bow—
How could I deem his courser slow?
Right well my largess shall repay
His welcome speed and weary way."

The Tartar lighted at the gate,
But scarce upheld his fainting weight:
His swarthy visage spake distress,
But this might be from weariness;
His garb with sanguine spots was dyed,
But these might be from his courser's side;
He drew the token from his vest—
Angel of Death! 'tis Hassan's cloven crest!
His calpac rent—his caftan red—
"Lady, a fearful bride thy son hath wed:
Me, not from mercy, did they spare,
But this empurpled pledge to bear.
Peace to the brave! whose blood is spilt:
Woe to the Giaour! for his the guilt."

A turban carved in coarsest stone,
A pillar with rank weeds o'ergrown,
Whereon can now be scarcely read
The Koran verse that mourns the dead,
Point out the spot where Hassan fell
A victim in that lonely dell.

There sleeps as true an Osmanlie
As e'er at Mecca bent the knee;
As ever scorn'd forbidden wine,
Or pray'd with face towards the shrine,
In orisons resumed anew

At solemn sound of "Alla Hn!"
Yet died he by a stranger's hand,
And stranger in his native land;
Yet died he as in arms he stood,
And unavenged, at least in blood.
But him the maids of Paradise

Impatient to their halls invite,
And the dark heaven of Houris' eyes

On him shall glance for ever bright;
They come—their kerchiefs green they
wave,

And welcome with a kiss the brave!
Who falls in battle 'gainst a Giaour
Is worthiest an immortal bower.

But thou, false Infidel! shalt writhe
Beneath avenging Monkir's scythe;
And from its torment 'scape alone
To wander round lost Eblis' throne;
And fire unquench'd, unquenchable,
Around, within, thy heart shall dwell;
Nor ear can hear nor tongue can tell
The tortures of that inward hell!
But first, on earth as Vampire sent,
Thy corse shall from its tomb be rent:
Then ghastly haunt thy native place,
And suck the blood of all thy race;
There from thy daughter, sister, wife,
At midnight drain the stream of life;
Yet loathe the banquet which perforce
Must feed thy livid living corse:
Thy victims ere they yet expire
Shall know the demon for their sire,
As cursing thee, thou cursing them,
Thy flowers are wither'd on the stem.
But one that for thy crime must fall,
The youngest, most beloved of all,
Shall bless thee with a *father's* name—
That word shall wrap thy heart in flame!
Yet must thou end thy task, and mark
Her cheek's last tinge, her eye's last spark,
And the last glassy glance must view
Which freezes o'er its lifeless blue;
Then with unhallow'd hand shalt tear
The tresses of her yellow hair,
Of which in life a lock when shorn,
Affection's fondest pledge was worn,
But now is borne away by thee,
Memorial of thine agony!
Wet with thine own best blood shall drip
Thy gnashing tooth and haggard lip;
Then stalking to thy sullen grave,
Go—and with Gouls and Afrits rave;
Till these in horror shrink away
From spectre more accursed than they!

"How name ye yon lone Caloyer?

His features I have scann'd before

In mine own land: 'tis many a year,
Since, dashing by the lonely shore,

I saw him urge as fleet a steed

As ever served a horseman's need.

But once I saw that face, yet then

It was so mark'd with inward pain,

I could not pass it by again;

It breathes the same dark spirit now,

As death were stamp'd upon his brow.

"'Tis twice three years at summer tide

Since first among our freres he came;
And here it soothes him to abide

For some dark deed he will not name.
But never at our vesper prayer,
Nor e'er before confession chair

Kneels he, nor recks he when arise
 Incense or anthem to the skies,
 But broods within his cell alone,
 His faith and race alike unknown.
 The sea from Paynim land he crost,
 And here ascended from the coast;
 Yet seems he not of Othman race,
 But only Christian in his face:
 I'd judge him some stray renegade,
 Repentant of the change he made,
 Save that he shuns our holy shrine,
 Nor tastes the sacred bread and wine.
 Great largess to these walls he brought,
 And thus our abbot's favour bought;
 But were I prior, not a day
 Should brook such stranger's further stay,
 Or pent within our penance cell
 Should doom him there for aye to dwell.
 Much in his visions mutters he
 Of maiden whelm'd beneath the sea;
 Of sabres clashing, foemen flying,
 Wrongs avenged, and Moslem dying.
 On cliff he hath been known to stand,
 And rave as to some bloody hand
 Fresh sever'd from its parent limb,
 Invisible to all but him,
 Which beckons onward to his grave,
 And lures to leap into the wave."

Dark and unearthly is the scowl
 That glares beneath his dusky cowl.
 The flash of that dilating eye
 Reveals too much of times gone by;
 Though varying, indistinct its hue,
 Oft will his glance the gazer rue,
 For in it lurks that nameless spell,
 Which speaks, itself unspeakable,
 A spirit yet unquell'd and high,
 That claims and keeps ascendancy;
 And like the bird whose pinions quake,
 But cannot fly the gazing snake,
 Will others quail beneath his look,
 Nor 'scape the glance they scarce can brook.
 From him the half-affrighted Friar
 When met alone would fain retire,
 As if that eye and bitter smile
 Transferr'd to others fear and guile:
 Not oft to smile descendeth he,
 And when he doth 'tis sad to see
 That he but mocks at Misery.
 How that pale lip will curl and quiver!
 Then fix once more as if for ever;
 As if his sorrow or disdain
 Forbade him e'er to smile again.
 Well were it so—such ghastly mirth
 From joyance ne'er derived its birth.
 But sadder still it were to trace
 What once were feelings in that face:

Time bath not yet the features fix'd,
 But brighter traits with evil mix'd;
 And there are hues not always faded,
 Which speak a mind not all degraded.
 Even by the crimes through which it waded:
 The common crowd but see the gloom
 Of wayward deeds, and fitting doom;
 The close observer can espy
 A noble soul, and lineage high:
 Alas! though both bestow'd in vain,
 Which Grief could change, and Guilt could
 stain,

It was no vulgar tenement
 To which such lofty gifts were lent,
 And still with little less than dread
 On such the sight is riveted.
 The roofless cot, decay'd and rent,
 Will scarce delay the passer by;
 The tower by war or tempest bent,
 While yet may frown one battlement,
 Demands and daunts the stranger's eye;
 Each ivied arch, and pillar lone,
 Pleads haughtily for glories gone!

His floating robe around him folding,
 Slow sweeps he through the column'd aisle;
 With dread beheld, with gloom beholding
 The rites that sanctify the pile.
 But when the anthem shakes the choir,
 And kneel the monks, his steps retire;
 By yonder lone and wavering torch
 His aspect glares within the porch;
 There will he pause till all is done—
 And hear the prayer, but utter none.
 See—by the half-illumin'd wall
 His hood fly back, his dark hair fall,
 That pale brow wildly wreathing round,
 As if the Gorgon there had bound
 The sablest of the serpent-braid
 That o'er her fearful forehead stray'd:
 For he declines the convent oath,
 And leaves those locks unhallow'd growth,
 But wears our garb in all beside;
 And, not from piety but pride,
 Gives wealth to walls that never heard
 Of his one holy vow nor word.
 Lo!—mark ye, as the harmony
 Peals louder praises to the sky,
 That livid cheek, that stony air
 Of mix'd defiance and despair!
 Saint Francis, keep him from the shrine!
 Else may we dread the wrath divine
 Made manifest by awful sign.
 If ever evil angel bore
 The form of mortal, such he wore;
 By all my hope of sins forgiven,
 Such looks are not of earth nor heaven!"

To love the softest hearts are prone;
 But such can ne'er be all his own;

Too timid in his woes to share,
 Too meek to meet, or brave despair;
 And sterner hearts alone may feel
 The wound that time can never heal.
 The rugged metal of the mine
 Must burn before its surface shine,
 But plunged within the furnace-flame,
 It bends and melts—though still the same;
 Then temper'd to thy want, or will,
 'Twill serve thee to defend or kill;
 A breastplate for thine hour of need,
 Or blade to bid thy foeman bleed;
 But if a dagger's form it bear,
 Let those who shape its edge beware:
 Thus passion's fire, and woman's art,
 Can turn and tame the sterner heart;
 From these its form and tone are ta'en,
 And what they make it, must remain,
 But break—before it bend again.

If solitude succeed to grief,
 Release from pain is slight relief;
 The vacant bosom's wilderness
 Might thank the pang that made it less.
 We loathe what none are left to share:
 Even bliss—'t were woe alone to bear;
 The heart once thus left desolate
 Must fly at last for ease—to hate.
 It is as if the dead could feel
 The icy worm around them steal,
 And shudder, as the reptiles creep
 To revel o'er their rotting sleep,
 Without the power to scare away
 The cold consumers of their clay!
 It is as if the desert bird,

Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream
 To still her famish'd nestlings' scream,
 Nor mourns a life to them transferr'd,
 Should read her rash devoted breast,
 And find them flown her empty nest.
 The keenest pangs the wretched find

Are rapture to the dreary void,
 The leafless desert of the mind,
 The waste of feelings unemploy'd.
 Who would be doom'd to gaze upon
 A sky without a cloud or sun?
 Less hideous far the tempest's roar
 Than ne'er to brave the billows more—
 Thrown, when the war of winds is o'er,
 A lonely wreck on fortune's shore,
 'Mid sullen calm, and silent bay,
 Unseen to drop by dull decay;—
 Better to sink beneath the shock
 Than moulder piecemeal on the rock!

“Father! thy days have pass'd in peace,
 'Mid counted beads, and countless prayer;
 To bid the sins of others cease,

Thyself without a crime or care,
 Save transient ills that all must bear,
 Has been thy lot from youth to age;
 And thou wilt bless thee from the rage
 Of passions fierce and uncontroll'd,
 Such as thy penitents unfold,
 Whose secret sins and sorrows rest
 Within thy pure and pitying breast.
 My days, though few, have pass'd below
 In much of joy, but more of woe;
 Yet still in hours of love or strife,
 I've 'scaped the weariness of life:
 Now leagu'd with friends, now girt by
 foes,

I loathed the languor of repose.
 Now nothing left to love or hate,
 No more with hope or pride elate,
 I'd rather be the thing that crawls
 Most noxious o'er a dungeon's walls,
 Than pass my dull, unvarying days,
 Condemn'd to meditate and gaze.
 Yet, lurks a wish within my breast
 For rest—but not to feel 'tis rest.
 Soon shall my fate that wish fulfil;

And I shall sleep without the dream
 Of what I was, and would be still,
 Dark as to thee my deeds may seem:
 My memory now is but the tomb
 Of joys long dead; my hope, their doom:
 Though better to have died with those
 Than bear a life of lingering woes.
 My spirit shrunk not to sustain
 The searching throes of ceaseless pain;
 Nor sought the self-accorded grave
 Of ancient fool and modern knave:
 Yet death I have not fear'd to meet;
 And in the field it had been sweet,
 Had danger woo'd me on to move
 The slave of glory, not of love.
 I've braved it—not for honour's boast;
 I smile at laurels won or lost;
 To such let others carve their way,
 For high renown, or hireling pay:
 But place again before my eyes
 Aught that I deem a worthy prize—
 The maid I love, the man I hate—
 And I hunt the steps of fate,
 To save or slay, as these require,
 Through rending steel and rolling fire:
 Nor need'st thou doubt this speech from
 one

Who would but do—what he *hath* done.
 Death is but what the haughty brave,
 The weak must bear, the wretch must
 crave;

Then let life go to Him who gave:
 I have not quail'd to danger's brow
 When high and happy—need I *now*?

"I loved her, Friar! nay, adored—

But these are words that all can use—
I proved it more in deed than word ;
There's blood upon that dinted sword,

A stain its steel can never lose :
'Twas shed for her, who died for me,
It warm'd the heart of one abhorr'd :

Nay, start not—no—nor bend thy knee,
Nor midst my sins such act record ;
Thou wilt absolve me from the deed,
For he was hostile to thy creed !

The very name of Nazarene
Was wormwood to his Paynim spleen.
Ungrateful fool ! since hnt for brands
Well wielded in some hardy hands,
And wounds by Galileans given,
The surest pass to Turkish heaven,
For him his Houris still might wait
Impatient at the Prophet's gate.

I loved her—love will find its way
Through paths where wolves would fear to prey ;
And if it dares enough, 'twere hard
If passion met not some reward—
No matter how, or where, or why,
I did not vainly seek, nor sigh :

Yet sometimes, with remorse, in vain
I wish she had not loved again.
She died—I dare not tell thee how ;
But look—'tis written on my brow !
There read of Cain the curse and crime,
In characters unworn by time :

Still, ere thou dost condemn me, pause ;
Not mine the act, though I the cause.

Yet did he but what I had done
Had she been false to more than one.
Faithless to him, he gave the blow ;
But true to me, I laid him low :
Howe'er deserved her doom might be,
Her treachery was truth to me ;
To me she gave her heart, that all
Which tyranny can ne'er enthral :

And I, alas ! too late to save !
Yet all I then could give, I gave,
'Twas some relief, our foe a grave.
His death sits lightly ; but her fate
Has made me—what thou well may'st hate.

His doom was seal'd—he knew it well,
Warn'd by the voice of stern Taheer,
Deep in whose darkly boding ear
The deathshot peal'd of murder near

As filed the troop to where they fell !
He died too in the battle broil,
A time that heeds nor pain nor toil ;
One cry to Mahomet for aid,
One prayer to Alla all he made :
He knew and cross'd me in the fray—
I gazed upon him where he lay,
And watch'd his spirit ebb away ;
Though pierced like pard by hunter's steel,
He felt not half that now I feel.

I search'd, but vainly search'd, to find
The workings of a wounded mind ;
Each feature of that sullen corse
Betray'd his rage, but no remorse.
Oh, what had Vengeance given to trace
Despair upon his dying face !
The late repentance of that hour,
When Penitence hath lost her power
To tear one terror from the grave,
And will not soothe, and cannot save.

"The cold in clime are cold in blood,
Their love can scarce deserve the name ;
But mine was like the lava flood

That holls in Ætna's breast of flame.
I cannot prate in puling strain
Of lady-love and beauty's chain :
If changing cheek, and scorching vein,
Lips taugt to writhe, but not complain,
If bursting heart, and madd'ning brain,
And daring deed, and vengeful steel,
And all that I have felt, and feel,
Betoken love—that love was mine,
And shown by many a bitter sign.
'Tis true, I could not whine nor sigh,
I knew hut to obtain or die.

I die—but first I have possess'd,
And come what may, I *have been* bless'd.
Shall I the doom I sought upraid ?
No—reft of all, yet undismay'd
But for the thought of Leïla slain,
Give me the pleasure with the pain,
So would I live and love again.
I grieve, but not, my holy guide !
For him who dies, but her who died :
She sleeps beneath the wandering wave—
Ah ! had she but an earthly grave,
This breaking heart and throbbing head
Should seek and share her narrow bed.
She was a form of life and light,
That, seen, became a part of sight ;
And rose, where'er I turn'd mine eye,
The Morning-star of Memory !

"Yes, Love indeed is light from heaven ;

A spark of that immortal fire
With angels shared, by Alla given,
To lift from earth our low desire.
Devotion wafts the mind above,
But Heaven itself descends in love ;
A feeling from the Godhead caught,
To wean from self each sordid thought ;
A Ray of him who form'd the whole ;
A Glory circling round the soul !
I grant *my* love imperfect, all
That mortals by the name miscall ;
Then deem it evil, what thou wilt ;
But say, oh say, *hers* was not guilt !

She was my life's unerring light :
That quench'd, what beam shall break my
 night ?

Oh ! would it shone to lead me still,
Although to death or deadliest ill !
Why marvel ye, if they who lose

 This present joy, this future hope,
 No more with sorrow meekly cope ;
In phrensy then their fate accuse ;
In madness do those fearful deeds

 That seem to add but guilt to woe ?
Alas ! the breast that inly bleeds

 Hath nought to dread from outward
 blow :

Who falls from all he knows of bliss,
Cares little into what abyss.

Fierce as the gloomy culture's now

 To thee, old man, my deeds appear :
I read abhorrence on thy brow,

 And this too was I born to bear !
'T is true, that, like that bird of prey,
With havoc have I mark'd my way :
But this was taught me by the dove,
To die—and know no second love.

This lesson yet hath man to learn,
Taught by the thing he dares to spurn :

The bird that sings within the brake,
The swan that swims upon the lake,

One mate, and one alone, will take.
And let the fool still prone to range,
And sneer on all who cannot change,

Partake his jest with boasting boys ;
I envy not his varied joys,

But deem such feeble, heartless man
Less than yon solitary swan ;

Far, far beneath the shallow maid
He left believing and betray'd.

Such shame at least was never mine—
Leila ! each thought was only thine !

My good, my guilt, my weal, my woe,
My hope on high—my all below.

Earth holds no other like to thee,
Or, if it doth, in vain for me :

For worlds I dare not view the dame
Resembling thee, yet not the same.

The very crimes that mar my youth,
This bed of death—attest my truth !

'T is all too late—thou wert, thou art
The cherish'd madness of my heart !

“ And she was lost—and yet I breathed,
But not the breath of human life :

A serpent round my heart was wreathed,
And stung my every thought to strife.

Alike all time, abhorr'd all place,
Shuddering I shrunk from Nature's face,

Where every hue that charm'd before
The blackness of my bosom wore.

The rest thou dost already know,
And all my sins, and half my woe.

But talk no more of penitence ;
Thou seest I soon shall part from hence :

And if thy holy tale were true,
The deed that's done canst *thou* undo ?

Think me not thankless—but this grief
Looks not to priesthood for relief.

My soul's estate in secret gress :
But wouldst thou pity more, say less.

When thou canst bid my Leila live,
Then will I sue thee to forgive ;

Then plead my cause in that high place
Where purchased masses proffer grace.

Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung
From forest-cave her shrieking young,

And calm the lonely lioness :
But soothe not—mock not *my* distress !

“ In earlier days, and calmer hours,
When heart with heart delights to blend,

Where bloom my native valley's bowers,
I had—Ah ! have I now ?—a friend !

To him this pledge I charge thee send,
Memorial of a youthful vow ;

I would remind him of my end :
Though souls absorb'd like mine allow

Brief thought to distant friendship's claim,
Yet dear to him my blighted name.

'T is strange—he prophesied my doom,
And I have smiled—I then could smile—

When Prudence would his voice assume,
And warn—I reck'd not what—the while :

But now remembrance whispers o'er
Those accents scarcely mark'd before.

Say—that his bodings came to pass,
And he will start to hear their truth,

And wish his words had not been sooth :
Tell him, unheeding as I was,

Through many a busy bitter scene
Of all our golden youth had been,

In pain, my faltering tongue had tried
To bless his memory ere I died ;

But Heaven in wrath would turu away
If Guilt should for the guiltless pray.

I do not ask him not to blame,
Too gentle he to wound my name ;

And what have I to do with fame ?
I do not ask him not to mourn,

Such cold request might sound like scorn ;
And what thau friendship's manly tear

May better grace a brother's bier ?
But bear this ring, his own of old,

And tell him—what thou dost behold !
The wither'd frame, the ruin'd mind,

The wrack by passion left behind,
A shivell'd scroll, a scatter'd leaf,

Sear'd by the autumn blast of grief !

“ Tell me no more of fancy's gleam,
No, father, no, 't was not a dream ;

Alas! the dreamer first must sleep,
 I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep,
 But could not, for my hurning brow
 Throbb'd to the very brain as now:
 I wish'd but for a single tear,
 As something welcome, new, and dear:
 I wish'd it then, I wish it still;
 Despair is stronger than my will.
 Waste not thine orison, despair
 Is mightier than thy pious prayer:
 I would not, if I might, be blest;
 I want no paradise, but rest.
 'T was then, I tell thee, father! then
 I saw her; yes, she lived again;
 And shining in her white symar,
 As through yon pale gray cloud the star
 Which now I gaze on, as on her,
 Who look'd and looks far lovelier;
 Dimly I view its trembling spark;
 To-morrow's night shall be more dark;
 And I, before its rays appear,
 That lifeless thing the living fear.
 I wander, father! for my soul
 Is fleeting towards the final goal.
 I saw her, friar! and I rose
 Forgetful of our former woes;
 And rushing from my couch, I dart,
 And clasp her to my desperate heart;
 I clasp—what is it that I clasp?
 No breathing form within my grasp,
 No heart that beats reply to mine—
 Yet, Leila! yet the form is thine!
 And art thou, dearest, changed so much
 As meet my eye, yet mock my touch?
 Ah! were thy beauties e'er so cold,
 I care not so my arms enfold
 The all they ever wish'd to hold.
 Alas! around a shadow prest
 They shrink upon my lonely breast;
 Yet still 't is there! In silence stands,

And beckons with beseeching hands!
 With braided hair, and bright-black eye—
 I knew 't was false—she could not die!
 But he is dead! within the dell
 I saw him buried where he fell;
 He comes not, for he cannot break
 From earth; why then art thou awake?
 They told me wild waves roll'd above
 The face I view, the form I love;
 They told me—'t was a hideous tale!—
 I'd tell it, but my tongue would fail:
 If true, and from thine ocean-cave
 Thou com'st to claim a calmer grave,
 Oh! pass thy dewy fingers; o'er
 This brow that then will burn no more;
 Or place them on my hopeless heart:
 But, shape or shade! whate'er thou art,
 In mercy ne'er again depart!
 Or farther with thee bear my soul
 Than winds can waft or waters roll!

“Such is my name, and such my tale.
 Confessor! to thy secret ear
 I breathe the sorrows I bewail,
 And thank thee for the generous tear
 This glazing eye could never shed.
 Then lay me with the humblest dead,
 And, save the cross above my head,
 Be neither name nor emblem spread,
 By prying stranger to be read,
 Or stay the passing pilgrim's tread.”

He pass'd—nor of his name and race
 Hath left a token or a trace,
 Save what the father must not say
 Who shrived him on his dying day:
 This broken tale was all we knew
 Of her he loved, or him he slew.

The Bride of Abydos:

A TURKISH TALE.

—♦—
“Had we never loved so kindly,
Had we never loved so blindly,
Never met or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.”—BURNS.
—♦—

TO
THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLAND,

THIS TALE IS INSCRIBED,
WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF REGARD AND RESPECT,
BY HIS. GRATEFULLY OBLIGED AND SINCERE FRIEND,
BYRON.

Canto the First.

I.

KNOW ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their
clime ?
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the
turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to
crime !
Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams
ever shine ;
Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppress'd
with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gül in her
bloom ;
Where the citron and olive are fairest of
fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is
mute :
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of
the sky,
In colour though varied, in beauty may
vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye ;
Where the virgins are soft as the roses they
twine,
And all, save the spirit of man, is divine ?
'T is the clime of the East ; 't is the land of
the Sun—
Can he smile on such deeds as his children
have done ?

Oh ! wild as the accents of lovers' farewell
Are the hearts which they bear, and the tale
which they tell.

II.

Begirt with many a gallant slave,
Apparell'd as becomes the brave,
Awaiting each his lord's behest
To guide his steps, or guard his rest,
Old Giaffir sate in his Divan :
Deep thought was in his aged eye ;
And though the face of Mussulman
Not oft betrays to standers by
The mind within, well skill'd to hide
All but unconquerable pride,
His pensive cheek and pondering brow
Did more than he was wout avow.

III.

“Let the chamber be clear'd.”—The train
disappear'd.—
“Now call me the chief of the Haram guard.”
With Giaffir is noue but his only son,
And the Nubiau awaiting the sire's award.
“Haroun—when all the crowd that wait
Are pass'd beyond the outer gate,
(Woe to the head whose eye beheld
My child Zuleika's face unveil'd !)
Hence, lead my daughter from her tower
Her fate is fix'd this very hour :
Yet not to her repeat my thought ;
By me alone be duty taught !”

“Pacha ! to hear is to obey.”
No more must slave to despot say—
Then to the tower had ta'en his way,

But here young Selim silence brake,
 First lowly rendering reverence meet ;
 And downcast look'd, and gently spake,
 Still standing at the Pacha's feet :
 For son of Moslem must expire,
 Ere dare to sit before his sire !

"Father! for fear that thou shouldst chide
 My sister, or her sable guide,
 Know—for the fault, if fault there be,
 Was mine, then fall thy frowns on me—
 So lovelily the morning shone,

That—let the old and weary sleep—
 I could not ; and to view alone
 The fairest scenes of land and deep,
 With none to listen and reply
 To thoughts with which my heart beat high
 Were irksome—for whate'er my mood,
 In sooth I love not solitude ;
 I on Zuleika's slumber broke,

And, as thou knowest that for me
 Soon turns the Haram's grating key,
 Before the guardian slaves awoke
 We to the cypress groves had flown,
 And made earth, main, and heaven our
 own !

There linger'd we, beguiled too long
 With Mejnoun's tale, or Sadi's song ;
 Till I, who heard the deep tambour
 Beat thy Divan's approaching hour,
 To thee, and to my duty true,
 Warn'd by the sound, to greet thee flew :
 But thers Zuleika wanders yet—
 Nay, Father, rage not—nor forget
 That none can pierce that secret bower
 But those who watch the women's tower."

IV.

"Son of a slave"—the Pacha said—
 "From unbelieving mother bred,
 Vain were a father's hope to see
 Aught that beseems a man in thee.
 Thou, when thine arm should bend the
 bow,

And hurl the dart, and curb the steed,
 Thou, Greek in soul if not in creed,
 Must pore where babbling waters flow,
 And watch unfolding roses blow.
 Would that yon orb, whose matin glow
 Thy listless eyes so much admire,
 Would lend thee something of his fire !
 Thou, who wouldst see this battlement
 By Christian cannon piecemeal rent ;
 Nay, tamely view old Stambol's wall
 Before the dogs of Moscow fall,
 Nor strike one stroke for life and death
 Against the curs of Nazareth !
 Go—let thy less than woman's hand
 Assume the distaff—not the brand.

But, Haroun!—to my daughter speed ;
 And hark—of thine own head take heed—
 If thus Zuleika oft takes wing—
 Thou see'st yon bow—it hath a string !"

V.

No sound from Selim's lip was heard,
 At least that met old Giaffir's ear,
 But every frown and every word
 Pierced keener than a Christian's sword.

"Son of a slave!—reproach'd with fear !
 Those gibes had cost another dear.

Son of a slave!—and *who* my sire ?"

Thus held his thoughts their dark career ;
 And glances ev'n of more than ire
 Flash forth, then faintly disappear.

Old Giaffir gazed upon his son
 And started ; for within his eye
 He read how much his wrath had done ;
 He saw rebellion there begun :

"Come hither, boy—what, no reply ?
 I mark thee—and I know thee too ;
 But there be deeds thou dar'st not do :
 But if thy hand had manlier length,
 And if thy hand had skill and strength,
 I'd joy to see thee break a lance,
 Albeit against my own perchance."

As sneeringly these accents fell,
 On Selim's eye he fiercely gazed :
 That eye return'd him glance for glance,
 And proudly to his sire's was raised,

Till Giaffir's quail'd and shrunk askance—
 And why—he felt, but durst not tell.
 "Much I misdoubt this wayward boy
 Will one day work me more annoy :
 I never loved him from his birth,
 And—but his arm is little worth,
 And scarcely in the chase could cope
 With timid fawn or antelope,
 Far less would venture into strife
 Where man contends for fame and life—
 I would not trust that look or tone :
 No—nor the blood so near my own.
 That blood—he hath not heard—no more—
 I'll watch him closer than before.
 He is an Arab to my sight,
 Or Christian crouching in the fight—
 But hark!—I hear Zuleika's voice ;

Like Houris' hymn it meets mine ear :
 She is the offspring of my choice ;

Oh ! more than ev'n her mother dear,
 With all to hope, and nought to fear—
 My Peri ! ever welcome here !
 Sweet, as the desert fountain's wave
 To lips just cool'd in time to save—

Such to my longing sight art thou ;
 Nor can they wait to Mecca's shrine
 More thanks for life, than I for thine,
 Who blest thy birth and bless thee now."

VI.

Fair, as the first that fell of womankind,
 When on that dread yet lovely serpent
 smiling,
 Whose image then was stamp'd upon her
 mind—
 But once beguil'd—and ever more be-
 guiling;
 Dazzling, as that, oh! too transcendent vision
 To Sorrow's phantom-peopled slumber
 given,
 When heart meets heart again in dreams
 Elysian,
 And paints the lost on Earth reviv'd in
 Heaven;
 Soft, as the memory of buried love;
 Pure, as the prayer which Childhood wafts
 above,
 Was she—the daughter of that rude old Chief,
 Who met the maid with tears—but not of
 grief.

Who hath not proved how feebly words essay
 To fix one spark of Beauty's heavenly ray?
 Who doth not feel, until his failing sight
 Faints into dimness with its own delight,
 His changing cheek, his sinking heart confess
 The might, the majesty of Loveliness?
 Such was Zuleika, such around her shone
 The nameless charms unmark'd by her
 alone—
 The light of love, the purity of grace,
 The mind, the Music breathing from her face,
 The heart whose softness harmonized the
 whole,
 And oh! that eye was in itself a Soul!

Her graceful arms in meekness bending
 Across her gently-budding breast;
 At one kind word those arms extending
 To clasp the neck of him who blest
 His child caressing and carest,
 Zuleika came—and Giaffir felt
 His purpose half within him melt:
 Not that against her fancied weal
 His heart though stern could ever feel;
 Affection chain'd her to that heart;
 Ambition tore the links apart.

VII.

“Zuleika! child of gentleness!
 How dear this very day must tell,
 When I forget my own distress,
 In losing what I love so well,
 To bid thee with another dwell:
 Another! and a braver man
 Was never seen in battle's van.
 We Moslem reck not much of blood;
 But yet the line of Carasman
 Unchanged, unchangeable hath stood.

First of the hold Timariot bands
 That won and well can keep their lands.
 Enough that he who comes to woo
 Is kinaman of the Bey Oglou:
 His years need scarce a thought employ;
 I would not have thee wed a boy.
 And thou shalt have a noble dower:
 And hia and my united power
 Will laugh to scorn the death-firman,
 Which others tremble but to scan,
 And teach the messenger what fate
 The bearer of such boon may wait.
 And now thou know'st thy father's will:
 All that thy sex hath need to know:
 'T was mine to teach obedience still—
 'The way to love, thy lord may show.'

VIII.

In silence bow'd the virgin's head;
 And if her eye was fill'd with tears
 That stifled feeling dare not shed,
 And changed her cheek from pale to red,
 And red to pale, as through her ears
 Those winged words like arrows sped,
 What could such be but maiden fears?
 So bright the tear in Beauty's eye,
 Love half regrets to kiss it dry;
 So sweet the blush of Bashfulness,
 Even Pity scarce can wish it less!

Whate'er it was the sire forgot;
 Or if remember'd, mark'd it not;
 Thrice clapp'd his hands, and call'd his
 steed,
 Resign'd his gem-adorn'd chibouque,
 And mounting fealty for the mead,
 With Maugrabee and Mamaluke,
 His way amid his Delis took,
 To witness many an active deed
 With sabre keen, or blunt jerreed.
 The Kislar only and his Moors
 Watch well the Haram's massy doors.

IX.

His head was leant upon his hand,
 His eye look'd o'er the dark blue water
 That swiftly glides and gently swells
 Between the winding Dardanelles;
 But yet he saw nor sea nor strand,
 Nor even his Pacha's turban'd band
 - Mix in the game of mimic slaughter,
 Careering cleave the folded felt,
 With sabre stroke right sharply dealt;
 Nor mark'd the javelin-darting crowd
 Nor heard their Ollahs wild and loud—
 He thought but of old Giaffir's daughter!

X.

No word from Selim's bosom broke;
 One sigh Zuleika's thought bespoke:

Still gazed he through the lattice grate,
 Pale, mute, and mournfully sedate.
 To him Zuleika's eye was turn'd,
 But little from his aspect learn'd:
 Equal her grief, yet not the same;
 Her heart confess'd a gentler flame:
 But yet that heart, alarm'd or weak,
 She knew not why, forbade to speak.
 Yet speak she must—but when essay?
 "How strange he thus should turn away!
 Not thus we e'er before have met;
 Nor thus shall be our parting yet."
 Thrice paced she slowly through the room,

And watch'd his eye—it still was fix'd:
 She snatch'd the urn wherein was mix'd
 The Persian Atar-gul's perfume,
 And sprinkled all its odours o'er
 The pictured roof and marble floor:
 The drops, that through his glittering vest
 The playful girl's appeal address'd,
 Unheeded o'er his bosom flew,
 As if that breast were marble too.

"What, sullen yet? it must not be—
 Oh! gentle Selim, this from thee!"
 She saw in curious order set

The fairest flowers of eastern land—
 "He loved them once; may touch them yet,
 If offer'd by Zuleika's hand."

The childish thought was hardly breathed
 Before the rose was pluck'd and wreathed;
 The next fond moment saw her seat
 Her fairy form at Selim's feet:
 "This rose to calm my brother's cares
 A message from the Bulbul bears;
 It says to-night he will prolong
 For Selim's ear his sweetest song;
 And though his note is somewhat sad,
 He'll try for once a strain more glad,
 With some faint hope his alter'd lay
 May sing these gloomy thoughts away.

XI.

"What! not receive my foolish flower?"

Nay then I am indeed unblest:
 On me can thus thy forehead lower?

And know'st
 Oh, Selim de
 Say, is it me
 Come, lay th
 And I will ki
 Since words
 Ev'n from m
 I knew our s
 But this fron
 Too well I kr
 But is Zuleik
 Ah! deem I
 This kiusmar
 Perhaps may
 If so, I swear

If shrines that ne'er approach allow
 To woman's step admit her vow,—
 Without thy free consent, command,
 The Sultan should not have my hand!
 Think'st thou that I could bear to part
 With thee, and learn to halve my heart?
 Ah! were I sever'd from thy side,
 Where were thy friend—and who my guide?
 Years have not seen, Time shall not see,
 The hour that tears my soul from thee:
 Ev'n Azrael, from his deadly quiver
 When flies that shaft, and fly it must,
 That parts all else, shall doom for ever
 Our hearts to undivided dust!"

XII.

He lived, he breathed, he moved, he felt;
 He raised the maid from where she knelt;
 His trance was gone, his keen eye shone
 With thoughts that long in darkness dwelt;
 With thoughts that burn—in rays that melt.
 As the stream late conceal'd

By the fringe of its willows,
 When it rushes reveal'd

In the light of its billows;
 As the bolt bursts on high
 From the black cloud that bound it,
 Flash'd the soul of that eye

Through the long lashes round it.
 A war-horse at the trumpet's sound,
 A lion roused by heedless hound,
 A tyrant waked to sudden strife
 By graze of ill-directed knife,
 Starts not to more convulsive life
 Than he, who heard that vow, display'd,
 And all, before repress'd, betray'd:
 "Now thou art mine, for ever mine,
 With life to keep, and scarce with life resign;
 Now thou art mine, that sacred oath,
 Though sworn by one, hath bound us both.
 Yes, fondly, wisely hast thou done;
 That vow hath saved more heads than one:
 But blench not thou—thy simplest tress
 Claims more from me than tenderness;
 I would not wrong the slenderest hair

I know the wretch who dares demand
 From Giaffir thy reluctant hand ;
 More ill-got wealth, a meaner soul
 Holds not a Musselim's control :
 Was he not bred in Egrippo ?
 A viler race let Israel show !
 But let that pass—to none be told
 Our oath ; the rest shall time unfold.
 To me and mine leave Osman Bey ;
 I've partisans for peril's day :
 Think not I am what I appear ;
 I've arms, and friends, and vengeance
 near."

XIII.

"Think not thou art what thou appearest !

My Selim, thou art sadly changed :
 This morn I saw thee gentlest, dearest ;
 But now thou'rt from thyself estranged.
 My love thou surely knew'st before,
 It ne'er was less, nor can be more.
 To see thee, hear thee, near thee stay,
 And hate the night I know not why,
 Save that we meet not but by day ;
 With thee to live, with thee to die,
 I dare not to my hope deny :
 Thy cheek, thine eyes, thy lips to kiss,
 Like this—and this—no more than this ;
 For, Allah ! sure thy lips are flame :

What fever in thy veins is flushing ?
 My own have nearly caught the same,
 At least I feel my cheek, too, blushing.
 To soothe thy sickness, watch thy health,
 Partake, but never waste thy wealth,
 Or stand with smiles un murmuring by,
 And lighten half thy poverty ;
 Do all but close thy dying eye,
 For that I could not live to try ;
 To these alone my thoughts aspire :
 More can I do ? or thou require ?
 But, Selim, thou must answer why
 We need so much of mystery ?
 The cause I cannot dream nor tell,
 But be it, since thou say'st 'tis well ;
 Yet what thou mean'st by 'arms' and
 'friends,'

Beyond my weaker sense extends.
 I meant that Giaffir should have heard

The very vow I plighted thee ;
 His wrath would not revoke my word :

But surely he would leave me free.
 Can this fond wish seem strange in me,
 To be what I have ever been ?
 What other hath Zuleika seen
 From simple childhood's earliest hour ?

What other can she seek to see
 Than thee, companion of her bower,
 The partner of her infancy ?

These cherish'd thoughts with life begun,
 Say, why must I no more avow ?

What change is wrought to make me shun
 The truth ; my pride, and thine till now !
 To meet the gaze of stranger's eyes
 Our law, our creed, our God denies ;
 Nor shall one wandering thought of mine
 At such, our Prophet's will, repine :
 No ! happier made by that decree,
 He left me all in leaving thee.
 Deep were my anguish, thus compell'd
 To wed with one I ne'er beheld :
 This wherefore should I not reveal ?
 Why wilt thou urge me to conceal ?
 I know the Pacha's haughty mood
 To thee hath never hodod good ;
 And he so often storms at nought,
 Allah ! forbid that e'er he ought !
 And why I know not, but within
 My heart concealment weighs like sin.
 If then such secrecy be crime,
 And such it feels while lurking here ;
 Oh, Selim ! tell me yet in time,
 Nor leave me thus to thoughts of fear.
 Ah ! yonder see the Tchocadar,
 My father leaves the mimic war ;
 I tremble now to meet his eye—
 Say, Selim, canst thou tell me why ?"

XIV.

"Zuleika—to thy tower's retreat
 Betake thee—Giaffir I can greet :
 And now with him I fain must prate
 Of firmans, imposts, levies, state.
 There's fearful news from Danuhe's banks,
 Our Vizier nobly thins his ranks,
 For which the Giaour may give him thanks !
 Our Sultan hath a shorter way
 Such costly triumph to repay.
 But, mark me, when the twilight drum

Hath warn'd the troops to food and sleep,
 Unto thy cell will Selim come :

Then softly from the Haram creep
 Where we may wander by the deep :

Our garden battlements are steep ;
 Nor these will rash intruder climb
 To list our words, or stint our time ;
 And if he doth, I want not steel
 Which some have felt, and more may feel.
 Then shalt thou learn of Selim more
 Than thou hast heard or thought before :
 Trust me, Zuleika—fear not me !
 Thou know'st I hold a Haram key."
 "Fear thee, my Selim ! ne'er till now
 Did word like this—"

"Delay not thou ;
 I keep the key—and Haroun's guard
 Have some, and hope of more reward.
 To-night, Zuleika, thou shalt hear
 My tale, my purpose, and my fear :
 I am not, love ! what I appear."

Canto the Second.

I.

THE winds are high on Helle's wave,
 As on that night of stormy water
 When Love, who sent, forgot to save
 The young, the beautiful, the brave,
 The lonely hope of Sestos' daughter.
 Oh! when alone along the sky
 Her turret-torch was blazing high,
 Though rising gale, and breaking foam,
 And shrieking sea-birds warn'd him home;
 And clouds aloft and tides below,
 With sigus and sounds, forhade to go,
 He could not see, he would not hear,
 Or sound or sign foreboding fear;
 His eye but saw that light of love,
 The only star it hail'd above;
 His ear but rang with Hero's song,
 "Ye waves, divide not lovers long!"—
 That tale is old, but love anew
 May nerve young hearts to prove as true.

II.

The winds are high, and Helle's tide
 Rolls darkly heaving to the main;
 And Night's descending shadows hide
 That field with blood bedew'd in vain,
 The desert of old Priam's pride;
 The tombs, sole relics of his reign,
 All—save immortal dreams that could hegule
 The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle!

III.

Oh! yet—for there my steps have been;
 These feet have press'd the sacred shore,
 These limbs that buoyant wave hath borne—
 Minstrel! with thee to muse, to mourn,
 To trace again those fields of yore,
 Believing every hillock green
 Contains no fabled hero's ashes,
 And that around the undoubted scene
 Thine own "broad Hellespont" still
 dashes,
 Be long my lot! and cold were he
 Who there co

The night hat
 Nor yet hat
 That moon, w
 No warrior cl
 But conscic
 Their flocks a
 Of him whc
 That mighty l
 Which Ammc
 By nations ra
 Is now a lo
 Within—th

Without—can only strangers breathe
 The name of him that *was* beneath:
 Dust long outlasts the storied stone;
 But Thou—thy very dust is gone!

V.

Late, late to-night will Dian cheer
 The swain, and chase the boatman's fear;
 Till then—no beacon on the cliff
 May shape the course of struggling skiff;
 The scatter'd lights that skirt the bay,
 All, one by one, have died away;
 The only lamp of this lone hour
 Is glimmering in Zuleika's tower.
 Yes! there is light in that lone chamber,
 And o'er her silken ottoman
 Are thrown the fragrant beads of amber,
 O'er which her fairy fingers ran;
 Near these, with emerald rays beset,
 (How could she thus that gem forget?)
 Her mother's sainted amulet,
 Whereon engraved the Koorsee text,
 Could smooth this life, and win the next;
 And by her comboloio lies
 A Koran of illumined dyes;
 And many a bright emblazon'd rhyme
 By Persian scribes redeem'd from time;
 And o'er those scrolls, not oft so mute,
 Reclines her now neglected lute;
 And round her lamp of fretted gold
 Bloom flowers in urns of China's mould;
 The richest work of Iran's loom,
 And Sheeraz' tribute of perfume;
 All that can eye or sense delight
 Are gather'd in that gorgeous room:
 But yet it hath an air of gloom.
 She, of this Peri cell the sprite,
 What doth she hence, and on so rude
 a night?

VI.

Wraopt in the darkest sable vest,
 Which none save noblest Moslem wear,
 To guard from winds of heaven the breast
 As heaven itself to Selim dear,
 With certians steps the thicket threading

And oft in youthful reverie
 She dream'd what Paradise might be :
 Where woman's parted soul shall go
 Her Prophet had disdain'd to show ;
 But Selim's mansion was secure,
 Nor deem'd she, could he long endure
 His hower in other worlds of bliss
 Without *her*, most beloved in this !
 Oh ! who so dear with him could dwell ?
 What Houri soothe him half so well ?

VIII.

Since last she visited the spot
 Some change seem'd wrought within the grot :
 It might be only that the night
 Disguis'd things seen by better light :
 That brazen lamp but dimly threw
 A ray of no celestial hue ;
 But in a nook within the cell
 Her eye on stranger objects fell.
 There arms were piled, not such as wield
 The turban'd Delis in the field ;
 But brands of foreign blade and hilt,
 And one was red—perchance with guilt !
 Ah ! how without can blood be spilt ?
 A cup too on the board was set
 That did not seem to hold sherbet.
 What may this mean ? she turn'd to see
 Her Selim—" Oh ! can this he be ?"

IX.

His robe of pride was thrown aside,
 His brow no high-crown'd turban bore,
 But in its stead a shawl of red,
 Wreathed lightly round, his temples
 wore :
 That dagger, on whose hilt the gem
 Were worthy of a diadem,
 No longer glitter'd at his waist,
 Where pistols unadorn'd were braced ;
 And from his belt a sabre swung,
 And from his shoulder loosely hung
 The cloak of white, the thin capote
 That decks the wandering Candiot ;
 Beneath—his golden plated vest
 Clung like a cuirass to his breast ;
 The greaves below his knee that wound
 With silvery scales were sheathed and
 bound.
 But were it not that high command
 Spake in his eye, and tone, and hand,
 All that a careless eye could see
 In him was some young Galliongée.

X.

"I said I was not what I seem'd ;
 And now thou see'st my words were
 true :
 I have a tale thou hast not dream'd,
 If sooth—its truth must others rue.

My story now 'twere vain to hide,
 I must not see thee Osman's bride :
 But had not thine own lips declared
 How much of that young heart I shared,
 I could not, must not, yet have shown
 The darker secret of my own.
 In this I speak not now of love ;
 That, let time, truth, and peril prove :
 But first—Oh ! never wed another—
 Zuleika ! I am not thy brother !"

XI.

"Oh ! not my brother !—yet unsay—
 God ! am I left alone on earth
 To mourn—I dare not curse—the day
 That saw my solitary birth ?
 Oh ! thou wilt love me now no more !
 My sinking heart foreboded ill ;
 But know *me* all I was before,
 Thy sister—friend—Zuleika still.
 Thou led'st me here perchance to kill ;
 If thou hast cause for vengeance, see !
 My breast is offer'd—take thy fill !
 Far better with the dead to be
 Than live thus nothing now to thee !
 Perhaps far worse, for now I know
 Why Giaffir always seem'd thy foe ;
 And I, alas ! am Giaffir's child,
 For whom thou wert contemn'd, reviled.
 If not thy sister—wouldst thou save
 My life, oh ! bid me be thy slave !"

XII.

"My slave, Zuleika !—nay, I'm thine :
 But, gentle love, this transport calm.
 Thy lot shall yet be link'd with mine ;
 I swear it by our Prophet's shrine,
 And be that thought thy sorrow's balm.
 So may the Koran verse display'd
 Upon its steel direct my blade,
 In danger's hour to guard us both,
 As I preserve that awful oath !
 The name in which thy heart hath prided
 Must change ; but, my Zuleika, know,
 That tie is widen'd, not divided,
 Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe.
 My father was to Giaffir all
 That Selim late was deem'd to thee :
 That brother wrought a brother's fall,
 But spared, at least, my infancy ;
 And lull'd me with a vain deceit
 That yet a like return may meet.
 He rear'd me, not with tender help,
 But like the nephew of a Cain ;
 He watch'd me like a lion's whelp,
 That gnaws and yet may break his chain
 My father's blood in every vein
 Is boiling ; but for thy dear sake
 No present vengeance will I take ;
 Though here I must no more remain.

But first, beloved Zuleika! hear
How Giaffir wrought this deed of fear..

XIII.

“How first their strife to rancour grew,
If love or envy made them foes,
It matters little if I knew;
In fiery spirits, slights, though few
And thoughtless, will disturb repose.
In war Abdallah's arm was strong,
Remember'd yet in Bosniac song,
And Paswan's rebel hordes attest
How little love they bore such guest:
His death is all I need relate,
The stern effect of Giaffir's hate;
And how my birth disclosed to me,
Whate'er beside it makes, hath mad me free.

XIV.

“When Paswan, after years of strife,
At last for power, but first for life,
In Widdin's walls too proudly sate,
Our Pachas rallied round the state;
Nor last nor least in high command,
Each brother led a separate band;
They gave their horse-tails to the wind,
And mustering in Sophia's plain
Their tents were pitch'd, their post assign'd;
To one, alas! assign'd in vain!
What need of words! the deadly bowl,
By Giaffir's order drugged and given,
With venom subtle as his soul,
Dismiss'd Abdallah's hence to heaven.
Reclined and feverish in the bath,
He, when the hunter's sport was up,
But little deem'd a brother's wrath
To quench his thirst had such a cup:
The bowl a bribed attendant bore;
He drank one draught, nor needed more!
If thou my tale, Zuleika, doubt,
Call Haroun—he can tell it out.

XV.

“The deed once done, and Paswan's feud
In part suppress'd, though ne'er subdned.

Abdallah's I
Thou know'st
Can wealth pro
Abdallah's h
By him a brot
'Tis true, the j
His ill got tres
Wouldst ques
waste,
And ask the sq
His gains repa
Why me the st
Why thus with
I know not. §
And little fear

Besides, adoption as a son
By him whom Heaven accorded none,
Or some unknown cabal, caprice,
Preserved me thus;—but not in peace:
He cannot curb his haughty mood,
Nor I forgive a father's blood.

XVI.

“Within thy father's house are foes;
Not all who break his bread are true:
To these should I my birth disclose,
His days, his very hours were few:
They only want a heart to lead,
A hand to point them to the deed.
But Haroun only knows, or knew,
This tale, whose close is almost nigh:
He in Abdallah's palace grew,
And held that post in his Serai
Which holds he here—he saw him die:
But what could single slavery do?
Avenge his lord? alas! too late;
Or save his son from such a fate?
He chose the last, and when elate
With foes subdued, or friends betray'd,
Proud Giaffir in high triumph sate,
He led me helpless to his gate,
And not in vain it seems essay'd
To save the life for which he pray'd.
The knowledge of my birth secured
From all and each, but most from me;
Thus Giaffir's safety was insured.
Removed he too from Roumelie
To this our Asiatic side,
Far from our seats by Danube's tide,
With none but Haroun, who retains
Such knowledge—and that Nubian feels
A tyrant's secrets are but chains,
From which the captive gladly steals,
And this and more to me reveals:
Such still to guilt just Alla sends—
Slaves, tools, accomplices—no friends!

XVII.

This cup too for the rugged knaves
Is fill'd—once quaff'd, they ne'er repine:
Our Prophet might forgive the slaves;
They're only infidels in wine.

XVIII.

“What could I be? Proscribed at home,
And taunted to a wish to roam;
And listless left—for Giaffir's fear
Denied the courser and the spear—
Though oft—Oh, Mahomet! how oft!—
In full Divan the despot scoff'd,
As if *my* weak unwilling hand
Refused the bridle or the brand:
He ever went to war alone,
And pent me here untried—unknown;
To Haroun's care with women left,
By hope unblest, of fame bereft,
While thou—whose softness long endear'd,
Though it unmann'd me, still had cheer'd—
To Brusa's walls for safety sent,
Awaited 'st there the field's event.
Haroun, who saw my spirit pining
Beneath inaction's sluggish yoke,
His captive, though with dread resigning,
My thralldom for a season broke,
On promise to return before
The day when Giaffir's charge was o'er.
'Tis vain—my tongue cannot impart
My almost drunkenness of heart,
When first this liberated eye
Survey'd Earth, Ocean, Sun, and Sky,
As if my spirit pierced them through,
And all their inmost wonders knew!
One word alone can paint to thee
That more than feeling—I was Free!
E'en for thy presence ceased to pine;
The World—nay, Heaven itself was mine!

XIX.

“The shallop of a trusty Moor
Convey'd me from this idle shore;
I long'd to see the isles that gem
Old Ocean's purple diadem:
I sought by turns, and saw them all;
But when and where I join'd the crew,
With whom I'm pledged to rise or fall,
When all that we design to do
Is done, 'twill then be time more meet
To tell thee, when the tale's complete.

XX.

“'Tis true, they are a lawless brood,
But rough in form, nor mild in mood;
And every creed, and every race,
With them hath found—may find a place;
But open speech, and ready hand,
Obedience to their chief's command;
A soul for every enterprise,
That never sees with terror's eyes;

Friendship for each, and faith to all,
And vengeance vow'd for those who fall,
Have made them fitting instruments
For more than ev'n my own intents.
And some—and I have studied all
Distinguish'd from the vulgar rank,
But chiefly to my council call
The wisdom of the cautious Frank—
And some to higher thoughts aspire,
The last of Lambro's patriots there
Anticipated freedom share;
And oft around the cavern fire
On visionary schemes debate,
To snatch the Rayahs from their fate.
So let them ease their hearts with prate
Of equal rights, which man ne'er knew;
I have a love for freedom too.

Ay! let me like the ocean-Patriarch roam,
Or only know on land the Tartar's home!
My tent on shore, my galley on the sea,
Are more than cities and Serais to me:
Borne by my steed, or wafted by my sail,
Across the desert, or before the gale,
Bound where thou wilt, my harh! or glide
my prow!

But be the star that guides the wanderer
Thou!

Thou, my Zuleika, share and bless my bark
The Dove of peace and promise to mine ark
Or, since that hope denied in worlds of strife
Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life!
The evening-beam that smiles the clouds away
And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray!
Blest—as the Muezzin's strain from Mecca's
wall

To pilgrims pure and prostrate at his call;
Soft—as the melody of youthful days,
That steals the trembling tear of speechless
praise;

Dear—as his native song to Exile's ears,
Shall sound each tone thy long-loved voice
endears.

For thee in those bright isles is built a howe
Blooming as Aden in its earliest hour.

A thousand swords, with Selim's heart and
hand,

Wait—wave—defend—destroy—at thy com
mand!

Girt by my band, Zuleika at my side,
The spoil of nations shall bedeck my bride.
The Haram's languid years of listless ease
Are well resign'd for cares—for joys like these
Not blind to fate, I see, where'er I rove,
Unnumber'd perils—but one only love!
Yet well my toils shall that fond breast repay
Though fortune frown, or fals'er friends be
tray.

How dear the dream in darkest hours of ill,
Should all be changed, to find thee faithful
still!

Be but thy soul, like Selim's, firmly shown ;
 To thee be Selim's tender as thine own ;
 To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight,
 Blend every thought, do all—but disunite !
 Once free, 'tis mine our horde again to
 guide ;

Friends to each other, foes to aught beside :
 Yet there we follow but the bent assign'd
 By fatal Nature to man's warring kind :
 Mark ! where his carnage and his conquests
 cease !

He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace !
 I, like the rest, must use my skill or strength,
 But ask no land beyond my sabre's length :
 Power sways but by division—her resource
 The blest alternative of fraud or force !
 Ours be the last ; in time deceit may come
 When cities cage us in a social home :
 There ev'n thy soul might err—how oft the
 heart

Corruption shshkes which peril could not part !
 And woman, more than man, when death or
 woe,

Or even Disgrace, would lay her lover low,
 Sunk in the lap of Luxury will shame—
 Away suspicion !—*not* Zuleika's name !
 But life is hazard at the best ; and here
 No more remains to win, and much to fear :
 Yes, fear ! the doubt, the dread of losing
 thee,

By Osman's power, and Giaffir's stern decree.
 That dread shall vanish with the favouring
 gale,

Which Love to-night hath promised to my
 sail :

No danger daunts the pair his smile hath
 blest,
 Their steps still roving, but their hearts at
 rest.

With thee all toils are sweet, each clime hath
 charms ;

Earth—sea alike—our world within our arms !
 Ay—let the loud winds whistle o'er the deck,
 So that those arms cling closer round my
 neck :

The deepest mu
 No sigh for safe
 The war of elem
 To Love, whose
 There lie the
 check ;

Here moments
 wreck !
 But hence ye tl
 shape !

This hour besto
 Few words rem
 Of thine but *one*
 Yea—foes—to n
 And is not Osma

XXI.

“ His head and faith from doubt and death
 Return'd in time my guard to save ;
 Few heard, none told, that o'er the wave
 From isle to isle I roved the while ;
 And since, though parted from my band
 Too seldom now I leave the land,
 No deed they've done, nor deed shall do,
 Ere I have heard and doom'd it too :
 I form the plan, decree the spoil,
 'Tis fit I oftener share the toil.
 But now too long I've held thine ear ;
 Time presses, floats my bark, and here
 We leave behind but hate and fear.
 To-morrow Osman with his train
 Arrives—to-night must break thy chain :
 And wouldst thou save that haughty Bey,—
 Perchance *his* life who gave thee thine,—
 With me this hour away—away !

But yet, though thou art plighted mine,
 Wouldst thou recall thy willing vow,
 Appall'd by truths imparted now,
 Here rest I—not to see thee wed :
 But be that peril on *my* head !”

XXII.

Zuleika, mute and motionless,
 Stood like that statue of distress,
 When, her last hope for ever gone,
 The mother harden'd into stone :
 All in the maid that eye could see
 Was but a younger Niobé.
 But ere her lip, or even her eye,
 Essay'd to speak, or look reply,
 Beneath the garden's wicket porch
 Far flash'd on high a blazing torch !
 Another—and another—and another—
 “ Oh ! fly—no more—yet now my more
 than brother !”

Far, wide, through every thicket spread
 The fearful lights are gleaming red ;
 Nor these alone—for each right hand
 Is ready with a sheathless brand.
 They part. pursue. return. and wheel

Forth to the cavern mouth he stept;

His pistol's echo rang on high,
Zuleika started not, nor wept,
Despair bennmb'd her breast and eye!—
“They hear me not, or if they ply
Their oars, 'tis hut to see me die;
That sound hath drawn my foes more nigh.
Then forth my father's scimitar,
Thou ne'er hast seen less equal war!
Farewell, Zuleika!—sweet! retire:

Yet stay within—here linger safe,
At thee his rage will only chafe.
Stir not—lest even to thee perchance
Some erring blade or hall should glance.
Fear'st thou for him?—may I expire
If in this strife I seek thy sire!
No—though by him that poison pour'd;
No—though again he call me coward!
But tamely shall I meet their steel?
No—as each crest save *his* may feel!”

XXIV.

One bound he made, and gain'd the sand:
Already at his feet hath sunk
The foremost of the prying band,
A gasping head, a quivering trunk:
Another falls—but round him close
A swarming circle of his foes;
From right to left his path he cleft,
And almost met the meeting wave:
His boat appears—not five oars' length—
His comrades strain with desperate
strength—

Oh! are they yet in time to save?
His feet the foremost breakers lave;
His hand are plunging in the bay,
Their sabres glitter through the spray;
Wet—wild—unwearied to the strand
They struggle—now they touch the land!
They come—'tis but to add to slaughter—
His heart's best blood is on the water.

XXV.

Escaped from shot, unarm'd by steel,
Or scarcely grazed its force to feel,
Had Selim won, betray'd, beset,
To where the strand and billows met;
There as his last step left the land—
And the last death-blow dealt his hand—
Ah! wherefore did he turn to look

For her his eye but sought in vain?
That pause, that fatal gaze he took,
Hath doom'd his death, or fix'd his chain.
Sad proof, in peril and in pain,
How late will Lover's hope remain!
His back was to the dashing spray;
Behind, but close, his comrades lay,
When, at the instant, hiss'd the ball—
“So may the foes of Giaffir fall!”
Whose voice is heard? whose carbine rang?
Whose bullet through the night-air sang,

Too nearly, deadly aim'd to err?
'Tis thine—Abdallah's Murderer!
The father slowly rued thy hate,
The son hath found a quicker fate:
Fast from his breast the blood is bubbling,
The whiteness of the sea-foam troubling—
If aught his lips essay'd to groan,
The rushing billows choked the tone!

XXVI.

Morn slowly rolls the clouds away;
Few trophies of the fight are there:
The shouts that shook the midnight-bay
Are silent; but some signs of fray
That strand of strife may bear,
And fragments of each shiver'd brand;
Steps stamp'd; and dash'd into the sand
The print of many a struggling hand

May there be mark'd; nor far remote
A broken torch, an oarless boat;
And tangled on the weeds that heap
The beach where shelving to the deep
There lies a white capote!
'Tis rent in twain—one dark-red stain
The wave yet ripples o'er in vain;
But where is he who wore?
Ye! who would o'er his relics weep,
Go, seek them where the surges sweep
Their burthen round Sigæum's steep

And cast on Lemnos' shore:
The sea-birds shriek above the prey,
O'er which their hungry beaks delay,
As shaken on his restless pillow,
His head heaves with the heaving billow;
That hand, whose motion is not life,
Yet feebly seems to menace strife,
Flung by the tossing tide on high,
Then level'd with the wave—

What recks it, though that corse shall lie
Within a living grave?
The bird that tears that prostrate form
Hath only robb'd the meaner worm;
The only heart, the only eye
Had bled or wept to see him die,
Had seen those scatter'd limbs composed,
And mourn'd above his turban-stone,
That heart hath burst—that eye was closed—
Yea—closed before his own!

XXVII.

By Helle's stream there is a voice of wail!
And woman's eye is wet—man's cheek is pale:
Zuleika! last of Giaffir's race,
Thy destined lord is come too late:
He sees not—ne'er shall see thy face!
Can he not hear
The loud Wul-wulleh warn his distant ear?
Thy handmaids weeping at the gate,
The Koran-chanters of the hymn of fate,
The silent slaves with folded arms that wait,

Sighs in the hall, and shrieks upon the gale,
 Tell him thy tale!
 Thou didst not view thy Selim fall!
 That fearful moment when he left the cave
 Thy heart grew chill:
 He was thy hope—thy joy—thy love—thine all,
 And that last thought on him thou couldst
 not save
 Sufficed to kill;
 Burst forth in one wild cry—and all was still.
 Peace to thy broken heart, and virgin
 grave!
 Ah! happy! but of life to lose the worst!
 That grief—though deep—though fatal—was
 thy first!
 Thrice happy ne'er to feel nor fear the force
 Of absence, shame, pride, hate, revenge,
 remorse!
 And, oh! that pang where more than mad-
 ness lies!
 The worm that will not sleep—and never dies;
 Thought of the gloomy day and ghastly
 night,
 That dreads the darkness, and yet loathes
 the light,
 That winds around, and tears the quivering
 heart!
 Ah! wherefore not consume it—and depart!
 Woe to thee, rash and unrelenting chief!
 Vainly thou heap'st the dust upon thy head,
 Vainly the sackcloth o'er thy limbs dost
 spread:
 By that same hand Abdallah—Selim bled.
 Now let it tear thy beard in idle grief:
 Thy pride of heart, thy bride for Osman's bed,
 She, whom thy sultan had but seen to wed,
 Thy Daughter's dead!
 Hope of thine age, thy twilight's lonely
 beam,
 The Star hath set that shone on Helle's
 stream.
 What quenched its ray?—the blood that thou
 hast shed!
 Hark! to the hurried question of Despair:
 "Where is my child?"—an Echo answers—
 "Where?"

XXVIII.

Within the place of thousand tombs
 That shine beneath, while dark above
 The sad but living cypress glooms
 And withers not, though branch and leaf
 Are stamp'd with an eternal grief,
 Like early unrequited Love,
 One spot exists, which ever blooms,
 Ev'n in that deadly grove—
 A single rose is shedding there
 Its lonely lustre, meek and pale:
 It looks as planted by Despair—
 So white—so faint—the slightest gale

Might whirl the leaves on high;
 And yet, though storms and blight assail,
 And hands more rude than wintry sky
 May wring it from the stem—in vain—
 To-morrow sees it bloom again:
 The stalk some spirit gently rears,
 And waters with celestial tears;
 For well may maids of Helle deem
 That this can be no earthly flower,
 Which mocks the tempest's withering hour,
 And buds unshelter'd by a hower;
 Nor droops though Spring refuse her
 shower,
 Nor woos the summer beam:
 To it the livelong night there sings
 A bird unseen—but not remote:
 Invisible his airy wings,
 But soft as harp that Houris strings
 His long entrancing note!
 It were the Bulbul; but his throat,
 Though mournful, pours not such a
 strain:
 For they who listen cannot leave
 The spot, but linger there and grieve,
 As if they loved in vain!
 And yet so sweet the tears they shed,
 'Tis sorrow so unmix'd with dread,
 They scarce can bear the morn to break
 That melancholy spell,
 And longer yet would weep and wake,
 He sings so wild and well!
 But when the day-blush bursts from high
 Expires that magic melody.
 And some have been who could believe,
 (So fondly youthful dreams deceive,
 Yet harsh he they that blame.)
 That note so piercing and profound
 Will shape and syllable its sound
 Into Zuleika's name.
 'Tis from her cypress summit heard,
 That melts in air the liquid word:
 'Tis from her lowly virgin earth
 That white rose takes its tender birth.
 There late was laid a marble stone;
 Eve saw it placed—the Morrow gone!
 It was no mortal arm that bore
 That deep-fix'd pillar to the shore;
 For there, as Helle's legends tell,
 Next morn 'twas found where Selim fell;
 Lash'd by the tumbling tide, whose wave
 Denied his bones a holier grave:
 And there by night, reclined, 'tis said,
 Is seen a ghastly turban'd head:
 And hence extended by the willow,
 'Tis named the "Pirate-phantom's pil-
 low!"
 Where first it lay that mourning flower
 Hath flourish'd; flourisheth this hour,
 Alone and dewy, coldly pure and pale;
 As weeping Beauty's cheek at Sorrow's tale!

The Corsair:

A TALE.

—“I suoi pensieri in lui dormir non ponno.”
Tasso, *Gerusalemme Liberata*, canto x.

TO
THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

MY DEAR MOORE,

I DEDICATE to you the last production with which I shall trespass on public patience, and your indulgence, for some years; and I own that I feel anxious to avail myself of this latest and only opportunity of adorning my pages with a name, consecrated by unshaken public principle, and the most undoubted and various talents. While Ireland ranks you among the firmest of her patriots; while you stand alone the first of her bards in her estimation, and Britain repeats and ratifies the decree, permit me, whose only regret, since our first acquaintance, has been the years he had lost before it commenced, to add the humble but sincere suffrage of friendship to the voice of more than one nation. It will at least prove to you, that I have neither forgotten the gratification derived from your society, nor abandoned the prospect of its renewal, whenever your leisure or inclination allows you to atone to your friends for too long an absence. It is said among those friends, I trust truly, that you are engaged in the composition of a poem whose scene will be laid in the East; none can do those scenes so much justice. The wrongs of your own country, the magnificent and fiery spirit of her sons, the beauty and feeling of her daughters, may there be found; and Collins, when he denominated his *Oriental* his *Irish Eclogues*, was not aware how true, at least, was a part of his parallel. Your imagination will create a warmer sun, and less clouded sky; but wildness, tenderness, and originality, are part of your national claim of oriental descent, to which you have already thus far proved your title more clearly than the most zealous of your country's antiquarians.

May I add a few words on a subject on which all men are supposed to be fluent, and none agreeable?—Self. I have written much, and published more than enough to demand a longer silence than I now meditate; but, for some years to come, it is my intention to tempt no further the award of “Gods, men, nor columns.” In the present composition I have attempted not the most difficult, but, perhaps, the best adapted measure to our language, the good old and now neglected heroic couplet. The stanza of Spenser is perhaps too slow and dignified for narrative; though, I confess, it is the measure most

after my own heart: Scott alone, of the present generation, has hitherto completely triumphed over the fatal facility of the octo-syllabic verse; and this is not the least victory of his fertile and mighty genius: in blank verse, Milton, Thomson, and our dramatists, are the beacons that shine along the deep, but warn us from the rough and barren rock on which they are kindled. The heroic couplet is not the most popular measure certainly; but as I did not deviate into the other from a wish to flatter what is called public opinion, I shall quit it without further apology, and take my chance once more with that versification, in which I have hitherto published nothing but compositions whose former circulation is part of my present, and will be of my future regret.

With regard to my story, and stories in general, I should have been glad to have rendered my personages more perfect and amiable, if possible, inasmuch as I have been sometimes criticised, and considered no less responsible for their deeds and qualities than if all had been personal. Be it so—if I have deviated into the gloomy vanity of “drawing from self,” the pictures are probably like, since they are unfavourable; and if not, those who know me are undeceived, and those who do not, I have little interest in deceiving. I have no particular desire that any but my acquaintance should think the author better than the beings of his imagining; but I cannot help a little surprise, and perhaps amusement, at some odd critical exceptions in the present instance, when I see several bards (far more deserving, I allow) in very reputable plight, and quite exempted from all participation in the faults of those heroes, who, nevertheless, might be found with little more morality than “*The Giaour*,” and perhaps—but no—I must admit *Childe Harold* to be a very repulsive personage; and as to his identity, those who like it must give him whatever “alias” they please.

If, however, it were worth while to remove the impression, it might be of some service to me, that the man who is alike the delight of his readers and his friends, the poet of all circles, and the idol of his own, permits me here and elsewhere to subscribe myself,

Most truly,

And affectionately,

His obedient servant,

BYRON.

January 2, 1814.

THE CORSAIR.

Canto the First.

"———nessun maggior dolore,
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Neila miseria,———"—DANTE.

I.

"O'ER the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free,

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home!
These are our realms, no limits to their sway—

Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
Ours the wild life in tumult still to range
From toil to rest, and joy in every change.
Oh, who can tell? not thou, luxurious slave!
Whose soul would sicken o'er the heaving wave;

Not thou, vain lord of wantonness and ease!
Whom slumber sooths not—pleasure cannot please—

Oh, who can tell, save he whose heart hath tried,

And danced in triumph o'er the waters wide,
The exulting sense—the pulse's maddening play,
That thrills the wanderer of that trackless way?

That for itself can woo the approaching fight,
And turn what some deem danger to delight;
That seeks what cravens shun with more than zeal,

And where the feebler faint can only feel—
Feel—to the rising bosom's inmost core,
Its hope awaken and its spirit soar?
No dread of death if with us die our foes—
Save that it seems even duller than repose:
Come when it will—we snatch the life of life—
When lost—what reck's it but disease or strife?

Let him who crawls enamour'd of decay,
Cling to his couch, and sicken years away:
Heave his thick breath, and shake his palsied head;

Ours—the fresh turf, and not the feverish bed.
While gasp by gasp he falters forth his soul,
Ours with one pang—one bound—escapes control.

His corse may boast its urn and narrow cave,
And they who loath'd his life may gild his grave:

Ours are the tears, though few, sincerely shed,
When Ocean shrouds and sepulchres our dead.
For us, even banquets fond regret supply
In the red cup that crowns our memory;
And the brief epitaph in danger's day,
When those who win at length divide the prey,
And cry, Remembrance saddening o'er each brow,
How had the brave who fell exulted now!"

II.

Such were the notes that from the Pirate's isle
Around the kindling watch-fire rang the while:

Such were the sounds that thrill'd the rocks
along,

And unto ears as rugged seem'd a song!
In scatter'd groups upon the golden sand,
They game—carouse—converse—or whet the brand:

Select the arms—to each his blade assign,
And careless eye the blood that dims its shine;

Repair the boat, replace the helm or oar,
While others straggling muse along the shore;

For the wild bird the busy springs set,
Or spread beneath the sun the dripping net;
Gaze where some distant sail a speck supplies,
With all the thirsting eye of Enterprise;
Tell o'er the tales of many a night of toil,
And marvel where they next shall seize a spoil:

No matter where—their chief's allotment this;

Theirs, to believe no prey nor plan amiss.
But who that CHIEF? his name on every shore

Is famed and fear'd—they ask and know no more.

With these he mingles not but to command;
Few are his words, but keen his eye and hand.

Ne'er seasons he with mirth their jovial mess,
But they forgive his silence for success.
Ne'er for his lip the purpling cup they fill,
That goblet passes him untasted still—
And for his fare—the rudest of his crew
Would that, in turn, have pass'd untasted too;

Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots,

And scarce the summer luxury of fruits,

His short repast in humbleness supply
 With all a hermit's board would scarce deny.
 But while he shuns the grosser joys of sense,
 His mind seems nourish'd by that abstinence.
 "Steer to that shore!"—they sail. "Do
 this!"—"t is done:

"Now form and follow me!"—the spoil is
 won.

Thus prompt his accents and his actions still,
 And all obey and few inquire his will;
 To such, brief answer and contemptuous eye
 Convey reproof, nor further deign reply.

III.

"A sail!—a sail!"—a promised prize to
 Hope!

Her nation—flag—how speaks the telescope?
 No prize, alas! but yet a welcome sail:
 The blood-red signal glitters in the gale.
 Yes—she is ours—a home-returning bark—
 Blow fair, thou breeze!—she anchors ere the
 dark.

Already doubled is the cape—our bay
 Receives that prow which proudly spurns the
 spray.

How gloriously her gallant course she goes!
 Her white wings flying—never from her
 foes—

She walks the waters like a thing of life,
 And seems to dare the elements to strife.
 Who would not brave the battle-fire, the
 wreck,

To move the monarch of her peopled deck?

IV.

Hoarse o'er her side the rustling cable rings;
 The sails are furl'd; and anchoring round
 she swings;

And gathering loiterers on the land discern
 Her boat descending from the latticed stern.
 "T is mann'd—the oars keep concert to the
 strand,

Till grates her keel upon the shallow sand.
 Hail to the welcome shout!—the friendly
 speech!

When hand grasps hand uniting on the
 beach;

The smile, the question, and the quick reply,
 And the heart's promise of festivity!

V.

The tidings spread, and gathering grows the
 crowd;

The hum of voices, and the laughter loud,
 And woman's gentler anxious tone is heard—
 Friends', husbands', lovers' names in each
 dear word:

"Oh! are they safe? we ask not of success—
 But shall we see them? will their accents
 bless?

From where the battle roars, the billows
 chafe,

They doubtless boldly did—but who are safe?
 Here let them haste to gladden and surprise,
 And kiss the doubt from these delighted
 eyes!"

VI.

"Where is our chief? for him we bear re-
 port—

And doubt that joy—which hails our coming—
 short;

Yet thus sincere, 't is cheering, though so
 brief;

But, Juan! instant guide us to our chief:
 Our greeting paid, we'll feast on our return,
 And all shall hear what each may wish to
 learn."

Ascending slowly by the rock-hewn way,
 To where his watch-tower beetles o'er the
 bay,

By bushy brake, and wild flowers blossoming,
 And freshness breathing from each silver
 spring,

Whose scatter'd streams from granite basins
 burst,

Leap into life, and sparkling woo your thirst;
 From crag to cliff they mount—Near yonder
 cave,

What lonely straggler looks along the wave?
 In pensive posture leaning on the brand,
 Not oft a resting-staff to that red hand?

"T is he—'t is Conrad—here, as wont, alone;
 On—Juan!—on—and make our purpose
 known.

The bark he views—and tell him we would
 greet

His ear with tidings he must quickly meet:
 We dare not yet approach—thou know'st his
 mood

When strange or uninvited steps intrude."

VII.

Him Juan sought, and told of their intent;—
 He spake not, but a sign exprest assent.

These Juan calls—they come—to their salute
 He bends him slightly, but his lips are
 mute.

"These letters, Chief, are from the Greek—
 the spy,

Who still proclaims our spoil or peril nigh:
 Whate'er his tidings, we can well report,
 Much that"—"Peace, peace!"—he cuts their
 prating short.

Wondering they turn, abash'd, while each to
 each

Conjecture whispers in his muttering speech:
 They watch his glance with many a stealing
 look,

To gather how that eye the tidings took;

But, this as if he guess'd, with head aside,
Perchance from some emotion, doubt, or
pride,

He read the scroll—"My tablets, Juan, hark—
Where is Gonsalvo?"

"In the anchor'd bark."
"There let him stay—to him this order bear—
Back to your duty—for my course prepare:
Myself this enterprise to-night will share."

"To-night, Lord Conrad!"

"Ay! at set of sun:
The breeze will freshen when the day is done.
My corslet, cloak—one hour and we are gone.
Sing on thy bugle—see that free from rust
My carbine-lock springs worthy of my trust;
Be the edge sharpen'd of my boarding-brand,
And give its guard more room to fit my hand.
This let the armourer with speed dispose;
Last time, it more fatigued my arm than foes:
Mark that the signal-gun be duly fired,
To tell us when the hour of stay's expired."

VIII.

They make obeisance, and retire in haste,
Too soon to seek again the watery waste:
Yet they repine not—so that Conrad guides;
And who dare question aught that he decides?
That man of loneliness and mystery,
Scarce seen to smile, and seldom heard to
sigh;

Whose name appals the fiercest of his crew,
And tints each swarthy cheek with sallow
hue;

Still aways their souls with that commanding
art

That dazzles, leads, yet chills the vulgar
heart.

What is that spell, that thus his lawless
train

Confess and envy, yet oppose in vain?

What should it be, that thus their faith can
bind?

The power of Thought—the magic of the
Mind!

Link'd with success, assumed and kept with
skill,

That moulds another's weakness to its will;
Wields with their hands, but, still to these
unknown,

Makes even their mightiest deeds appear his
own.

Such hath it been—shall be—beneath the sun
The many still must labour for the one!

'Tis Nature's doom—but let the wretch who
toils

Accuse not, hate not *him* who wears the
spoils.

Oh! if he knew the weight of splendid chains,
How light the balance of his humbler pains!

IX.

Unlike the heroes of each ancient race,
Demons in act, but Gods at least in face,
In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
Though his dark eyebrow shades a glance of
fire:

Robust but not Herculean—to the sight
No giant frame sets forth his common
height;

Yet, in the whole, who paused to look again,
Saw more than marks the crowd of vulgar
men;

They gaze and marvel how—and still con-
fess

That thus it is, but why they cannot guess.
Sun-burnt his cheek, his forehead high and
pale

The sable curls in wild profusion veil;
And oft perforce his rising lip reveals
The haughtier thought it curbs, but scarce
conceals.

Though smooth his voice, and calm his
general mien,

Still seems there something he would not
have seen:

His features' deepening lines and varying
hue

At times attracted, yet perplex'd the view,
As if within that murkiness of mind
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined;
Such might it be—that none could truly
tell—

Too close inquiry his stern glance would
quell.

There breathe but few whose aspect might
defy

The full encounter of his searching eye;
He had the skill, when Cunning's gaze would
seek

To probe his heart and watch his changing
cheek,

At once the observer's purpose to espy,
And on himself roll back his scrutiny,
Lest he to Conrad rather should betray
Some secret thought, than drag that chief's
to day.

There was a laughing Devil in his sneer,
That raised emotions both of rage and fear;
And where his frown of hatred darkly fell,
Hope withering fled, and Mercy sigh'd fare-
well!

X.

Slight are the outward signs of evil thought,
Within—within—'t was there the spirit
wrought!

Love shows all changes—Hate, Ambition,
Guile,

Betray no further than the bitter smile;

The lip's least curl, the lightest paleness
thrown

Along the govern'd aspect, speak alone
Of deeper passions; and to judge their mien,
He, who would see, must be himself unseen.
Then—with the hurried tread, the upward
eye,

The clenched hand, the pause of agony,
That listens, starting, lest the step too near
Approach intrusive on that mood of fear;
Then—with each feature working from the
heart,

With feelings, loosed to strengthen—not
depart,
That rise, convulse, contend—that freeze, or
glow,

Flush in the cheek, or damp upon the brow;
Then, Stranger! if thou canst, and tremblest
not,

Behold his soul—the rest that soothes his
lot!

Mark how that lone and blighted bosom
sears

The scathing thought of execrated years!
Behold—but who hath seen, or e'er shall see,
Man as himself—the secret spirit free?

XI.

Yet was not Conrad thus by Nature sent
To lead the guilty—guilt's worse instru-
ment—

His soul was changed, before his deeds had
driven

Him forth to war with man and forfeit
heaven.

Warp'd by the world in Disappointment's
school,

In words too wise, in conduct *there* a fool;
Too firm to yield, and far too proud to stoop,

Doom'd by his very virtues for a dupe,
He cursed those virtues as the cause of ill,
And not the traitors who betray'd him still;
Nor deem'd that gifts bestow'd on better men
Had left him joy, and means to give again.
Fear'd, shunn'd, belied, ere youth had lost
her force,

He hated man too much to feel remorse,
And thought the voice of wrath a sacred call,
To pay the injuries of some on all.

He knew himself a villain—but he deem'd
The rest no better than the thing he seem'd;
And scorn'd the best as hypocrites who hid
Those deeds the bolder spirit plainly did.

He knew himself detested, but he knew
The hearts that loath'd him, crouch'd and
dreaded too.

Lone, wild, and strange, he stood alike
exempt

From all affection and from all contempt:

His name could sadden, and his acts surprise;
But they that fear'd him dared not to despise:
Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he
wake

The slumbering venom of the folded snake:
The first may turn, but not avenge the blow;
The last expires, but leaves no living foe;
Fast to the doom'd offender's form it clings,
And he may crush—not conquer—still it
stings!

XII. *

None are all evil—quickenings round his heart
One softer feeling would not yet depart;

Oft could he sneer at others as beguiled
By passions worthy of a fool or child;
Yet 'gainst that passion vainly still he strove,
And even in him it asks the name of Love!

Yes, it was love—unchangeable—unchanged,
Felt but for one from whom he never ranged;
Though fairest captives daily met his eye,
He shunn'd, nor sought, but coldly pass'd
them by;

Though many a beauty droop'd in prison'd
bower,

None ever sooth'd his most unguarded hour.
Yes—it was Love—if thoughts of tenderness

Tried in temptation, strengthen'd by distress,
Unmoved by absence, firm in every clime,
And yet—oh more than all! untired by time;

Which nor defeated hope, nor baffled wile,
Could render sullen were she near to smile,
Nor rage could fire, nor sickness fret to vent

On her one murmur of his discontent;
Which still would meet with joy, with calm-
ness part,

Lest that his look of grief should reach her
heart;

Which nought removed, nor menaced to re-
move—

If there be love in mortals—this was love!
He was a villain—ay, reproaches shower
On him—but not the passion, nor its power,
Which only proved, all other virtues gone,
Not guilt itself could quench this loveliest
one!

XIII.

He paused a moment—till his hastening men
Pass'd the first winding downward to the
glen.

"Strange tidings!—many a peril have I
pass'd,

Nor know I why this next appears the last!
Yet so my heart forebodes, but must not fear,

Nor shall my followers find me falter here.
'Tis rash to meet, but surer death to wait

Till here they hunt us to undoubted fate;
And, if my plan but hold, and Fortune smile,

We'll furnish mourners for our funeral pile.

Ay, let them slumber—peaceful be their dreams!

Morn ne'er awoke them with such brilliant beams

As kindle high to-night (but blow, thou breeze!)

To warn these slow avengers of the seas.

Now to Medora—Oh! my sinking heart,
Long may her own be lighter than thou art!
Yet was I brave—mean boast where all are brave!

Ev'n insects sting for aught they seek to save.
This common courage which with brutes we share,

That owes its deadliest efforts to despair,
Small merit claims—but 'twas my nobler hope

To teach my few with numbers still to cope;
Long have I led them—not to vainly bleed:
No medium now—we perish or succeed;
So let it be—it irks not me to die;
But thus to urge them whence they cannot fly.

My lot hath long had little of my care,
But chafes my pride thus baffled in the snare:

Is this my skill? my craft? to set at last
Hope, power, and life upon a single cast?
Oh, Fate!—accuse thy folly, not thy fate!
She may redeem thee still, nor yet too late."

XIV.

Thus with himself communion held he, till
He reach'd the summit of his tower-crown'd hill:

There at the portal paused—for wild and soft
He heard those accents never heard too oft;
Through the high lattice far yet sweet they rung,

And these the notes his bird of beauty sung:

1.

"Deep in my soul that tender secret dwells,
Lonely and lost to light for evermore,
Save when to thine my heart responsive swells,
Then trembles into silence as before.

2.

"There, in its centre, a sepulchral lamp
Burns the slow flame, eternal, but unseen;
Which not the darkness of despair can damp,
Though vain its ray as it had never been.

3.

"Remember me—Oh! pass not thou my grave
Without one thought whose relics there recline:

The only pang my bosom dare not brave
Must be to find forgetfulness in thine.

4.

"My fondest, faintest, latest accents hear—
Grief for the dead not virtue can reprove;
Then give me all I ever ask'd—a tear,
The first—last—sole reward of so much love!"

He pass'd the portal, cross'd the corridor,
And reach'd the chamber as the strain gave o'er:

"My own Medora! sure thy song is sad—"

"In Conrad's absence wouldst thou have it glad?

Without thine ear to listen to my lay,
Still must my song my thoughts, my soul betray:

Still must each action to my bosom suit,
My heart unhush'd, although my lips were mute!

Oh! many a night on this lone couch reclined,
My dreaming fear with storms hath wing'd the wind,

And deem'd this breath that faintly fann'd thy sail

The murmuring prelude of the ruder gale;
Though soft, it seem'd the low prophetic dirge,
That mourn'd thee floating on the savage surge;

Still would I rise to rouse the beacon fire,
Lest spies less true should let the blaze expire;

And many a restless hour outwatch'd each star,

And morning came—and still thou wert afar.
Oh! how the chill blast on my bosom blew,
And day broke dreary on my troubled view,
And still I gazed and gazed—and not a prow
Was granted to my tears, my truth, my vow!
At length 'twas noon—I hail'd and blest the mast

That met my sight—it near'd—Alas! it pass'd!
Another came—Oh God! 'twas thine at last!
Would that those days were over! wilt thou ne'er,

My Conrad! learn the joys of peace to share?
Sure thou hast more than wealth, and many a home

As bright as this invites us not to roam:
Thou know'st it is not peril that I fear,
I only tremble when thou art not here;
Then not for mine, but that far dearer life,
Which flies from love and languishes for strife—

How strange that heart, to me so tender still,
Should war with nature and its better will!"

"Yea, strange indeed—that heart hath long been changed;

Worm-like 'twas trampled, adder-like avenged,

Without one hope on earth beyond thy love,
And scarce a glimpse of mercy from above.
Yet the same feeling which thou dost con-
demn,

My very love to thee is hate to them,
So closely mingling here, that disentwined,
I cease to love thee when I love mankind : .
Yet dread not this—the proof of all the past
Assures the future that my love will last ;
But—oh, Medora ! nerve thy gentler heart :
This hour again—but not for long—we part."

"This hour we part—my heart forehoded this:
Thus ever fade my fairy dreams of bliss.
This hour—it cannot be—this hour away !
Yon bark hath hardly anchor'd in the bay :
Her consort still is absent, and her crew
Have need of rest before they toil anew :
My love ! thou mock'st my weakness ; and
wouldst steel

My breast before the time when it must feel ;
But trifle now no more with my distress,
Such mirth hath less of play than bitterness.
Be silent, Conrad !—dearest ! come and share
The feast these hands delighted to prepare ;
Light toil ! to cull and dress thy frugal fare !
See, I have pluck'd the fruit that promised
best,

And where not sure, perplex'd, but pleased,
I guess'd

At such as seem'd the fairest ; thrice the hill
My steps have wound to try the coolest rill ;
Yes ! thy sherbet to-night will sweetly flow,
See how it sparkles in its vase of snow !
The grapes' gay juice thy bosom never cheers ;
Thou more than Moslem when the cup ap-
pears :

Think not I mean to chide—for I rejoice
What others deem a penance is thy choice.
But come, the board is spread ; our silver
lamp

Is trimm'd, and heeds not the sirocco's damp :
Then shall my handmaids while the time
along,

And join with me the dance, or wake the
song ;

Or my guitar, which still thou lov'st to
hear,

Shall soothe or lull—or, should it vex thine
ear,

We'll turn the tale, by Ariosto told,
Of fair Olympia loved and left of old.

Why, thou wert worse than he who broke
his vow

To that lost damsel, shouldst thou leave me
now ;

Or even that traitor chief—I've seen thee
smile,

When the clear sky show'd Ariadne's Isle,
Which I have pointed from these cliffs the
while :

And thus half sportive, half in fear, I said,
Lest time should raise that doubt to more
than dread,

Thus Conrad, too, will quit me for the main ;
And he deceived me—for he came again !"

"Again, again—and oft again—my love !
If there be life below, and hope above,
He will return—but now, the moments bring
The time of parting with redoubled wing :
The why, the where—what boots it now to
tell ?

Since all must end in that wild word—fare-
well !

Yet would I fain—did time allow—disclose—
Fear not—these are no formidable foes ;
And here shall watch a more than wonted
guard,

For sudden siege and long defence prepared :
Nor be thou lonely, though thy lord's away,
Our matrons and thy handmaids with thee
stay ;

And this thy comfort—that, when next we
meet,

Security shall make repose more sweet.
List !—'t is the bugle !"—Juan shrilly blew—
"One kiss—onemore—another—Oh ! Adieu !"

She rose—she sprung—she clung to his em-
brace,

Till his heart heaved beneath her hidden face :
He dared not raise to his that deep-blue eye,
Which downcast droop'd in tearless agony.

Her long fair hair lay floating o'er his arms,
In all the wildness of dishevell'd charms ;
Scarce beat that bosom where his image dwelt
So full—that feeling seem'd almost unfelt !

Hark—peals the thunder of the signal-gun !
It told 't was sunset, and he cursed that sun.

Again—again—that form he madly press'd,
Which mutely clasp'd imploringly caress'd !

And tottering to the couch his bride he bore,
One moment gazed, as if to gaze no more ;

Felt that for him earth held hnt her alone,
Kiss'd her cold forehead—turn'd—is Conrad
gone ?

XXV.

"And is he gone ?" on sudden solitude
How oft that fearful question will intrude !

"'T was but an instant past, and here he
stood !

And now"—without the portal's porch she
rush'd,

And then at length her tears in freedom
gush'd ;

Big, bright, and fast, unknown to her they
fell ;

But still her lips refused to send—"Fare-
well !"

For in that word—that fatal word—how'er
We promise, hope, believe, there breathes
despair.

O'er every feature of that still, pale face,
Had sorrow fix'd what time can ne'er erase:
The tender blue of that large loving eye
Grew frozen with its gaze on vacancy,
Till—Oh, how far!—it caught a glimpse of
him,

And then it flow'd, and phrensied seem'd to
swim,

Through those long, dark, and glistening
lashes dew'd

With drops of sadness oft to be renew'd.

"He's gone!"—against her heart that hand
is driven,

Convulsed and quick—then gently raised to
heaven:

She look'd and saw the heaving of the main;
The white sail set—she dared not look again;
But turn'd with sickening soul within the
gate—

"It is no dream—and I am desolate!"

XVI.

From crag to crag descending, swiftly sped
Stern Conrad down, nor once he turn'd his
head;

But shrunk whene'er the windings of his way
Forced on his eye what he would not survey,
His lone but lovely dwelling on the steep,
That hail'd him first when homeward from
the deep:

And she—the dim and melancholy star,
Whose ray of beauty reach'd him from afar,
On her he must not gaze, he must not think,
There he might rest—but on Destruction's
brink:

Yet once almost he stopp'd, and nearly gave
His fate to chance, his projects to the wave:
But no—it must not be—a worthy chief

May melt, but not betray to woman's grief.

He sees his bark, he notes how fair the wind,
And sternly gathers all his might of mind:

Again he hurries on—and as he hears
The clang of tumult vibrate on his ears,

The busy sounds, the bustle of the shore,
The shout, the signal, and the dashing oar;

As marks his eye the seaboy on the mast,
The anchors rise, the sails unfurling fast,

The waving kerchiefs of the crowd that urge
That mute adieu to those who stem the surge;

And more than all, his blood-red flag aloft,
He marvell'd how his heart could seem so
soft.

Fire in his glance, and wildness in his breast,
He feels of all his former self possess;

He bounds—he flies—until his footsteps reach
The verge where ends the cliff, begins the
beach,

There checks his speed; but pauses less to
breathe

The breezy freshness of the deep beneath,
Than there his wonted statelier step renew;
Nor rush, disturb'd by haste, to vulgar view:
For well had Conrad learn'd to curb the
crowd,

By arts that veil, and oft preserve the proud;
His was the lofty port, the distant mien,
That seems to shun the sight—and awes if
seen:

The solemn aspect, and the high-born eye,
That checks low mirth, but lacks not courtesy;
All these he wielded to command assent:

But where he wish'd to win, so well unbent,
That kindness cancell'd fear in those who
heard,

And others' gifts show'd mean beside his
word,

When echo'd to the heart as from his own
His deep yet tender melody of tone:

But such was foreign to his wonted mood,
He cared not what he soften'd, but subdued:

The evil passions of his youth had made
Him value less who loved—than what obey'd.

XVII.

Around him mustering ranged his ready guard,
Before him Juan stands—"Are all prepared?"

"They are—nay more—embark'd: the latest
boat

Waits but my chief——"

"My sword, and my capote."

Soon firmly girded on, and lightly slung,
His belt and cloak were o'er his shoulders
flung:

"Call Pedro here!" He comes—and Conrad
bends,

With all the courtesy he deign'd his friends;
"Receive these tablets, and peruse with care,

Words of high trust and truth are graven
there;

Double the guard, and when Anselmo's bark
Arrives, let him alike these orders mark:

In three days (serve the breeze) the sun shall
shine

On our return—till then all peace be thine!"

This said, his brother Pirate's hand he wrung,
Then to his boat with haughty gesture sprung.

Flash'd the dipt oars, and sparkling with the
stroke,

Around the waves' phosphoric brightness
broke;

They gain the vessel—on the deck he stands,—
Shrieks the shrill whistle, ply the busy
hands—

He marks how well the ship her helm obeys,
How gallant all her crew, and deigns to
praise.

His eyes of pride to young Gonsalvo turn—
Why doth he start, and inly seem to mourn?
Alas! those eyes beheld his rocky tower,
And live a moment o'er the parting hour;
She—his Medora—did she mark the prow?
Ah! never loved he half so much as now!
But much must yet be done ere dawn of day—
Again he mans himself and turns away;
Down to the cabin with Gonsalvo hends,
And there unfolds his plan, his means, and
ends;

Before them burns the lamp, and spreads the
chart,

And all that speaks and aids the naval art;
They to the midnight watch protract debate;
To anxious eyes what hour is ever late?

Meantime, the steady breeze serenely blew,
And fast and falcon-like the vessel flew;
Pass'd the high headlands of each clustering
isle,

To gain their port—long—long ere morning
smile:

And soon the night-glass through the narrow
bay

Discovers where the Pacha's galleys lay.
Count they each sail, and mark how there
supine

The lights in vain o'er heedless Moslem shine.
Secure, unnoted, Conrad's prow pass'd by,
And anchor'd where his ambush meant to lie;
Screen'd from espial by the jutting cape,
That rears on high its rude fantastic shape.
Then rose his hand to duty—not from sleep—
Equipp'd for deeds alike on land or deep;
While lean'd their leader o'er the fretting
flood,

And calmly talk'd—and yet he talk'd of
blood!



Canto the Second.

“Conosceste i dubiosì desiri?”—DANTE.

I.

IN Coron's bay floats many a galley light,
Through Coron's lattices the lamps are
bright,

For Seyd, the Pacha, makes a feast to-night:
A feast for promised triumph yet to come,
When he shall drag the fetter'd Rovers home;
This hath he sworn by Alla and his sword,
And faithful to his firman and his word,
His summon'd prows collect along the coast,
And great the gathering crews, and loud the
boast;

Already shared the captives and the prize,
Though far the distant foe they thus despise;
'Tis hut to sail—no doubt to-morrow's Sun
Will see the Pirates bound, their haven won!

Meantime the watch may slumber, if they will,
Nor only wake to war, but dreaming kill.
Though all, who cau, disperse on shore and
seek

To flesh their glowing valour on the Greek;
How well such deed becomes the turban'd
brave—

To bare the sabre's edge before a slave!
Infest his dwelling—but forbear to slay,
Their arms are strong, yet merciful to-day,
And do not deign to smite because they may!
Unless some gay caprice suggests the blow,
To keep in practice for the coming foe.

Revel and rout the evening hours beguile,
And they who wish to wear a head must
smile;

For Moslem mouths produce their choicest
cheer,

And hoard their curses, till the coast is clear.

II.

High in his hall reclines the turban'd Seyd;
Around—the bearded chiefs he came to lead.
Removed the banquet, and the last pilaff—
Forbidden draughts, 'tis said, he dared to
quaff,

Though to the rest the sober berry's juice
The slaves bear round for rigid Moslems' use;
The long chibouque's dissolving cloud supply,
While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy.
The rising morn will view the chiefs embark;
But waves are somewhat treacherous in the
dark:

And revellers may more securely sleep
On silken couch than o'er the rugged deep:
Feast there who can—nor combat till they
must,

And less to conquest than to Korans trust:
And yet the numbers crowded in his host
Might warrant more than even the Pacha's
boast.

III.

With cautious reverence from the outer gate
Slow stalks the slave, whose office there to
wait,

Bows his bent head, his hand salutes the
floor,

Ere yet his tongue the trusted tidings bore:
“A captive Dervise, from the pirate's nest
Escaped, is here—himself would tell the
rest.”

He took the sign from Seyd's assenting eye,
And led the holy man in silence nigh.

His arms were folded on his dark-green vest,
His step was feeble, and his look deprest;
Yet worn he seem'd of hardship more than
years,

And pale his cheek with penance, not from
fears.

Vow'd to his God—his sable locks he wore,
 And these his lofty cap rose proudly o'er :
 Around his form his loose long robe was
 thrown,
 And wrapt a breast bestow'd on heaven alone ;
 Submissive, yet with self-possession mann'd,
 He calmly met the curious eyes that scann'd ;
 And question of his coming fain would seek,
 Before the Pacha's will allow'd to speak.

IV.

"Whence com'st thou, Dervise ?"

"From the outlaw's den,
 A fugitive—"

"Thy capture where and when ?"

"From Scalanova's port to Scio's isle,
 The Saick was bound ; but Allah did not smile
 Upon our course—the Moslem merchant's
 gains

The Rovers won ; our limbs have worn their
 chains.

I had no death to fear, nor wealth to boast,
 Beyond the wandering freedom which I lost ;
 At length a fisher's humble boat by night
 Afforded hope, and offer'd chance of flight ;
 I seized the hour, and find my safety here—
 With thee—most mighty Pacha ! who can
 fear ?"

"How speed the outlaws ? stand they well
 prepared,
 Their plunder'd wealth, and robber's rock, to
 guard ?

Dream they of this our preparation, doom'd
 To view with fire their scorpion nest con-
 sumed ?"

"Pacha ! the fetter'd captive's mourning eye,
 That weeps for flight, but ill can play the spy ;
 I only heard the reckless waters roar,
 Those waves that would not bear me from
 the shore ;

I only mark'd the glorious sun and sky,
 Too bright, too blue, for my captivity ;
 And felt that all which Freedom's bosom
 cheers,

Must break my chain before it dried my tears.
 This may'st thou judge, at least, from my
 escape,

They little deem of aught in peril's shape ;
 Else vainly had I pray'd or sought the chance
 That leads me here—if eyed with vigilance :
 The careless guard that did not see me fly
 May watch as idly when thy power is nigh.
 Pacha ! my limbs are faint—and nature
 craves

Food for my hunger, rest from tossing waves :
 Permi. my absence—peace be with thee !
 Peace

With all around !—now grant repose—re-
 lease."

"Stay, Dervise ! I have more to question—
 stay,

I do command thee—sit—dost hear ?—obey !
 More I must ask, and food the slaves shall
 bring ;

Thou shalt not pine where all are banqueting :
 The supper done—prepare thee to reply,
 Clearly and full—I love not mystery."

"T were vain to guess what shook the pious
 man,

Who look'd not lovingly on that Divan ;
 Nor show'd high relish for the banquet prest,
 And less respect for every fellow guest.

"T was but a moment's peevish hectic pass'd
 Along his cheek, and tranquillised as fast :
 He sate him down in silence, and his look
 Resumed the calmness which before forsook :
 The feast was usher'd in, but sumptuous fare
 He shunn'd as if some poison mingled there.
 For one so long condemn'd to toil and fast,
 Methinks he strangely spares the rich repast.

"What ails thee, Dervise ? eat—dost thou
 suppose

This feast a Christian's ? or my friends thy
 foes ?

Why dost thou shun the salt ? that sacred
 pledge,

Which, once partaken, blunts the sabre's edge,
 Makes ev'n contending tribes in peace unite,
 And hated hosts seem brethren to the sight !"

"Salt seasons dainties—and my food is still
 The humblest root, my drink the simplest rill ;
 And my stern vow and order's laws oppose
 To break or mingle bread with friends or foes ;
 It may seem strange—if there be aught to
 dread,

That peril rests upon my single head ;
 But for thy sway—nay more—thy Sultan's
 throne,

I taste nor bread nor banquet—save alone ;
 Infringed our order's rule, the Prophet's rage
 To Mecca's dome might bar my pilgrimage."

"Well—as thou wilt—ascetic as thou art—
 One question answer ; then in peace depart.
 How many ?—Ha ! it cannot sure be day ?

What star—what sun is hursting on the bay ?
 It shines a lake of fire !—away—away !

Ho ! treachery ! my guards ! my scimitar !
 The galleys feed the flames—and I afar !
 Accursed Dervise !—these thy tidings—thou
 Some villain spy—seize—cleave him—slay
 him now !"

Up rose the Dervise with that burst of light,
 Nor less his change of form appall'd the sight :
 Up rose that Dervise—not in saintly garb,
 But like a warrior bounding on his barb,

Dash'd his high cap, and tore his robe away—
Shone his mail'd breast, and flash'd his
sable's ray!

His close but glittering casque, and sable
plume,

More glittering eye, and black brow's sabler
gloom,

Glared on the Moslems' eyes some Afrit
sprite,

Whose demon death-blow left no hope for
fight.

The wild confusion, and the swarthy glow
Of flames on high, and torches from below;
The shriek of terror, and the mingling yell—
For swords began to clash, and shouts to
swell—

Fling o'er that spot of earth the air of hell!
Distracted, to and fro, the flying slaves
Behold but bloody shore and fiery waves;
Nought heeded they the Pacha's angry cry,
They seize that Dervise!—seize on Zatanai!
He saw their terror—check'd the first despair
That urged him but to stand and perish there,
Since far too early and too well obey'd,
The flame was kindled ere the signal made;
He saw their terror—from his baldric drew
His bugle—brief the blast—but shrilly blew;
'Tis answered—"Well ye speed, my gallant
crew!

Why did I doubt their quickness of career?
And deem design had left me single here?"
Sweeps his long arm—that sabre's whirling
sway

Sheds fast atonement for its first delay;
Completes his fury what their fear begun,
And makes the many basely quail to one.
The cloven turbans o'er the chamber spread,
And scarce an arm dare rise to guard its
head:

Even Seyd, convulsed, o'erwhelm'd, with
rage, surprise,

Retreats before him, though he still defies.
No craven he—and yet he dreads the blow,
So much Confusion magnifies his foe!
His blazing galleys still distract his sight,
He tore his beard, and foaming fled the
flight;

For now the pirates pass'd the Haram gate,
And burst within—and it were death to
wait;

Where wild Amazement shrieking—kneeling
throws

The sword aside—in vain—the blood o'er-
flows!

The Corsairs pouring, haste to where within
Invited Conrad's bugle, and the din
Of groaning victims, and wild cries for life,
Proclaim'd how well he did the work of strife.
They shout to find him grim and lonely there,
A glutted tiger mangling in his lair!

But short their greeting, shorter his reply—
" 'Tis well—but Seyd escapes, and he must
die—

Much hath been done, but more remains to
do—

Their galleys blaze—why not their city too?"

V.

Quick at the word they seized him each a
torch,

And fire the dome from minaret to porch.
A stern delight was fix'd in Conrad's eye,
But sudden sunk—for on his ear the cry
Of women struck, and like a deadly knell
Knock'd at that heart unmoved by battle's
yell.

"Oh! burst the Haram—wrong not on your
lives

One female form—remember—we have wives.
On them such outrage Vengeance will repay;
Man is our foe, and such 'tis ours to slay:
But still we spared—must spare the weaker
prey.

Oh! I forgot—but Heaven will not forgive
If at my word the helpless cease to live;
Follow who will—I go—we yet have time
Our souls to lighten of at least a crime."

He climbs the crackling stair, he bursts the
door,

Nor feels his feet glow scorching with the
floor;

His breath choked gasping with the volumed
smoke,

But still from room to room his way he
broke.

They search—they find—they save: with
lusty arms

Each bears a prize of nnguarded charms;
Calm their loud fears; sustain their sinking
frames

With all the care defenceless beauty claims:
So well could Conrad tame their fiercest
mood,

And check the very hands with gore imbued.
But who is she? whom Conrad's arms convey
From reeking pile and combat's wreck away—
Who but the love of him he dooms to bleed?
The Haram queen—but still the slave of
Seyd!

VI.

Brief time had Conrad now to greet Gulnare,
Few words to re-assure the trembling fair;
For in that pause compassion snatch'd from
war,

The foe before retiring, fast and far,
With wonder saw their footsteps unpursued,
First slower fled—then rallied—then with-
stood.

This Seyd perceives, then first perceives how
 few,
 Compared with his, the Corsair's roving
 crew,
 And blushes o'er his error, as he eyes
 The ruin wrought by panic and surprise.
 Alla il Alla! Vengeance swells the cry—
 Shame mounts to rage that must atone or
 die!
 And flame for flame and blood for blood must
 tell,
 The tide of triumph ebbs that flow'd too
 well—
 When wrath returns to renovated strife,
 And those who fought for conquest strike for
 life.
 Conrad beheld the danger—he beheld
 His followers faint by freshening foes re-
 pell'd:
 "One effort—one—to break the circling
 host!"
 They form—unite—charge—waver—all is
 lost!
 Within a narrower ring compress'd, beset,
 Hopeless, not heartless, strive and struggle
 yet—
 Ah! now they fight in firmest file no more,
 Hemm'd in, cut off, cleft down, and trampled
 o'er,
 But each strikes singly, silently, and home,
 And sinks outwearied rather than o'ercome,
 His last faint quittance rendering with his
 breath,
 Till the blade glimmers in the grasp of death!

VII.

But first, ere came the rallying host to blows,
 And rank to rank, and hand to hand oppose,
 Gulnare and all her Haram handmaids freed,
 Safe in the dome of one who held their creed,
 By Conrad's mandate safely were bestow'd,
 And dried those tears for life and fame that
 flow'd:
 And when that dark-eyed lady, young
 Gulnare,
 Recall'd those thoughts late wandering in
 despair,
 Much did she marvel o'er the courtesy
 That smooth'd his accents; soften'd in his
 eye:
 'Twas strange—that robber thus with gore
 bedew'd
 Seem'd gentler than than Seyd in fondest
 mood.
 The Pacha woo'd as if he deem'd the slave
 Must seem delighted with the heart he gave;
 The Corsair vow'd protection, soothed af-
 fright,
 As if his homage were a woman's right.

"The wish is wrong—nay, worse for female—
 vain:
 Yet much I long to view that chief again;
 If but to thank for, what my fear forgot,
 The life my loving lord remember'd not!"

VIII.

And him she saw, where thickest carnage
 spread,
 But gather'd breathing from the happier
 dead;
 Far from his hand, and battling with a host
 That deem right dearly won the field he lost,
 Fell'd—bleeding—baffled of the death he
 sought,
 And snatch'd to expiate all the ills he
 wrought;
 Preserved to linger and to live in vain,
 While Vengeance ponder'd o'er new plans of
 pain,
 And stanch'd the blood she saves to shed
 again—
 But drop for drop, for Seyd's unglutted eye
 Would doom him ever dying—ne'er to die!
 Can this be he? triumphant late she saw,
 When his red hand's wild gesture waved,
 a law!
 'Tis he indeed—disarm'd but undeprest,
 His sole regret the life he still possess;
 His wounds too slight, though taken with
 that will,
 Which would have kiss'd the hand that then
 could kill.
 Oh were there none, of all the many given,
 To send his soul—he scarcely ask'd to
 heaven?
 Must he alone of all retain his breath,
 Who more than all had striven and struck
 for death?
 He deeply felt—what mortal hearts must
 feel,
 When thus reversed on faithless fortune's
 wheel,
 For crimes committed, and the victor's threat
 Of lingering tortures to repay the debt—
 He deeply, darkly felt; but evil pride
 That led to perpetrate, now serves to hide.
 Still in his stern and self-collected mien
 A conqueror's more than captive's air is
 seen,
 Though faint with wasting toil and stiffening
 wound,
 But few that saw—so calmly gazed around:
 Though the far shunting of the distant
 crowd,
 Their tremors o'er, rose insolently loud,
 The better warriors who beheld him near,
 Insulted not the foe who taught them fear;
 And the grim guards that to his durance led,
 In silence eyed him with a secret dread.

IX.

The Leech was sent—but not in mercy—
there,
To note how much the life yet left could
bear;
He found enough to load with heaviest chain,
And promise feeling for the wrench of pain;
To-morrow—yea—to-morrow's evening sun
Will sinking see impalement's pangs begun,
And rising with the wonted blush of morn
Behold how well or ill those pangs are borne.
Of torments this the longest and the worst,
Which adds all other agony to thirst,
That day by day death still forbears to slake,
While famish'd vultures flit around the stake.
"Oh! water—water!"—smiling Hate denies
The victim's prayer, for if he drinks he dies.
This was his doom;—the Leech, the guard
were gone,
And left proud Conrad fetter'd and alone.

X.

'T were vain to paint to what his feelings
grew—
It even were doubtful if their victim knew.
There is a war, a chaos of the mind,
When all its elements convulsed, combined,
Lie dark and jarring with perturbed force,
And gnashing with impenitent Remorse—
That juggling fiend, who never spake before,
But cries "I warn'd thee!" when the deed
is o'er.
Vain voice! the spirit burning but unbent,
May writhe, rebel—the weak alone repent!
Even in that lonely hour when most it feels,
And, to itself, all, all that self reveals,—
No single passion, and no ruling thought
That leaves the rest, as once, unuseu, un-
sought,
But the wild prospect when the soul reviews,
All rushing through their thousand avenues.
Ambition's dreams expiring, love's regret,
Endanger'd glory, life itself beset;
The joy untasted, the contempt or hate
'Gainst those who fain would triumph in our
fate;
The hopeless past, the hasting future driven
Too quickly on to guess of hell or heaven;
Deeds, thoughts, and words, perhaps remem-
ber'd not
So keenly till that hour, but ne'er forgot;
Things light or lovely in their acted time,
But now to stern reflection each a crime;
The withering sense of evil unreveal'd,
Not cankering less because the more con-
ceal'd—
All, in a word, from which all eyes must
start,
That opening sepulchre—the naked heart

Bares with its buried woes, till Pride awake,
To snatch the mirror from the soul—and
break.
Ay, Pride can veil, and Courage brave it
all—
All—all—before—beyond—the deadliest fall.
Each hath some fear, and he who least
betrays,
The only hypocrite deserving praise:
Not the loud recreant wretch who boasts and
flies;
But he who looks on death—and silent dies.
So steel'd by pondering o'er his far career,
He half-way meets him should he menace
near!

XI.

In the high chamber of his highest tower
Sate Conrad, fetter'd in the Pacha's power.
His palace perish'd in the flame—this fort
Contain'd at once his captive and his court.
Not much could Conrad of his sentence
blame,
His foe, if vanquish'd, had but shared the
same:—
Alone he sate—in solitude had scanu'd
His guilty bosom, but that breast he mann'd:
One thought alone he could not—dared not
meet—
"Oh, how these tidings will Medora greet?"
Then—only then—his clanking hands he
raised,
And strain'd with rage the chain on which he
gazed;
But soon he found, or feign'd, or dream'd
relief,
And smiled in self-derision of his grief,
"And now come torture when it will—or
may,
More need of rest to nerve me for the day!"
This said, with languor to his mat he crept,
And, whatso'er his visions, quickly slept.
'T was hardly midnight when that fray
began,
For Conrad's plans matured, at once were
done:
And Havoc loathes so much the waste of time,
She scarce had left an uncommitted crime.
One hour beheld him since the tide he
stemm'd—
Disguised, discover'd, conquering, ta'en, con-
demn'd—
A chief on land, an outlaw on the deep—
Destroying, saving, prison'd, and asleep!

XII.

He slept in calmest seeming, for his breath
Was hush'd so deep—Ah! happy if in death!
He slept—Who o'er his placid slumber bends?
His foes are gone, and here he bath no friends;

Is it some seraph sent to grant him grace?
 No, 'tis an earthly form with heavenly face!
 Its white arm raised a lamp—yet gently hid,
 Lest the ray flash abruptly on the lid
 Of that closed eye, which opens but to pain,
 And once unclosed—but once may close again.
 That form, with eye so dark, and cheek so fair,
 And auburn waves of gemm'd and braided
 hair;

With shape of fairy lightness—naked foot,
 That shines like snow, and falls on earth as
 mute—

Through guards and dunest night how came
 it there?

Ah! rather ask what will not woman dare?
 Whom youth and pity lead like thee, Gulnare!
 She could not sleep—and while the Pacha's
 rest

In muttering dreams yet saw his pirate-guest,
 She left his side—his signet-ring she bore,
 Which off in sport adorn'd her hand before—
 And with it, scarcely question'd, won her way
 Through drowsy guards that must that sign
 obey.

Worn out with toil, and tired with changing
 blows,

Their eyes had envied Conrad his repose;
 And chill and nodding at the turret door,
 They stretch their listless limbs, and watch
 no more;

Just raised their heads to hail the signet-ring,
 Nor ask or what or who the sign may bring.

XIII.

She gazed in wonder, Can he calmly sleep,
 While other eyes his fall or ravage weep?
 And mine in restlessness are wandering here—
 What sudden spell hath made this man so
 dear?

True—'tis to him my life, and more, I owe,
 And me and mine he spared from worse than
 woe:

'Tis late to think—but soft, his slumber
 breaks—

How heavily he sighs!—he starts—awakes!"

He raised his head, and dazzled with the
 light,

His eye seem'd dubious if it saw aright:
 He moved his hand—the grating of his chain
 Too harshly told him that he lived again.

"What is that form? if not a shape of air,
 Methinks, my jailor's face shows wondrous
 fair!"

"Pirate! thou know'st me not—but I am one,
 Grateful for deeds thou hast too rarely done;
 Look on me—and remember her, thy hand
 Snatch'd from the flames, and thy more fear-
 ful band.

I come through darkness—and I scarce know
 why—

Yet not to hurt—I would not see thee die."
 "If so, kind lady! thine the only eye
 That would not here in that gay hope delight:
 Theirs is the chance—and let them use their
 right.

But still I thank their courtesy or thine,
 That would confess me at so fair a shrine!"
 Strangs though it seem—yet with extremest
 grief

Is link'd a mirth—it doth not bring relief—
 That playfulness of Sorrow ne'er beguiles,
 And smiles in bitterness—but still it smiles;
 And sometimes with the wisest and the best,
 Till even the scaffold echoes with their jest!
 Yet not the joy to which it seems akin—
 It may deceive all hearts, save that within.
 Whate'er it was that flash'd on Conrad, now
 A laughing wildness half unbent his brow:
 And these his accents had a sound of mirth,
 As if the last he could enjoy on earth;
 Yet gainst his nature—for through that short
 life,
 Few thoughts had he to spare from gloom and
 strife.

XIV.

"Corsair! thy doom is named—but I have
 power
 To soothe the Pacha in his weaker hour.
 Thee would I spare—nay more—would save
 thee now,
 But this—time—hope—nor even thy strength
 allow;

But all I can, I will: at least, delay
 The sentence that remits thee scarce a day.
 More now were ruin—even thyself were loth
 The vain attempt should bring but doom to
 both."

"Yes! loth indeed:—my soul is nerved to all,
 Or fall'n too low to fear a further fall:
 Tempt not thyself with peril—me with hope
 Of flight from foes with whom I could not
 cope:

Unfit to vanquish, shall I meanly fly,
 The one of all my band that would not die?
 Yet there is one to whom my memory clings,
 Till to these eyes her own wild softness
 springs.

My sole resources in the path I trod
 Were these—my hark, my sword, my love, my
 God!

The last I left in youth!—he leaves me now—
 And Man but works his will to lay me low.
 I have no thought to mock his throne with
 prayer

Wrung from the coward crouching of despair;
 It is enough—I breathe, and I can bear.

My sword is shaken from the worthless hand
That might have better kept so true a brand;
My bark is sunk or captive—but my love—
For her in sooth my voice would moumt above:
Oh! she is all that still to earth can bind—
And this will break a heart so more than
kind,
And blight a form—till thine appear'd,
Gulnare!
Mine eye ne'er ask'd if others were as fair."

"Thou lov'st another then?—but what to me
Is this—'t is nothing—nothing e'er can be:
But yet—thou lov'st—and—Oh! I envy those
Whose hearts on hearts as faithful can repose,
Who never feel the void—the wandering
thought
That sighs o'er visions—such as mine hath
wrought."

"Lady, methought thy love was his, for whom
This arm redeem'd thee from a fiery tomb."

"My love stern Seyd's! Oh—No—No—not
my love—

Yet much this heart, that strives no more, once
strove

To meet his passion—but it would not be.
I felt—I feel—love dwells with—with the free.
I am a slave, a favour'd slave at best,
To share his splendour, and seem very blest!
Oft must my soul the question undergo,
Of—'Dost thou love?' and burn to answer,
'No!'

Oh! hard it is that fondness to sustain,
And struggle not to feel averse in vain;
But harder still the heart's recoil to bear,
And hide from one—perhaps another there.
He takes the hand I give not, nor withhold—
Its pulse nor check'd, nor quicken'd—calmly
cold:

And when resign'd, it drops a lifeless weight
From one I never loved enough to hate.
No warmth these lips return by his imprest,
And chill'd remembrance shudders o'er the
rest.

Yes—had I ever proved that passion's zeal,
The change to hatred were at least to feel:
But still he goes unmourn'd, returns unsought,
And oft when present—absent from my
thought.

Or when reflection comes—and come it must—
I fear that henceforth 't will but bring disgust;
I am his slave—but, in despite of pride,
'T were worse than bondage to become his
bride.

Oh! that this dotage of his breast would
cease:

Or seek another and give mine release,
But yesterday—I could have said, to peace!

Yes, if unwonted fondness now I feign,
Remember, captive! 't is to break thy chain;
Repay the life that to thy hand I owe;
To give thee back to all endear'd below,
Who share such love as I can never know.
Farewell, morn breaks, and I must now away:
'T will cost me dear—but dread no death
to-day!"

XV.

She press'd his fetter'd fingers to her heart,
And bow'd her head, and turn'd her to de-
part,

And noiseless as a lovely dream is gone.
And was she here? and is he now alone?
What gem hath dropp'd and sparkles o'er his
chain?

The tear most sacred, shed for others' pain,
That starts at once—bright—pure—from
Pity's mine,

Already polish'd by the hand divine!

Oh! too convincing—dangerously dear—
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear!
That weapon of her weakness she can wield,
To save, subdue—at once her spear and
shield:

Avoid it—Virtue ebbs and Wisdom errs,
Too fondly gazing on that grief of hers!
What lost a world, and bade a hero fly?
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye.
Yet be the soft triumvir's fault forgiven;
By this—how many lose not earth—but
heaven!

Consign their souls to man's eternal foe,
And seal their own to spare some wanton's
woe!

XVI.

'T is morn, and o'er his alter'd features play
The beams—without the hope of yesterday.
What shall he be ere night? perchance a
thing

O'er which the raven flaps her funeral wing,
By his closed eye unheeded and unfelt;
While sets that sun, and dews of evening
melt,

Chill, wet, and misty round each stiffen'd
limb,

Refreshing earth—reviving all but him!

Canto the Third.

"Come vedi—ancor non m'abbandona."—DANTE.

I.

Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Morea's hills the setting sun;
Not, as in Northern climes, obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light!

O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he
throws,
Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it
glows.

On old Ægina's rock and Idra's isle,
The god of gladness sheds his parting smile;
O'er his own regions lingering, loves to
shine,

Though there his altars are no more divine.
Descending fast the mountain shadows kiss
Thy glorious gulf, unconquer'd Salamis!
Their azure arches through the long expanse
More deeply purpled meet his mellowing
glance,

And tenderest tints, along their summits
driven,
Mark his gay course, and own the hues of
heaven;

Till, darkly shaded from the land and deep,
Behind his Delphian cliff he sinks to sleep.

On such an eve, his palest beam he cast,
When—Athens! here thy Wisest look'd his
last.

How watch'd thy better sons his farewell ray,
That closed their murder'd sage's latest day!
Not yet—not yet—Sol pauses on the hill—
The precious hour of parting lingers still;
But sad his light to agonising eyes,
And dark the mountain's once delightful
dyes:

Gloom o'er the lovely land he seem'd to pour,
The land, where Phœbus never frown'd be-
fore;

But ere he sank below Cithæron's head,
The cup of woe was quaff'd—the spirit fled;
The soul of him who scorn'd to fear or fly—
Who lived and died, as none can live or die!

But lo! from high Hymettus to the plain,
The queen of night asserts her silent reign.
No murky vapour, herald of the storm,
Hides her fair face, nor girds her glowing
form;

With cornice glimmering as the moonbeams
play,
There the white column greets her grateful
ray,
And, bright around with quivering beams
beset,

Her emblem sparkles o'er the minaret:
The groves of olive scatter'd dark and wide
Where meek Cephissus pours his scanty tide,
The cypress saddening by the sacred mosque,
The gleaming turret of the gay kiosk,
And, dun and sombre 'mid the holy calm,
Near Theseus' fane yon solitary palm,
All tinged with varied hues arrest the eye—
And dull were his that pass'd them heed-
less by.

Again the Ægean, heard no more afar,
Lulls his chafed breast from elemental war;
Again his waves in milder tints unfold
Their long array of sapphire and of gold,
Mix'd with the shades of many a distant isle,
That frown—where gentler ocean seems to
smile.

II.

Not now my theme—why turn my thoughts
to thee?

Oh! who can look along thy native sea,
Nor dwell upon thy name, whate'er the tale,
So much its magic must o'er all prevail?
Who that beheld that Sun upon thee set,
Fair Athens! could thine evening face forget?
Not he—whose heart nor time nor distance
frees,

Spell-bound within the clustering Cyclades!
Nor seems this homage foreign to its strain,
His Corsair's isle was once thine own do-
main—

Would that with freedom it were thine again!

III.

The Sun hath sunk—and darker than the night,
Sinks with its beam upon the beacon height
Medora's heart—the third day's come and
gone—

With it he comes not—sends not—faithless
one!

The wind was fair though light; and storms
were none.

Last eve Anselmo's bark return'd, and yet
His only tidings that they had not met!
Though wild, as now, far different were the
tale

Had Conrad waited for that single sail.

The night-breeze freshens—she that day had
pass'd

In watching all that Hope proclaim'd a mast;
Sadly she sate on high—Impatience bore
At last her footsteps to the midnight shore,
And there she wander'd, heedless of the spray
That dash'd her garments off, and warn'd
away:

She saw not, felt not this—nor dared depart,
Nor deem'd it cold—her chill was at her
heart;

Till grew such certainty from that suspense—
His very sight had shock'd from life or sense!

It came at last—a sad and shatter'd boat,
Whose inmates first beheld whom first they
sought;

Some bleeding—all most wretched—these
the few—

Scarce knew they how escaped—*this* all they
knew.

In silence, darkling, each appear'd to wait
His fellow's mournful guess at Conrad's fate:
Something they would have said; but seem'd
to fear

To trust their accents to Medora's ear.
She saw at once, yet sunk not—trembled not—
Beneath that grief, that loneliness of lot,
Within that meek fair form, were feelings
high,

That deem'd not till they found their energy.
While yet was Hope they soften'd, flutter'd,
wept—

All lost—that softness died not—but it slept;
And o'er its slumber rose that Strength
which said,

“With nothing left to love, there's nought to
dread.”

'Tis more than nature's; like the burning
might

Delirium gathers from the fever's height.

“Silent you stand—nor would I hear you tell
What—speak not—breathe not—for I know
it well—

Yet would I ask—almost my lip denies
The—quick your answer—tell me where he
lies.”

“Lady! we know not—scarce with life we fled;
But here is one denies that he is dead:
He saw him bound; and bleeding—but alive.”

She heard no further—'t was in vain to
strive—

So throbb'd each vein—each thought—till
then withstood;

Her own dark soul—these words at once
subdued:

She totters—falls—and senseless had the
wave

Perchance but snatched her from another
grave,

But that with hands though rude, yet weep-
ing eyes,

They yield such aid as Pity's haste supplies:
Dash o'er her deathlike cheek the ocean
dew,

Raise, fan, sustain—till life returns anew;
Awake her handmaids, with the matrons leave
That fainting form o'er which they gaze and
grieve;

Then seek Anselmo's cavern, to report
The tale too tedious—when the triumph
short.

IV.

In that wild council words wax'd warm and
strange

With thoughts of ransom, rescue, and re-
venge;

All, save repose or flight: still lingering there
Breathed Conrad's spirit, and forbade despair;
Whate'er his fate—the breasts he form'd and
led

Will save him living, or appease him dead.
Woe to his foes! there yet survive a few,
Whose deeds are daring, as their hearts are
true.

V.

Within the Haram's secret chamber sate
Stern Seyd, still pondering o'er his Captive's
fate;

His thoughts on love and hate alternate
dwell,

Now with Gulnare, and now in Conrad's
cell;

Here at his feet the lovely slave reclined
Surveys his brow—would soothe his gloom
of mind;

While many an anxious glance her large
dark eye

Sends in his idle search for sympathy,
His only bends in seeming o'er his beads,
But inly views his victim as he bleeds.

“Pacha! the day is thine; and on thy crest
Sits Triumph—Conrad taken—fall'n the rest!
His doom is fix'd—he dies: and well his fate
Was earn'd—yet much too worthless for thy
hate:

Methinks, a short release, for ransom told
With all his treasure, not unwisely sold;
Report speaks largely of his pirate-board—
Would that of this my Pacha were the lord!

While baffled, weaken'd by this fatal fray—
Watch'd—follow'd—he were then an easier
prey;

But once cut off—the remnant of his band
Embark their wealth, and seek a safer
strand.”

“Gulnare!—if for each drop of blood a gem
Were offer'd rich as Stamboul's diadem;
If for each hair of his a massy mine
Of virgin ore should supplicating shine;
If all our Arab tales divulge or dream
Of wealth were here—that gold should not
redeem!

It had not now redeem'd a single hour,
But that I know him fetter'd, in my power;
And, thirsting for revenge, I ponder still
On pangs that longest rack, and latest kill.”

“Nay, Seyd! I seek not to restrain thy rage,
Too justly moved for mercy to assuage;
My thoughts were only to secure for thee
His riches—thus released, he were not free:
Disabled, shorn of half his might and band,
His capture could but wait thy first com-
mand.”

"His capture *could!*—and shall I then resign
One day to him—the wretch already mine?
Release my foe!—at whose remonstrance?—
thine!

Fair suitor!—to thy virtuous gratitude,
That thus repays this Giaour's relenting
mood,

Which thee and thine alone of all could
spare,

No doubt—regardless if the prize were fair,
My thanks and praise alike are due—now
hear!

I have a counsel for thy gentler ear:
I do mistrust thee, woman! and each word
Of thine stamps truth on all Suspicion heard.
Borne in his arms through fire from you
Serai—

Say, wert thou lingering there with him
to fly?

Thou need'st not answer—thy confession
speaks,

Already reddening on thy guilty cheeks;
Then, lovely dame, bethink thee! and be-
ware:

'Tis not *his* life alone may claim such care!
Another word and—nay—I need no more.
Accursed was the moment when he bore
Thee from the flames, which better far—
but no—

I then had mourn'd thee with a lover's woe—
Now 'tis thy lord that warns—deceitful
thing!

Know'st thou that I can clip thy wanton
wing?

In words alone I am not wont to chafe:
Look to thyself, nor deem thy falsehood
safe!"

He rose—and slowly, sternly thence with-
drew,

Rage in his eye and threats in his adieu:
Ah! little reck'd that chief of womanhood—
Which frowns ne'er quell'd, nor menaces
subdued;

And little deem'd he what thy heart, Gul-
nare!

When soft could feel, and when incensed
could dare.

His doubts appear'd to wrong—nor yet she
knew

How deep the root from whence compassion
grew—

She was a slave—from such may captives
claim

A fellow-feeling, differing but in name;
Still half unconscious—heedless of his wrath,
Again she ventured on the dangerous path,
Again his rage repell'd—until arose

That strife of thought, the source of woman's
woes!

VI.

Meanwhile long, anxious, weary, still the
same

Roll'd day and night: his soul could terror
tame—

This fearful interval of doubt and dread,
When every hour might doom him worse
than dead,

When every step that echo'd by the gate,
Might entering lead where axe and stake
await;

When every voice that grated on his ear
Might be the last that he could ever hear;
Could terror tame—that spirit stern and high
Had proved unwilling as unfit to die;

'Twas worn—perhaps decay'd—yet silent
bore

That conflict, deadlier far than all before:
The heat of fight, the hurry of the gale,
Leave scarce one thought inert enough to
quail;

But bound and fix'd in fetter'd solitude,
To pine, the prey of every changing mood;
To gaze on thine own heart; and meditate
Irrevocable faults, and coming fate—

Too late the last to shun—the first to mend—
To count the hours that struggle to thine end,
With not a friend to animate, and tell

To other ears that death became thee well;
Around thee foes to forge the ready lie,
And blot life's latest scene with calumny;
Before thee tortures, which the soul can dare,
Yet doubts how well the shrinking flesh may
bear;

But deeply feels a single cry would shame,
To valour's praise thy last and dearest claim;
The life thou leav'st below, denied above
By kind monopolists of heavenly love;
And more than doubtful paradise—thy heaven
Of earthly hope—thy loved one from thee
riven.

Such were the thoughts that outlaw must
sustain,

And govern pangs surpassing mortal pain:
And those sustain'd he—boots it well or ill?
Since not to sink beneath, is something still!

VII.

The first day pass'd—he saw not her—
Gulnare—

The second, third—and still she came not
there;

But what her words avouch'd, her charms
had done,

Or else he had not seen another sun.
The fourth day roll'd along, and with the
night

Came storm and darkness in their mingling
might.

Oh! how he listen'd to the rushing deep,
That ne'er till now so broke upon his sleep;
And his wild spirit wilder wishes sent,
Roused by the roar of his own element!
Oft had he ridden on that winged wave,
And loved its roughness for the speed it gave;
And now its dashing echo'd on his ear,
A long known voice—alas! too vainly near!
Loud sung the wind above; and, doully
loud,
Shook o'er his turret cell the thunder-cloud;
And flash'd the lightning by the latticed bar;
To him more genial than the midnight star:
Close to the glimmering grate he dragg'd his
chain;
And hoped *that* peril might not prove in vain.
He raised his iron hand to Heaven, and
pray'd
One pitying flash to mar the form it made:
His steel and impious prayer attract alike—
The storm roll'd onward, and disdain'd to
strike;
Its peal wax'd fainter—ceased—he felt alone,
As if some faithless friend had spurn'd his
groan?

VIII.

The midnight pass'd, and to the massy door
A light step came—it paused—it moved once
more;
Slow turns the grating bolt and sullen key:
'Tis as his heart foreboded—that fair she!
Whate'er her sins, to him a guardian saint,
And beauteous still as hermit's hope can
paint;
Yet changed since last within that cell she
came,
More pale her cheek, more tremulous her
frame:
On him she cast her dark and hurried eye,
Which spoke before her accents—"Thou
must die!
Yes, thou must die—there is but one
resource,
The last—the worst—if torture were not
worse."

"Lady! I look to none; my lips proclaim
What last proclaim'd they—Conrad still the
same:
Why shouldst thou seek an outlaw's life to
spare,
And change the sentence I deserve to bear?
Well have I earn'd—nor here alone—the
need
Of Seyd's revenge, by many a lawless deed."
"Why should I seek? because—Oh! didst
thou not
Redeem my life from worse than slavery's
lot?

Why should I seek?—hath misery made thee
blind
To the fond workings of a woman's mind?
And must I say?—albeit my heart rebel
With all that woman feels, but should not
tell—
Because, despite thy crimes, that heart is
moved:
It fear'd thee, thank'd thee, pitied, madden'd,
loved.
Reply not, tell not now thy tale again,
Thou lov'st another, and I love in vain:
Though fond as mine her bosom, form more
fair,
I rush through peril which she would not
dare.
If that thy heart to hers were truly dear,
Were I thine own thou wert not lonely here:
An outlaw's spouse and leave her lord to
room!
What hath such gentle dame to do with
home?
But speak not now—o'er thine and o'er my
head
Hangs the keen sabre by a single thread;
If thou hast courage still, and wouldst be free,
Receive this poniard—rise and follow me!"
"Ay in my chains! my steps will gently
tread,
With these adornments, o'er each slumbering
head!
Thou hast forgot—is this a garb for flight?
Or is that instrument more fit for fight?"
"Misdoubting Corsair! I have gain'd the
guard,
Ripe for revolt, and greedy for reward.
A single word of mine removes that chain:
Without some aid how here could I remain?
Well, since we met, hath sped my busy time,
If in aught evil, for thy sake the crime:
The crime—'tis none to punish those of Seyd.
That hated tyrant, Conrad—he must bleed!
I see thee shudder, but my soul is changed—
Wron'g'd, spurn'd, reviled, and it shall be
avenged—
Accused of what till now my heart disdain'd—
Too faithful, though to bitter bondage chain'd.
Yes, smile!—but he had little cause to sneer,
I was not treacherous then, nor thou too
dear:
But he has said it—and the jealous well—
Those tyrants, teasing, tempting to rebel—
Deserve the fate their fretting lips foretell.
I never loved—he bought me—somewhat
high—
Since with me came a heart he could not buy.
I was a slave unmurmuring; he hath said,
But for his rescue I with thee had fled.

'Twas false thou know'st—but let such
angurs rue,

Their words are omens insult renders true.
Nor was thy respite granted to my prayer;
This fleeting grace was only to prepare
New torments for thy life, and my despair.
Mine too he threatens; but his dotage still
Would fain reserve me for his lordly will:
When wearier of these fleeting charms and
me,

There yawns the sack, and yonder rolls the
sea!

What, am I then a toy for dotard's play,
To wear but till the gilding frets away?
I saw thee—loved thee—owe thee all—would
save,

If but to show how grateful is a slave.
But had he not thus menaced fame and life—
(And well he keeps his oaths pronounced in
strife)—

I still had saved thee, but the Pacha spared.
Now I am all thine own, for all prepared:
Thou lov'st me not, nor know'st—or but the
worst.

Alas! *this* love—that hatred—are the first—
Oh! couldst thou prove my truth, thou
wouldst not start,

Nor fear the fire that lights an Eastern heart;
'Tis now the beacon of thy safety—now
It points within the port a Mainote prow:
But in one chamber, where our path must
lead,

There sleeps—he must not wake—the op-
pressor Seyd!"

"Gulnare—Gulnare—I never felt till now
My abject fortune, wither'd fame so low:
Seyd is mine enemy; had swept my hand
From earth with ruthless but with open
hand,

And therefore came I, in my bark of war,
To smite the smiter with the scimitar;
Such is my weapon—not the secret knife;
Who spares a woman's seeks not slumber's
life.

Thine saved I gladly, Lady—not for this;
Let me not deem that mercy shown amiss.
Now fare thee well—more peace be with thy
breast!

Night wears apace, my last of earthly rest!"

"Rest! rest! by sunrise must thy sinews
shake,

And thy limbs writhe around the ready stake.
I heard the order—saw—I will not see—
If thou wilt perish, I will fall with thee.
My life, my love, my hatred—all below
Are on this cast—Corsair! 'tis but a blow!
Without it flight were idle—how evade
His sure pursuit?—my wrongs too unrepaid,

My youth disgraced, the long, long wasted
years,

One blow shall cancel with our future fears;
But since the dagger suits thee less than
brand,

I'll try the firmness of a female hand.
The guards are gain'd—one moment all were
o'er—

Corsair! we meet in safety or no more;
If errs my feeble hand, the morning cloud
Will hover o'er thy scaffold, and my shroud."

IX.

She turn'd, and vanish'd ere he could reply,
But his glance follow'd far with eager eye;
And gathering, as he could, the links that
bound

His form, to curl their length, and curb their
sound,

Since bar and bolt no more his steps pre-
clude,

He, fast as fetter'd limbs allow, pursued.
'Twas dark and winding, and he knew not
where

That passage led; nor lamp nor guard was
there:

He sees a dusky glimmering—shall he seek
Or shun that ray so indistinct and weak?
Chance guides his steps—a freshness seems
to bear

Full on his brow, as if from morning air;
He reach'd an open gallery—on his eye
Gleam'd the last star of night, the clearing
sky:

Yet scarcely heeded these—another light
From a lone chamber struck upon his sight.
Towards it he moved; a scarcely closing
door

Reveal'd the ray within, but nothing more.
With hasty step a figure outward pass'd,
Then paused, and turn'd—and paused—'tis
she at last!

No poniard in that hand, nor sign of ill—
"Thanks to that softening heart—she could
not kill!"

Again he look'd, the wildness of her eye
Starts from the day abrupt and fearfully.
She stopp'd—threw back her dark far-float-
ing hair,

That nearly veil'd her face and bosom fair,
As if she late had bent her leaning head
Above some object of her doubt or dread.

They meet—upon her brow—unknown, for-
got—

Her hurrying hand had left—'t was but a
spot—

Its hue was all he saw, and scarce with-
stood—

Oh! slight but certain pledge of crime—'tis
blood!

X.

He had seen battle—he had brooded lone
O'er promised pangs to sentenced guilt fore-
shown;

He had been tempted, chasten'd, and the chain
Yet on his arms might ever there remain:
But ne'er from strife, captivity, remorse—
From all his feelings in their inmost force—
So thrill'd, so shudder'd every creeping vein,
As now they froze before that purple stain.
That spot of blood, that light but guilty
streak,

Had banish'd all the beauty from her cheek!
Blood he had view'd, could view unmoved—
but then

It flow'd in combat, or was shed by men!

XI.

"'Tis done—he nearly waked—but it is done.
Corsair! he perish'd—thou art dearly wou.
All words would now be vain—away—away!
Our bark is tossing—'tis already day.
The few gain'd over, now are wholly mine,
And these thy yet surviving band shall join:
Anon my voice shall vindicate my hand,
When once our sail forsakes this hated
strand."

XII.

She clapp'd her hands, and through the gallery
pour,
Equipp'd for flight, her vassals—Greek and
Moor;
Silent but quick they stoop, his chains un-
bind;
Once more his limbs are free as mountain
wind!

But on his heavy heart such sadness sate,
As if they there transferr'd that iron weight.
No words are utter'd—at her sign, a door
Reveals the secret passage to the shore:
The city lies behind—they speed, they reach
The glad waves dancing on the yellow beach;
And Conrad following, at her beck, obey'd,
Nor cared he now if rescued or betray'd;
Resistance were as useless as if Seyd
Yet lived to view the doom his ire decreed.

XIII.

Embark'd, the sail unfurl'd, the light breeze
blew—

How much had Conrad's memory to review!
Sunk he in contemplation, till the cape
Where last he anchor'd rear'd its giant shape.
Ah! since that fatal night, though brief the
time,

Had swept an age of terror, grief, and crime.
As its far shadow frown'd above the mast,
He veil'd his face, and sorrow'd as he pass'd;

He thought of all—Gonsalvo and his band,
His fleeting triumph and his failing hand;
He thought on her afar, his lonely bride:
He turn'd and saw—Gulnare, the homicide!

XIV.

She watch'd his features till she could not
hear

Their freezing aspect and averted air;
And that strange fierceness, foreign to her
eye,

Fell quench'd in tears, too late to shed or
dry.

She knelt beside him and his hand she
press'd,

"Thou may'st forgive, though Allah's self
detest;

But for that deed of darkness what wert
thou?

Reproach me—but not yet—Oh! spare me
now!

I am not what I seem—this fearful night
My brain bewilder'd—do not madden quite!
If I had never loved, though less my guilt,
Thou hadst not lived to—hate me—if thou
wilt."

XV.

She wrongs his thoughts, they more himself
upbraid

Than her, though undesign'd, the wretch he
made;

But speechless all, deep, dark, and unexpress'd,
They bleed within that silent cell—his breast.
Still onward, fair the breeze, nor rough the
surge,

The blue waves sport around the stern they
urge;

Far on the horizon's verge appears a speck,
A spot—a mast—a sail—an armed deck!

Their little bark her men of watch descry,
And ampler canvas woos the wind from high;

She bears her down majestically near,
Speed on her prow, and terror in her tier;

A flash is seen—the ball beyond their bow
Booms harmless, hissing to the deep below.

Uprose keen Conrad from his silent trance,
A long, long absent gladness in his glance;

"'Tis mine—my blood-red flag! again—
again—

I am not all deserted on the main!"

They own the signal, answer to the hail,
Hoist out the boat at once, and slacken sail.

"'Tis Conrad! Conrad!" shouting from the
deck,

Command nor duty could their transport
check!

With light alacrity and gaze of pride,
They view him mount once more his vessel's
side;

A smile relaxing in each rugged face,
Their arms can scarce forbear a rough em-
brace.

He, half forgetting danger and defeat,
Returns their greeting as a chief may greet,
Wrings with a cordial grasp Anselmo's hand,
And feels he yet can conquer and command!

XVI.

These greetings o'er, the feelings that o'er-
flow,
Yet grieve to win him back without a blow;
They sail'd prepared for vengeance—had
they known

A woman's hand secured that deed her own,
She were their queen—less scrupulous are
they

Than haughty Conrad how they win their
way.

With many an asking smile, and wondering
stare,

They whisper round, and gaze upon Gulnare;
And her—at once above—beneath her sex,
Whom blood appall'd not, their regards
perplex.

To Conrad turns her faint imploring eye,
She drops her veil, and stands in silence by;
Her arms are meekly folded on that breast,
Which—Conrad safe—to fate resign'd the
rest.

Though worse than frenzy could that bosom
fill,

Extreme in love or hate, in good or ill,
The worst of crimes had left her woman
still!

XVII.

This Conrad mark'd, and felt—ah! could he
less?—

Hate of that deed, but grief for her distress;
What she has done no tears can wash away,
And Heaven must punish on its angry day:
But—it was done: he knew, what'er her
guilt,

For him that poniard smote, that blood was
spilt;

And he was free! and she for him had given
Her all on earth, and more than all in
heaven!

And now he turn'd him to that dark-eyed
slave

Whose brow was bow'd beneath the glance he
gave,

Who now seem'd changed and humbled, faint
and meek,

But varying off the colour of her cheek
To deeper shades of paleness—all its red
That fearful spot which stain'd it from the
dead!

He took that hand—it trembled—now too
late—

So soft in love, so wildly nerved in hate;
He clasp'd that hand—it trembled—and his
own

Had lost its firmness, and his voice its tone.
“Gulnare!”—but she replied not—“dear
Gulnare!”

She raised her eye—her only answer there—
At once she sought and sunk in his embrace:
If he had driven her from that resting-place,
His had been more or less than mortal heart,
But—good or ill—it bade her not depart.

Perchance, but for the bodings of his breast,
His latest virtue then had join'd the rest.
Yet even Medora might forgive the kiss
That ask'd from form so fair no more than
this,

The first, the last that Frailty stole from
Faith—

To lips where Love had lavish'd all his
breath,

To lips—whose broken sighs such fragrance
fling,

As he had fann'd them freshly with his wing!

XVIII.

They gain by twilight's hour their lonely isle.
To them the very rocks appear to smile;

The haven hums with many a cheering
sound,

The beacons blaze their wonted stations
round,

The boats are darting o'er the curly bay,
And sportive dolphins bend them through
the spray;

Even the hoarse sea-bird's shrill, discordant
shriek

Greets like the welcome of his tuneless beak!
Beneath each lamp that through its lattice

gleams,
Their fancy paints the friends that trim the
beams.

Oh! what can sanctify the joys of home,
Like Hope's gay glance from Ocean's troubled
foam?

XIX.

The lights are high on heacon and from
bower,

And 'midst them Conrad seeks Medora's
tower:

He looks in vain—'tis strange—and all
remark,

Amid so many, hers alone is dark.
'Tis strange—of yore its welcome never
fail'd,

Nor now, perchance, extinguish'd, only veil'd.
With the first boat descends he for the shore,
And looks impatient on the lingering oar.

Oh! for a wing beyond the falcon's flight,
To bear him like an arrow to that height!
With the first pause the resting rowers gave,
He waits not, looks not—leaps into the wave,
Strives through the surge, bestrides the
beach, and high

Ascends the path familiar to his eye.
He reach'd his turret door—he paused—no
sound

Broke from within; and all was night
around.

He knock'd, and loudly—footstep nor reply
Announced that any heard or deem'd him
nigh;

He knock'd, but faintly—for his trembling
hand

Refused to aid his heavy heart's demand.
The portal opens—'t is a well-known face,
But not the form he panted to embrace.
Its lips are silent—twice his own essay'd,
And fail'd to frame the question they delay'd;
He snatch'd the lamp—its light will answer
all—

It quits his grasp, expiring in the fall.
He would not wait for that reviving ray—
As soon could he have linger'd there for day;
But, glimmering through the dusky corridor,
Another chequers o'er the shadow'd floor;
His steps the chamber gain—his eyes behold
All that his heart believed not—yet foretold!

XX.

He turn'd not—spoke not—sunk not—fix'd
his look,

And set the anxious frame that lately shook:
He gazed—how long we gaze despite of pain,
And know, but dare not own, we gaze in
vain!

In life itself she was so still and fair,
That death with gentler aspect wither'd
there;

And the cold flowers her colder hand con-
tain'd,

In that last grasp as tenderly were strain'd
As if she scarcely felt, but feign'd a sleep,
And made it almost mockery yet to weep:
The long dark lashes fringed her lids of
snow,

And veil'd—thought shrinks from all that
lurk'd below—

Oh! o'er the eye Death most exerts his
might,

And hurls the spirit from her throne of light;
Sinks those blue orbs in that long last
eclipse,

But spares, as yet, the charm around her
lips—

Yet, yet they seem as they forbore to smile,
And wish'd repose,—but only for a while;

But the white shroud, and each extended
tress,

Long, fair—but spread in utter lifelessness,
Which, late the sport of every summer wind,
Escaped the baffled wreath that strove to
bind;

These—and the pale pure cheek, became the
bier—

But she is nothing—wherefore is he here?

XXI.

He ask'd no question—all were answer'd now
By the first glance on that still, marble brow.
It was enough—she died—what reck'd it how
The love of youth, the hope of better years,
The source of softest wishes, tenderest fears,
The only living thing he could not hate,
Was reft at once—and he deserved his fate,
But did not feel it less;—the good explore,
For peace, those realms where guilt can
never soar:

The proud, the wayward—who have fix'd
below

Their joy, and find this earth enough for woe,
Lose in that one their all—perchance a
mite—

But who in patience parts with all delight?
Full many a stoic eye and aspect stern
Mask hearts where grief hath little left to
learn;

And many a withering thought lies hid, not
lost,

In smiles that least befit who wear them
most.

XXII.

By those, that deepest feel, is ill express'd
The indistinctness of the suffering breast;
Where thousand thoughts begin to end in
one,

Which seeks from all the refuge found in
none;

No words suffice the secret soul to show,
For Truth denies all eloquence to Woe.
On Conrad's stricken soul exhaustion prest,
And stupor almost lull'd it into rest;
So feeble now—his mother's softness crept
To those wild eyes, which like an infant's
wept:

It was the very weakness of his brain,
Which thus confess'd without relieving pain.
None saw his trickling tears—perchance, if
seen,

That useless flood of grief had never been:
Nor long they flow'd—he dried them to
depart,

In helpless—hopeless—brokenness of heart:
The sun goes forth, but Conrad's day is dim;
And the night cometh—ne'er to pass from
him.

There is no darkness like the cloud of mind,
On Grief's vain eye—the blindest of the
blind!

Which may 'not—dare not see—but turns
aside

To blackest shade—nor will endure a guide!

XXIII.

His heart was form'd for softness—warp'd to
wrong;

Betray'd too early, and beguiled too long;
Each feeling pure—as falls the dropping dew
Within the grot—like that had harden'd too;
Less clear, perchance, its earthly trials
pass'd,

But sunk, and chill'd, and petrified at last.
Yet tempests wear, and lightning cleaves the
rock;

If such his heart, so shatter'd it the shock.
There grew one flower beneath its rugged
brow,

Though dark the shade—it shelter'd—saved
till now.

The thunder came—that bolt hath blasted
both,

The Granite's firmness, and the Lily's
growth:

The gentle plant hath left no leaf to tell
Its tale, but shrunk and wither'd where it
fell;

And of its cold protector, blacken round
But shiver'd fragments on the barren ground!

XXIV.

'Tis morn—to venture on his lonely hour
Few dare; though now Anselmo sought his
tower.

He was not there, nor seen along the shore;
Ere night, alarm'd, their isle is traversed
o'er:

Another morn—another bids them seek,
And shout his name till echo waxeth weak;
Mount, grotto, cavern, valley search'd in vain,
They find on shore a sea-boat's broken chain:
Their hope revives—they follow o'er the
main.

'Tis idle all—moons roll on moons away,
And Conrad comes not, came not since that
day:

Nor trace, nor tidings of his doom declare
Where lives his grief, or perish'd his despair!
Long mourn'd his hand whom none could
mourn beside;

And fair the monument they gave his bride:
For him they raise not the recording stone—
His death yet dubious, deeds too widely
known;

He left a Corsair's name to other times,
Link'd with one virtue, and a thousand
crimes.

Lara.

Canto the First.

I.

THE Serfs are glad through Lara's wide
domain,

And Slavery half forgets her feudal chain;

He, their unhop'd, but unforgotten lord,

The long self-exiled chieftain, is restored:

There be bright faces in the busy hall,

Bowls on the board, and banners on the
wall;

Far checkering o'er the pictured window,
plays

The unwonted faggot's hospitable blaze;

And gay retainers gather round the hearth,

With tongues all loudness, and with eyes all
mirth.

II.

The chief of Lara is return'd again:
And why had Lara cross'd the bounding
main?

Left by his sire, too young such loss to know,

Lord of himself,—that heritage of woe,

That fearful empire which the human breast

But holds to rob the heart within of rest!—

With none to check, and few to point in time

The thousand paths that slope the way to
crime;

Then, when he most required commandment,
then

Had Lara's daring boyhood govern'd men.

It skills not, hoots not step by step to trace

His youth through all the mazes of its
race;

Short was the course his restlessness had
run,
But long enough to leave him half undone.

III.

And Lara left in youth his father-land;
But from the hour he waved his parting
hand

Each trace wax'd fainter of his course, till all
Had nearly ceased his memory to recall.
His sire was dust, his vassals could declare,
'Twas all they knew, that Lara was not
there;

Nor sent, nor came he, till conjecture grew
Cold in the many, anxious in the few.

His hall scarce echoes with his wonted name,
His portrait darkens in its fading frame,
Another chief consoled his destined bride,
The young forgot him, and the old had died;
"Yet doth he live!" exclaims the impatient
heir,

And sighs for sables which he must not
wear.

A hundred scutcheons deck with gloomy
grace

The Laras' last and longest dwelling-place;
But one is absent from the mouldering pile,
That now were welcome in that Gothic pile.

IV.

He comes at last in sudden loneliness,
And whence they know not, why they need
not guess;

They more might marvel, when the greeting's
o'er,

Not that he came, but came not long before:
No train is his beyond a single page,
Of foreign aspect, and of tender age.

Years had roll'd on, and fast they speed
away

To those that wander as to those that stay;
But lack of tidings from another clime
Had lent a flagging wing to weary Time.
They see, they recognise, yet almost deem
The present dubious, or the past a dream.

He lives, nor yet is past his manhood's prime,
Though sear'd by toil, and something touch'd
by time;

His faults, whate'er they were, if scarce for-
got,

Might be untaught him by his varied lot;
Nor good nor ill of late were known, his name
Might yet uphold his patrimonial fame:

His soul in youth was haughty, but his sins
No more than pleasure from the stripling
wins;

And such, if not yet harden'd in their course,
Might be redeem'd, nor ask a long remorse.

V.

And they indeed were changed—'tis quickly
seen,

Whate'er he be, 't was not what he had been:
That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,
And spake of passions, but of passion past:
The pride, but not the fire, of early days,
Coldness of mien, and carelessness of praise;
A high demeanour, and a glance that took
Their thoughts from others by a single look;
And that sarcastic levity of tongue,
The stinging of a heart the world hath stung,
That darts in seeming playfulness around,
And makes those feel that will not own the
wound;

All these seem'd his, and something more
beneath

That glance could well reveal, or accent breathe
Ambition, glory, love, the common aim,
That some can conquer, and that all would
claim,

Within his breast appear'd no more to strive,
Yet seem'd as lately they had been alive;
And some deep feeling it were vain to trace
At moments lighten'd o'er his livid face.

VI.

Not much he loved long question of the past,
Nor told of wondrous wilds, and deserts vast,
In those far lands where he had wander'd lone,
And—as himself would have it seem—un-
known;

Yet these in vain his eye could scarcely scan,
Nor glean experience from his fellow man,
But what he had beheld he shunn'd to show,
As hardly worth a stranger's care to know;
If still more prying such inquiry grew,
His brow fell darker, and his words more few.

VII.

Not unrejoiced to see him once again,
Warm was his welcome to the haunts of men;
Born of high lineage, link'd in high command,
He mingled with the magnates of his land;
Join'd the carousals of the great and gay,
And saw them smile or sigh their hours away;
But still he only saw, and did not share,
The common pleasure or the general care;
He did not follow what they all pursued
With hope still baffled, still to be renew'd;
Nor shadowy honour, nor substantial gain,
Nor beauty's preference, and the rival's pain:
Around him some mysterious circle thrown
Repell'd approach, and show'd him still alone;
Upon his eye sat something of reproof,
That kept at least frivolity aloof;
And things more timid that beheld him near
In silence gazed, or whisper'd mutual fear;
And they the wiser, friendlier few confess'd
They deem'd him better than his air express'd.

VIII.

'Twas strange—in youth all action and all life,
 Burning for pleasure, not averse from strife;
 Woman, the field, the ocean, all that gave
 Promise of gladness, peril of a grave,
 In turn he tried—he ransack'd all below,
 And found his recompense in joy or woe,
 No tame, trite medium; for his feelings sought
 In that intenseness an escape from thought:
 The tempest of his heart in scorn had gazed
 On that the feebler elements had raised;
 The rapture of his heart had look'd on high,
 And ask'd if greater dwelt beyond the sky:
 Chain'd to excess, the slave of each extreme,
 How woke he from the wildness of that dream?
 Alas! he told not—but he did awake
 To curse the wither'd heart that would not
 break.

IX.

Books, for his volume heretofore was Man,
 With eye more curious he appear'd to scan,
 And oft, in sudden mood, for many a day,
 From all communion he would start away:
 And then, his rarely call'd attendants said,
 Through night's long hours would sound his
 hurried tread
 O'er the dark gallery, where his fathers
 frown'd

In rude but antique portraiture around:
 They heard, but whisper'd—"that must not
 be known—

The sound of words less earthly than his own.
 Yes, they who chose might smile, but some
 had seen

They scarce knew what, but more than
 should have been.

Why gazed he so upon the ghastly head
 Which hands profane had gather'd from the
 dead,

That still beside his open'd volume lay,
 As if to startle all save him away?

Why slept he not when others were at rest?
 Why heard no music, and received no guest?
 All was not well, they deem'd—but where
 the wrong?

Some knew perchance—but 'twere a tale too
 long;

And such besides were too discreetly wise,
 To more than hint their knowledge in sur-
 mise;

But if they would—they could"—around the
 board

Thus Lara's vassals prattled of their lord.

X.

It was the night—and Lara's glassy stream
 The stars are studding, each with imaged
 beam;

So calm, the waters scarcely seem to stray,
 And yet they glide like happiness away;
 Reflecting far and fairy-like from high
 The immortal lights that live along the sky:
 Its banks are fringed with many a goodly tree,
 And flowers the fairest that may feast the bee;
 Such in her chaplet infant Dian wove,
 And Innocence would offer to her love.
 These deck the shore; the waves their chan-
 nel make

In windings bright and mazy like the snake.
 All was so still, so soft in earth and air,
 You scarce would start to meet a spirit there;
 Secure that nought of evil could delight
 To walk in such a scene, on such a night!
 It was a moment only for the good:
 So Lara deem'd, nor longer there he stood,
 But turn'd in silence to his castle-gate;
 Such scene his soul no more could con-
 template:

Such scene reminded him of other days,
 Of skies more cloudless, moons of purer
 blaze,
 Of nights more soft and frequent, hearts that
 now—

No—no—the storm may beat upon his brow,
 Unfelt, unsparing—but a night like this,
 A night of beauty, mock'd such breast as his.

XI.

He turn'd within his solitary hall,
 And his high shadow shot along the wall:
 There were the painted forms of other times,
 'Twas all they left of virtues or of crimes,
 Save vague tradition; and the gloomy vaults
 That hid their dust, their foibles, and their
 faults;

And half a column of the pompous page,
 That speeds the specious tale from age to age;
 Where history's pen its praise or blame
 supplies,

And lies like truth, and still most truly lies.
 He wandering mused, and as the moonbeam
 shone

Through the dim lattice or the floor of stone,
 And the high fretted roof, and saints, that
 there

O'er Gothic windows knelt in pictured prayer,
 Reflected in fantastic figures grew,
 Like life, but not like mortal life to view:
 His bristling locks of sable, brow of gloom,
 And the wide waving of his shaken plume,
 Glanced like a spectre's attributes, and gave
 His aspect all that terror gives the grave.

XII.

'Twas midnight—all was slumber; the lone
 light
 Dimm'd in the lamp, as loth to break the
 night.

Hark! there be murmurs heard in Lara's
hall—
A sound, a voice, a shriek, a fearful call!
A long, loud shriek—and silence—did they
hear
That frantic echo burst the sleeping ear?
They heard and rose, and, tremulously brave,
Rush where the sound invoked their aid to
save;
They come with half-lit tapers in their hands,
And snatch'd in startled haste unhelmed
brands.

XIII.

Cold as the marble where his length was laid,
Pale as the beam that o'er his features play'd,
Was Lara stretch'd; his half-drawn sabre
near,
Dropp'd it should seem in more than nature's
fear;

Yet he was firm, or had been firm till now,
And still defiance knit his gather'd brow;
Though mix'd with terror, senseless as he lay,
There lived upon his lip the wish to slay;
Some half-form'd threat in utterance there
had died,

Some imprecation of despairing pride;
His eye was almost seal'd, but not forsook,
Even in its trance, the gladiator's look,
That oft awake his aspect could disclose,
And now was fix'd in horrible repose.
They raise him—bear him:—hush! he
breathes, he speaks,

The swarthy blush recolours in his cheeks,
His lip resumes its red, his eye, though dim,
Rolls wide and wild, each slowly quivering
limb

Recalls its function, but his words are strung
In terms that seem not of his native tongue;
Distinct but strange, enough they understand
To deem them accents of another land;
And such they were, and meant to meet an
ear

That hears him not—alas! that cannot hear!

XIV.

His page approach'd, and he alone appear'd
To know the import of the words they heard;
And, by the changes of his cheek and brow,
They were not such as Lara should avow,
Nor he interpret,—yet with less surprise
Than those around their chieftain's state he
eyes,

But Lara's prostrate form he bent beside,
And in that tongue which seem'd his own
replied,

And Lara heeds those tones that gently seem
To soothe away the horrors of his dream—
If dream it were that thus could overthrow
A breast that needed not ideal woe.

XV.

Whate'er his frenzy dream'd or eye beheld,—
If yet remember'd ne'er to be reveal'd,—
Rests at his heart: the custom'd morning
came,

And breathed new vigour in his shaken frame;
And solace sought he none from priest nor
leech,

And soon the same in movement and in speech,
As heretofore he fill'd the passing hours,
Nor less he smiles, nor more his forehead
lowers,

Than these were wont; and if the coming
night

Appear'd less welcome now to Lara's sight,
He to his marvelling vassals show'd it not,
Whose shuddering proved *their* fear was less
forgot.

In trembling pairs (alone they dared not)
crawl

The astonish'd slaves, and shun the fated hall;
The waving banner, and the clapping door,
The rustling tapestry, and the echoing floor;
The long dim shadows of surrounding trees,
The flapping bat, the night song of the breeze;
Aught they behold or hear their thought
appals,

As evening saddens o'er the dark grey walls.

XVI.

Vain thought! that hour of ne'er unravell'd
gloom

Came not again, or Lara could assume
A seeming of forgetfulness, that made
His vassals more amazed nor less afraid.
Had memory vanish'd then with sense re-
stored?

Since word, nor look, nor gesture of their lord
Betray'd a feeling that recall'd to these
That fever'd moment of his mind's disease.

Was it a dream? was his the voice that spoke
Those strange wild accents; his the cry that
broke

Their slumber? his the oppress'd, o'erlabour'd
heart

That ceased to beat, the look that made them
start?

Could he who thus had suffer'd so forget,
When such as saw that suffering shudder yet?
Or did that silence prove his memory fix'd
Too deep for words, indelible, unmix'd
In that corroding secrecy which gnaws
The heart to show the effect, but not the
cause?

Not so in him; his breast had buried both,
Nor common gazers could discern the growth
Of thoughts that mortal lips must leave half
told;

They choke the feeble words that would
unfold.

XVII.

In him inexplicably mix'd appear'd
Much to be loved and hated, sought and
fear'd;

Opinion varying o'er his hidden lot,
In praise or railing ne'er his name forgot:
His silence form'd a theme for others' prate—
They guess'd, they gazed, they fain would
know his fate.

What had he been? what was he, thus un-
known,
Who walk'd their world, his lineage only
known?

A hater of his kind? yet some would say,
With them he could seem gay amidst the gay;
But own'd that smile, if oft observed and
near,

Waned in its mirth, and wither'd to a sneer;
That smile might reach his lip, but pass'd
not by,

None e'er could trace its laughter to his eye:
Yet there was softness too in his regard,
At times, a heart as not by nature hard,
But once perceived, his spirit seem'd to chide
Such weakness, as unworthy of its pride,
And steel'd itself, as scorning to redeem
One doubt from others' half withheld esteem;
In self-inflicted penance of a breast
Which tenderness might once have wrung
from rest;

In vigilance of grief that would compel
The soul to hate for having loved too well.

XVIII.

There was in him a vital scorn of all:
As if the worst had fall'n which could befall,
He stood a stranger in this breathing world,
An erring spirit from another hurl'd;
A thing of dark imaginings, that shaped
By choice the perils he by chance escaped;
But 'scaped in vain, for in their memory yet
His mind would half exult and half regret:
With more capacity for love than earth
Bestows on most of mortal mould and birth,
His early dreams of good outstripp'd the
truth,

And troubled manhood follow'd baffled youth;
With thought of years in phantom chase mis-
spent,

And wasted powers for better purpose lent;
And fiery passions that had pour'd their
wrath

In hurried desolation o'er his path,
And left the better feelings all at strife
In wild reflection o'er his stormy life;
But haughty still, and loth himself to blame,
He call'd on Nature's self to share the shame,

And charged all faults upon the fleshly form
She gave to clog the soul, and feast the worm;
Till he at last confounded good and ill,
And half mistook for fate the acts of will:
Too high for common selfishness, he could
At times resign his own for others' good,
But not in pity, not because he ought,
But in some strange perversity of thought,
That sway'd him onward with a secret pride
To do what few or none would do beside;
And this same impulse would, in tempting
time,

Mislead his spirit equally to crime;
So much he soar'd beyond, or sunk beneath,
The men with whom he felt condemn'd to
breathe,

And long'd by good or ill to separate
Himself from all who shared his mortal state;
His mind abhorring this, had fix'd her throne
Far from the world, in regions of her own:
Thus coldly passing all that pass'd below,
His blood in temperate seeming now would
flow:

Ah! happier if it ne'er with guilt had glow'd,
But ever in that icy smoothness flow'd!
'Tis true, with other men their path he walk'd,
And like the rest in seeming did and talk'd,
Nor outraged Reason's rules by flaw nor start,
His madness was not of the head, but heart;
And rarely wander'd in his speech, or drew
His thoughts so forth as to offend the view.

XIX.

With all that chilling mystery of mien,
And seeming gladness to remain unseent,
He had (if 'twere not nature's boon) an art
Of fixing memory on another's heart:

It was not love perchance, nor hate, nor aught
That words can image to express the thought;
But they who saw him did not see in vain,
And once beheld, would ask of him again:
And those to whom he spake remember'd
well,

And on the words, however light, would
dwell:

None knew nor how, nor why, but he en-
twined

Himself perforce around the hearer's mind;
There he was stamp'd, in liking, or in hate,
If greeted once; however brief the date
That friendship, pity, or aversion knew,
Still there within the inmost thought he grew.
You could not penetrate his soul, but found,
Despite your wonder, to your own he wound;
His presence haunted still; and from the
breast

He forced an all unwilling interest:
Vain was the struggle in that mental net,
His spirit seem'd to dare you to forget!

XX.

There is a festival, where knights and dames,
 And aught that wealth or lofty lineage claims,
 Appear—a high-horn and a welcome guest
 To Otho's hall came Lara with the rest.
 The long carousal shakes the illumined hall,
 Well speeds alike the banquet and the ball;
 And the gay dance of bounding Beauty's train
 Links grace and harmony in happiest chain:
 Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands
 That mingle there in well according bands;
 It is a sight the careful hrow might smooth,
 And make Age smile, and dream itself to
 youth,
 And Youth forget such hour was past on
 earth,
 So springs the exulting hosom to that mirth!

XXI.

And Lara gazed on these, sedately glad,
 His brow belied him if his soul was sad;
 And his glance follow'd fast each fluttering
 fair,
 Whose steps of lightness woke no echo there:
 He lean'd against the lofty pillar nigh,
 With folded arms and long attentive eye,
 Nor mark'd a glance so sternly fix'd on his—
 Ill brook'd high Lara scrutiny like this:
 At length he caught it, 'tis a face unknown,
 But seems as searching his, and his alone;
 Prying and dark, a stranger's by his mien,
 Who still till now had gazed on him unseen:
 At length encountering meets the mutual
 gaze
 Of keen inquiry, and of mute amaze;
 On Lara's glance emotion gathering grew,
 As if distrusting that the stranger threw;
 Along the stranger's aspect, fix'd and stern,
 Flash'd more than thence the vulgar eye
 could learn.

XXII.

"'Tis he!" the stranger cried, and those
 that heard
 Re-echoed fast and far the whisper'd word.
 "'Tis he!"—"Tis who?" they question
 far and near,
 Till louder accents rung on Lara's ear;
 So widely spread, few bosoms well could
 brook
 The general marvel, or that single look:
 But Lara stir'd not, changed not, the surprise
 That sprung at first to his arrested eyes
 Seem'd now subsided, neither sunk nor raised
 Glanced his eye round, though still the
 stranger gazed;
 And drawing nigh, exclaim'd, with haughty
 sneer,
 "'Tis he! how came he thence?—what doth
 he here?"

XXIII.

It were too much for Lara to pass by
 Such questions, so repeated fierce and high;
 With look collected, but with accent cold,
 More mildly firm than petulantly hold,
 He turn'd, and met the inquisitorial tone—
 "My name is Lara!—when thine own is
 known,
 Donbt not my fitting answer to requite
 The unlook'd for courtesy of such a knight.
 'Tis Lara!—further wouldst thou mark or
 ask?
 I shun no question, and I wear no mask."
 "Thou shunn'st no question! Ponder—is
 there none
 Thy heart must answer, though thine ear
 would shun?
 And deem'st thou me unknown too? Gaze
 again!
 At least thy memory was not given in vain.
 Oh! never canst thou cancel half her debt,
 Eternity forbids thee to forget."
 With slow and searching glance upon his
 face
 Grew Lara's eyes, but nothing there could
 trace
 They knew, or chose to know—with dubious
 look
 He deign'd no answer, but his head he shook,
 And half contemptuous turn'd to pass away;
 But the stern stranger motion'd him to stay.
 "A word!—I charge thee stay, and answer
 here
 To one, who, wert thou noble, were thy peer,
 But as thou wast and art—nay, froww not,
 lord,
 If false, 'tis easy to disprove the word—
 But as thou wast and art, on thee looks down,
 Distrusts thy smiles, but shakes not at thy
 frown.
 Art thou not he? whose deeds——"
 "Whate'er I be,
 Words wild as these, accusers like to thee,
 I list no further; those with whom thy
 weigh
 May hear the rest, nor venture to gainsay
 The wondrous tale no doubt thy tongue can
 tell,
 Which thus begins so courteously and well.
 Let Otho cherish here his polish'd guest,
 To him my thanks and thoughts shall be
 express'd."
 And here their wondering host hath inter-
 posed—
 "Whate'er there be between you undisclosed,
 This is no time nor fitting place to mar
 The mirthful meeting with a wordy war.
 If thou, Sir Ezzelin, hast aught to show
 Which it befits Count Lara's ear to know,

To-morrow, here, or elsewhere, as may best
 Beseem your mutual judgment, speak the rest;
 I pledge myself for thee, as not unknown,
 Though, like Count Lara, now return'd alone
 From other lands, almost a stranger grown;
 And if from Lara's blood and gentle birth
 I augur right of courage and of worth,
 He will not that untainted line belie,
 Nor aught that knighthood may accord,
 deny."

"To-morrow be it," Ezzelin replied,
 "And here our several worth and truth be
 tried;

I gage my life, my falchion to attest
 My words, so may I mingle with the blest!"
 What answers Lara? to its centre shrunk
 His soul, in deep abstraction sudden sunk;
 The words of many, and the eyes of all
 That there were gather'd, seem'd on him to
 fall;

But his were silent, his appear'd to stray
 In far forgetfulness away—away—
 Alas! that heedlessness of all around
 Bespoke remembrance only too profound.

XXIV.

"To-morrow!—ay, to-morrow!" further word
 Than those repeated none from Lara heard:
 Upon his brow no outward passion spoke;
 From his large eye no flashing anger broke;
 Yet there was something fix'd in that low
 tone,

Which show'd resolve, determined, though
 unknown.

He seized his cloak—his head he slightly
 bow'd,

And passing Ezzelin, he left the crowd;
 And as he pass'd him, smiling met the frown
 With which that chieftain's brow would bear
 him down:

It was nor smile of mirth, nor struggling
 pride

That curbs to scorn the wrath it cannot hide;
 But that of one in his own heart secure
 Of all that he would do, or could endure.
 Could this mean peace? the calmness of the
 good?

Or guilt grown old in desperate hardihood?
 Alas! too like in confidence are each,
 For man to trust to mortal look or speech;
 From deeds, and deeds alone, may he discern
 Truths which it wrings the unpractised heart
 to learn.

XXV.

And Lara call'd his page, and went his way—
 Well could that stripling word or sign obey:
 His only follower from those climes afar,
 Where the soul glows beneath a brighter star;

For Lara left the shore from whence he
 sprung,

In duty patient, and sedate though young;
 Silent as him he served, his faith appears
 Above his station, and beyond his years.
 Though not unknown the tongue of Lara's
 land,

In such from him he rarely heard command;
 But fleet his step, and clear his tones would
 come,

When Lara's lip breathed forth the words
 of home:

Those accents, as his native mountains dear,
 Awake their absent echoes in his ear,
 Friends', kindred's, parents' wonted voice
 recall,

Now lost, abjured, for one—his friend, his
 all:

For him earth now disclosed no other guide;
 What marvel then he rarely left his side?

XXVI.

Light was his form, and darkly delicate
 That brow whereon his native sun had sate,
 But had not marr'd, though in his beams he
 grew,

The cheek where oft the unbidden blush
 shone through;

Yet not such blush as mounts when health
 would show

All the heart's hue in that delighted glow;
 But 't was a hectic tint of secret care
 That for a burning moment fever'd there;
 And the wild sparkle of his eye seem'd
 caught

From high, and lighten'd with electric
 thought,

Though its black orb those long low lashes'
 fringe

Had temper'd with a melancholy tinge;
 Yet less of sorrow than of pride was there,
 Or, if 't were grief, a grief that none should
 share:

And pleas'd not him the sports that please
 his age,

The tricks of youth, the frolics of the page;
 For hours on Lara he would fix his glance,
 As all-forgotten in that watchful trance;
 And from his chief withdrawn, he wander'd
 lone,

Brief were his answers, and his questions
 none;

His walk the wood, his sport some foreign
 book;

His resting-place the bank that curbs the
 brook;

He seem'd, like him he served, to live apart
 From all that lures the eye, and fills the
 heart;

To know no brotherhood, and take from earth
No gift beyond that bitter boon—our birth.

XXVII.

If aught he loved, 'twas Lara; but was shown
His faith in reverence and in deeds alone;
In mute attention; and his care, which guess'd
Each wish, fulfill'd it ere the tongue express'd.

Still there was haughtiness in all he did,
A spirit deep that brook'd not to be chid;
His zeal, though more than that of servile hands,
In act alone obeys, his air commands;
As if 'twas Lara's less than *his* desire
That thus he served, but surely not for hire.
Slight were the tasks enjoin'd him by his lord,

To hold the stirrup, or to bear the sword;
To tune his lute, or, if he will'd it more,
On tomes of other times and tongues to pore;
But ne'er to mingle with the menial train,
To whom he show'd nor deference nor disdain,

But that well-worn reserve which proved he knew

No sympathy with that familiar crew:
His soul, whate'er his station or his stem,
Could bow to Lara, not descend to them.
Of higher birth he seem'd, and better days,
Nor mark of vulgar toil that hand betrays,
So femininely white it might bespeak
Another sex, when match'd with that smooth cheek,

But for his garb, and something in his gaze,
More wild and high than woman's eye betrays;

A latent fierceness that far more became
His fiery climate than his tender frame:
True, in his words it broke not from his breast,

But from his aspect might be more than guess'd.

Kaled his name, though rumour said he bore
Another ere he left his mountain-shore;
For sometimes he would hear, however nigh,
That name repeated loud without reply,
As unfamiliar, or, if roused again,
Start to the sound, as but remember'd then;
Unless 'twas Lara's wonted voice that spake,
For then, ear, eyes, and heart would all awake.

XXVIII.

He had look'd down upon the festive hall,
And mark'd that sudden strife so mark'd of all:

And when the crowd around and near him told

Their wonder at the calmness of the bold,
Their marvel how the high-born Lara bore
Such insult from a stranger, doubly sore,
The colour of young Kaled went and came,
The lip of ashes, and the cheek of flame;
And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw

The sickening iciness of that cold dew,
That rises as the bney bosom sinks
With heavy thoughts from which reflection shrinks.

Yes—there be things which we must dream and dare,

And execute ere thought be half aware:
Whate'er might Kaled's be, it was enow
To seal his lip, but agonise his brow.
He gazed on Ezzelin till Lara cast
That sidelong smile upon the knight he pass'd;

When Kaled saw that smile his visage fell,
As if on something recognised right well:
His memory read in such a meaning more
Than Lara's aspect unto others wore:
Forward he sprung—a moment, both were gone,

And all within that hall seem'd left alone;
Each had so fix'd his eye on Lara's mien,
All had so mix'd their feelings with that scene,

That when his long dark shadow through the porch

No more relieves the glare of yon high torch,
Each pulse beats quicker, and all bosoms seem

To bound as doubting from too black a dream,

Such as we know is false, yet dread in sooth,
Because the worst is ever nearest truth.

And they are gone—but Ezzelin is there,
With thoughtful visage and imperious air;
But long remain'd not; ere an hour expired
He waved his hand to Otho and retired.

XXIX.

The crowd are gone, the revellers at rest;
The courteous host, and all-approving guest,
Again to that accustom'd couch must creep
Where joy subsides, and sorrow sighs to sleep,

And man, o'erlabour'd with his being's strife,
Shrinks to that sweet forgetfulness of life:
There lie love's feverish hope, and cunning's guile,

Hate's working brain, and lull'd ambition's wile;

O'er each vain eye oblivion's pinions wave,
And quench'd existence crouches in a grave.

What better name may slumber's bed become?
 Night's sepulchre, the universal home,
 Where weakness, strength, vice, virtue, sunk supine,
 Alike in naked helplessness recline;
 Glad for a while to heave unconscious breath,
 Yet wake to wrestle with the dread of death,
 And shun, though day but dawn on ills increased,
 That sleep, the loveliest, since it dreams the least.



Canto the Second.

I.

NIGHT wanes—the vapours round the mountaina curl'd
 Melt into morn, and Light awakes the world,
 Man has another day to swell the past,
 And lead him near to little, but his last:
 But mighty Nature bounds as from her birth,
 The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth;
 Flowers in the valley, splendour in the beam,
 Health on the gale, and freshness in the stream.
 Immortal man! behold her glories shine,
 And cry, exulting inly, "They are thine!"
 Gaze on, while yet thy gladden'd eye may see:
 A morrow comes when they are not for thee:
 And grieve what may above thy senseless bier,
 Nor earth nor sky will yield a single tear;
 Nor cloud shall gather more, nor leaf shall fall,
 Nor gale breathe forth one sigh for thee,
 for all;
 But creeping things shall revel in their spoil,
 And fit thy clay to fertilise the soil.

II.

'Tis morn—'tis noon—assembled in the hall,
 The gather'd chieftains come to Otho's call;
 'Tis now the promised hour, that must proclaim
 The life or death of Lara's future fame;
 When Ezzelin his charge may here unfold,
 And whatsoever the tale, it must be told.
 His faith was pledged, and Lara's promise given,
 To meet it in the eye of man and heaven.
 Why comes he not? Such truths to be divulged,
 Methinks the accuser's rest is long indulged.

III.

The hour is past, and Lara too is there,
 With self-confiding, coldly patient air;

Why comes not Ezzelin? The hour is past,
 And murmurs rise, and Otho's brow's o'er-cast.

"I know my friend! his faith I cannot fear,
 If yet he be on earth, expect him here;
 The roof that held him in the valley stands
 Between my own and noble Lara's lands;
 My halls from such a guest had honour gain'd,
 Nor had Sir Ezzelin his host disdain'd,
 But that some previous proof forbade his stay,
 And urged him to prepare against to-day;
 The word I pledged for his I pledge again,
 Or will myself redeem his knighthood's stain."

He ceased—and Lara answered, "I am here
 To lend at thy demand a listening ear
 To tales of evil from a stranger's tongue,
 Whose words already might my heart have wrung,
 But that I deem'd him scarcely less than mad,
 Or, at the worst, a foe ignobly bad.
 I know him not—but me it seems he knew
 In lands where—but I must not trifle too:
 Produce this babbler—or redeem the pledge;
 Here in thy hold, and with thy falchion's edge."

Proud Otho on the instant, reddening, threw
 His glove on earth, and forth his sabre flew.
 "The last alternative befits me best,
 And thus I answer for mine absent guest."
 With cheek unchanging from its sallow gloom,
 However near his own or other's tomb;
 With hand, whose almost careless coolness spoke
 Its grasp well used to deal the sabre-stroke;
 With eye, though calm, determin'd not to spare,
 Did Lara too his willing weapon bare.
 In vain the circling chieftains round them closed,
 For Otho's frenzy would not be opposed;
 And from his lip those words of insult fell—
 His sword is good who can maintain them well.

IV.

Short was the conflict; furious, blindly rash,
 Vain Otho gave his bosom to the gash:
 He bled, and fell; but not with deadly wound,
 Stretch'd by a dexterous sleight along the ground.
 "Demand thy life!" He answer'd not: and then
 From that red floor he ne'er had risen again,
 For Lara's brow upon the moment grew
 Almost to blackness in its demon hue;

And fiercer shook his angry falchion now
 Than when his foe's was levell'd at his brow;
 Then all was stern collecteness and art,
 Now rose the unleaven'd hatred of his heart;
 So little sparing to the foe he fell'd,
 That when the approaching crowd his arm
 withheld,

He almost turn'd the thirsty point on those
 Who thus for mercy dared to interpose;
 But to a moment's thought that purpose
 bent;

Yet look'd he on him still with eye intent,
 As if he loathed the ineffectual strife
 That left a foe, howe'er o'ercome, with life;
 As if to search how far the wound he gave
 Had sent its victim onward to his grave.

V.

They raised the bleeding Otho, and the Leech
 Forbade all present question, sign, and
 speech:

The others met within a neighbouring hall,
 And he, incensed, and heedless of them all,
 The cause and conqueror in this sudden fray,
 In haughty silence slowly strode away;
 He back'd his steed, his homeward path he
 took,
 Nor cast on Otho's towers a single look.

VI.

But where was he? that meteor of a night,
 Who menaced but to disappear with light.
 Where was this Ezzelin? who came and
 went,

To leave no other trace of his intent.
 He left the dome of Otho long ere morn,
 In darkness, yet so well the path was worn
 He could not miss it: near his dwelling lay;
 But there he was not, and with coming day
 Came fast inquiry, which unfolded nought,
 Except the absence of the chief it sought.
 A chamber tenantless, a steed at rest,
 His host alarm'd, his murmuring squires
 distress'd:

Their search extends along, around the path,
 In dread to meet the marks of prowlers'
 wrath:

But none are there, and not a brake hath
 borne

Nor gout of blood, nor shred of mantle torn;
 Nor fall nor struggle hath defaced the grass,
 Which still retains a mark where murder was;
 Nor dabbling fingers left to tell the tale,
 The bitter print of each convulsive nail,
 When agonised hands that cease to guard,
 Wound in that pang the smoothness of the
 sward.

Some such had been, if here a life was reft,
 But these were not; and doubting hope is
 left;

And strange suspicion, whispering Lara's
 name,
 Now daily mntters o'er his blacken'd fame;
 Then sudden silent when his form appear'd,
 Awaits the absence of the thing it fear'd
 Again its wonted wondering to renew,
 And dye conjecture with a darker hne.

VII.

Days roll along, and Otho's wounds are
 heal'd,
 But not his pride; and hate no more con-
 ceal'd:

He was a man of power, and Lara's foe,
 The friend of all who sought to work him
 woe,

And from his country's justice now demands
 Account of Ezzelin at Lara's hands.

Who else than Lara could have cause to fear
 His presence? who had made him disappear,
 If not the man on whom his menaced charge
 Had sate too deeply were he left at large?
 The general rumour ignorantly loud,
 The mystery dearest to the curious crowd;
 The seeming friendlessness of him who
 strove

To win no confidence, and wake no love;
 The sweeping fierceness which his soul
 betray'd,
 The skill with which he wielded his keen
 blade;

Where had his arm unwarlike caught that
 art?

Where had that fierceness grown upon his
 heart?

For it was not the blind capricious rage
 A word can kindle and a word assuage;
 But the deep working of a soul unmix'd
 With aught of pity where its wrath had fix'd;
 Such as long power and overgorged success
 Concentrates into all that's merciless:
 These, link'd with that desire which ever
 sways

Mankind, the rather to condemn than praise,
 'Gainst Lara gathering raised at length a
 storm,

Such as himself might fear, and foes would
 form,

And he must answer for the absent head
 Of one that haunts him still, alive or dead.

VIII.

Within that land was many a malcontent,
 Who cursed the tyranny to which he bent;
 That soil full many a wringing despot saw
 Who work'd his wantonness in form of law;
 Long war without and frequent broil within
 Had made a path for blood and giant sin,
 That waited but a signal to begin

New havoc, such as civil discord bleeds,
Which knows no neuter, owns but foes or
friends;

Fix'd in his feudal fortress each was lord,
In word and deed obey'd, in soul abhorr'd.
Thus Lara had inherited his lands,
And with them pining hearts and sluggish
hands;

But that long absence from his native clime
Had left him stainless of oppression's crime,
And now, diverted by his milder sway,
All dread by slow degrees had worn away.
The menials felt their usual awe alone,
But more for him than them that fear was
grown;

They deem'd him now unhappy, though at
first

Their evil judgment augur'd of the worst,
And each long restless night, and silent
mood,

Was traced to sickness, fed by solitude:
And though his lonely habits threw of late
Gloom o'er his chamber, cheerful was his
gate;

For thence the wretched ne'er unsoothed
withdrew,

For them, at least, his soul compassion knew.
Cold to the great, contemptuous to the high,
The humble pass'd not his unheeding eye;
Much he would speak not, but beneath his
roof

They found asylum oft, and ne'er reproof.
And they who watch'd might mark that, day
by day,

Some new retainers gather'd to his sway;
But most of late, since Ezzelin was lost,
He play'd the courteous lord and bounteous
host:

Perchance his strife with Otho made him
dread

Some snare prepared for his obnoxious head;
Whate'er his view, his favour more obtains
With these, the people, than his fellow
thanes.

If this were policy, so far 't was sound,
The million judg'd but of him as they found;
From him by sterner chiefs to exile driven
They but required a shelter, and 't was
given.

By him no peasant mourn'd his rifled cot,
And scarce the Serf could murmur o'er his
lot;

With him old avarice found its hoard secure,
With him contempt forbore to mock the
poor;

Youth present cheer and promised recom-
pense

Detain'd, till all too late to part from thence:
To hate he offer'd, with the coming change,
The deep reversion of delay'd revenge;

To love, long baffled by the unequal match,
The well-won charms success was sure to
snatch.

All now was ripe, he waits but to proclaim
That slavery nothing which was still a name.
The moment came, the hour when Otho
thought

Secure at last the vengeance which he
sought:

His summons found the destined criminal
Begirt by thousands in his swarming hall,
Fresh from their feudal fetters newly risen,
Defying earth, and confidant of heaven.
That morning he had freed the soil-bound
slaves,

Who dig no land for tyrants but their graves!
Such is their cry—some watchword for the
fight

Must vindicate the wrong, and warp the
right;

Religion—freedom—vengeance—what you
will,

A word's enough to raise mankind to kill;
Some factious phrase by cunning caught and
spread,

That guilt may reign, and wolves and worms
be fed!

IX.

Throughout that clime the feudal chiefs had
gain'd

Such sway, their infant monarch hardly
reign'd;

Now was the hour for faction's rebel growth,
The Serfs contemn'd the one, and hated
both:

They waited but a leader; and they found
One to their cause inseparably bound;

By circumstance compell'd to plunge again,
In self-defence, amidst the strife of men.

Cut off by some mysterious fate from those
Whom birth and nature meant not for his
foes,

Had Lara from that night, to him accurst,
Prepared to meet, but not alone, the worst:

Some reason urg'd, whate'er it was, to shun
Inquiry into deeds at distance done;

By mingling with his own the cause of all,
E'en if he fail'd, he still delay'd his fall.

The sullen calm that long his bosom kept,
The storm that once had spent itself and
slept,

Roused by events that seem'd foredoom'd to
urge

His gloomy fortunes to their utmost verge,
Burst forth, and made him all he once had
been,

And is again; he only changed the scene.
Light care had he for life, and less for fame,
But not less fitted for the desperate game:

He deem'd himself mark'd out for others' hate,
 And mock'd at ruin so they shared his fate.
 What cared he for the freedom of the crowd?
 He raised the humble but to bend the proud.
 He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair,
 But man and destiny beset him there:
 Inured to hunters, he was found at bay;
 And they must kill, they cannot spare the prey.
 Stern, unambitious, silent, he had been
 Henceforth a calm spectator of life's scene;
 But dragg'd again upon the arena, stood
 A leader not unequal to the feud;
 In voice, mien, gesture, savage nature spoke,
 And from his eye the gladiator broke.

X.

What hoots the oft-repeated tale of strife,
 The feast of vultures, and the waste of life?
 The varying fortune of each separate field,
 The fierce that vanquish, and the faint that yield?

The smoking ruin, and the crumbled wall?
 In this the struggle was the same with all;
 Save that distemper'd passions lent their force

In bitterness that banish'd all remorse.
 None sued, for Mercy knew her cry was vain,
 The captive died upon the battle-slain:
 In either cause, one rage alone possess'd
 The empire of the alternate victor's breast;
 And they that smote for freedom or for sway,
 Deem'd few were slain, while more remain'd to slay.

It was too late to check the wasting brand,
 And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land;
 The torch was lighted, and the flame was spread,
 And Caruaga smiled upon her daily dead.

XI.

Fresh with the nerve the new-born impulse strung,

The first success to Lara's numbers clung:
 But that vain victory hath ruin'd all;
 They form no longer to their leader's call:
 In blind confusion on the foe they press,
 And think to snatch is to secure success.
 The lust of booty, and the thirst of hate,
 Lure on the broken brigands to their fate:
 In vain he doth whate'er a chief may do,
 To check the headlong fury of that crew;
 In vain their stubborn ardour he would tame,
 The hand that kindles cannot quench the flame;

The wary foe alone hath turn'd their mood,
 And shown their rashness to that erring brood:

The feign'd retreat, the nightly ambuscade,
 The daily harass, and the light delay'd,
 The long privation of the hoped supply,
 The tentless rest beneath the humid sky,
 The stubborn wall that mocks the leaguer's art,

And palls the patience of his baffled heart,
 Of these they had not deem'd: the battle-day
 They could encounter as a veteran may;
 But more preferr'd the fury of the strife,
 And present death, to hourly suffering life:
 And famine wrings, and fever sweeps away
 His numbers melting fast from their array;
 Intemperate triumph fades to discontent,
 And Lara's soul alone seems still unbent:
 But few remain to aid his voice and hand,
 And thousands dwindled to a scanty band:
 Desperate, though few, the last and best remain'd

To mourn the discipline they late disdain'd.
 One hope survives, the frontier is not far,
 And thence they may escape from native war;

And bear within them to the neighbouring state

An exile's sorrows, or an outlaw's hate:
 Hard is the task their father-land to quit,
 But harder still to perish or submit.

XII.

It is resolved—they march—consenting Night
 Guides with her star their dim and torchless flight;

Already they perceive its tranquil beam
 Sleep on the surface of the barrier stream;
 Already they descry—Is yon the bank?
 Away! 'tis lined with many a hostile rank.
 Return or fly!—What glitters in the rear?
 'Tis Otho's hanner—the pursuer's spear!
 Are those the shepherds' fires upon the height?

Alas! they blaze too widely for the fight:
 Cut off from hope, and compass'd in the toil,
 Less blood perchance hath bought a richer spoil!

XIII.

A moment's pause—'tis but to breathe their band,
 Or shall they onward press, or here withstand?

It matters little—if they charge the foes
 Who by their border-stream their march oppose,
 Some few, perchance, may break and pass the line,

However liuk'd to baffle such desigu.
 "The charge be ours! to wait for their assault

Were fate well worthy of a coward's halt."

Forth flies each sabre, rein'd is every steed,
And the next word shall scarce outstrip the deed:

In the next tone of Lara's gathering breath
How many shall but hear the voice of death!

XIV.

His blade is bared,—in him there is an air
As deep, but far too tranquil for despair;
A something of indifference more than then
Becomes the bravest, if they feel for men.
He turn'd his eye on Kaled, ever near,
And still too faithful to betray one fear;
Perchance 't was but the moon's dim twilight
threw

Along his aspect an unwonted hue
Of mournful paleness, whose deep tint ex-
press'd

The truth, and not the terror of his breast.
This Lara mark'd, and laid his hand on his:
It trembled not in such an hour as this;
His lip was silent, scarcely beat his heart,
His eye alone proclaim'd, "We will not part!
Thy band may perish, or thy friends may flee,
Farewell to life, but not adieu to thee!"

The word hath pass'd his lips, and onward
driven,
Pours the link'd band through ranks asunder
riven:

Well has each steed obey'd the armed heel,
And flash the scimitars, and rings the steel;
Outnumber'd, not outbraved, they still oppose
Despair to daring, and a front to foes;
And blood is mingled with the dashing stream,
Which runs all redly till the morning beam.

XV.

Commanding, aiding, animating all,
Where foe appear'd to press, or friend to fall,
Cheers Lara's voice, and waves or strikes his
steel,

Inspiring hope himself had ceased to feel.
None fled, for well they knew that flight were
vain;

But those that waver turn to smite again,
While yet they find the firmest of the foe
Recoil before their leader's look and blow:
Now girt with numbers, now almost alone,
He foils their ranks, or re-unites his own;
Himself he spared not—once they seem'd to
fly—

Now was the time, he waved his hand on
high,
And shook—Why sudden droops that plumed
crest?

The shaft is sped—the arrow's in his breast!
That fatal gesture left the unguarded side,
And Death has stricken down yon arm of
pride.

The word of triumph fainter from his tongue;
That hand, so raised, how droopingly it hung!
But yet the sword instinctively retains,
Though from its fellow shrink the falling
reius;

These Kaled snatches: dizzy with the blow,
And senseless bending o'er his saddle-bow,
Perceives not Lara that his anxious page
Beguiles his charger from the combat's rage:
Meantime his followers charge, and charge
again;

Too mix'd the slayers now to heed the slain!

XVI.

Day glimmers on the dying and the dead,
The cloven cuirass and the helmless head;
The war-horse masterless is on the earth,
And that last gasp hath burst his bloody
girth;

And near, yet quivering with what life re-
main'd,
The heel that urged him and the hand that
rein'd;

And some too near that rolling torrent lie,
Whose waters mock the lip of those that die;
That panting thirst which scorches in the
breath

Of those that die the soldier's fiery death,
In vain impels the burning mouth to crave
One drop—the last—to cool it for the grave;
With feeble and convulsive effort swept,
Their limbs along the crimson'd turf have
crept;

The faint remains of life such struggles waste,
But yet they reach the stream and bend to
taste:

They feel its freshness, and almost partake—
Why pause? No further thirst have they to
slake—

It is unquench'd, and yet they feel it not;
It was an agony—but now forgot!

XVII.

Beneath a lime, remoter from the scene,
Where but for him that strife had never been,
A breathing but devoted warrior lay:

'T was Lara bleeding fast from life away.
His follower once, and now his only guide,
Kneels Kaled watchful o'er his welling side,
And with his scarf would stanch the tides
that rush,

With each convulsion, in a blacker gush;
And then, as his faint breathing waxes low,
In feebler, not less fatal tricklings flow:
He scarce can speak, but motions him 'tis
vain,

And merely adds another throb to pain.
He clasps the hand that pang which would
assuage,
And sadly smiles his thanks to that dark page,

Who nothing fears, nor feels, nor heeds, nor sees,
 Save that damp brow which rests upon his knees;
 Save that pale aspect, where the eye, though dim,
 Held all the light that shone on earth for him.

XVIII.

The foe arrives, who long had search'd the field,
 Their triumph nought till Lara too should yield:
 They would remove him, but they see 't were vain,
 And he regards them with a calm disdain,
 That rose to reconcile him with his fate,
 And that escape to death from living hate:
 And Otho comes, and leaping from his steed,
 Looks on the bleeding foe that made him bleed,

And questions of his state; he answers not,
 Scarce glances on him as on one forgot,
 And turns to Kaled:—each remaining word
 They understood not, if distinctly heard;
 His dying tones are in that other tongue,
 To which some strange remembrance wildly clung.

They spake of other scenes, but what—is known

To Kaled, whom their meaning reach'd alone;
 And he replied, though faintly, to their sound,
 While gazed the rest in dumb amazement round:

They seem'd even then—that twain—unto the last

To half forget the present in the past;
 To share between themselves some separate fate,

Whose darkness none beside should penetrate.

XIX.

Their words though faint were many—from the tone

Their import those who heard could judge alone;

From this, you might have deem'd young Kaled's death

More near than Lara's by his voice and breath,

So sad, so deep, and hesitating broke
 The accents his scarce-moving pale lips spoke;

But Lara's voice, though low, at first was clear

And calm, till murmuring death gasp'd hoarsely near;

But from his visage little could we guess,
 So unrepentant, dark, and passionless,

Save, that when struggling nearer to his last,
 Upon that page his eye was kindly cast;
 And once, as Kaled's answering accents ceased,

Rose Lara's hand, and pointed to the East:
 Whether (as then the breaking sun from high
 Roll'd back the clouds) the morrow caught his eye,

Or that 't was chance, or some remember'd scene,

That raised his arm to point where such had been,

Scarce Kaled seem'd to know, but turn'd away,

As if his heart abhorrd that coming day,
 And shrunk his glance before that morning light,

To look on Lara's brow—where all grew night.

Yet sense seem'd left, though better were its loss;

For when one near display'd the absolving cross,

And proffer'd to his touch the holy bead,
 Of which his parting soul might own the need,

He look'd upon it with an eye profane,
 And smiled—Heaven pardon! if 't were with disdain:

And Kaled, though he spoke not, nor withdrew

From Lara's face his fix'd despairing view,
 With brow repulsive, and with gesture swift,

Flung back the hand which held the sacred gift,

As if such but disturb'd the expiring man,
 Nor seem'd to know his life but *then* began,

That life of Immortality, secure
 To none, save them whose faith in Christ is sure.

XX.

But gasping heaved the breath that Lara drew,

And dull the film along his dim eye grew;
 His limbs stretch'd fluttering, and his head droop'd o'er

The weak yet still untiring knee that bore;
 He press'd the hand he held upon his heart—

It beats no more, but Kaled will not part
 With the cold grasp, but feels, and feels in vain,

For that faint throb which answers not again.
 "It beats!"—Away, thou dreamer! he is gone—

It once was Lara which thou look'st upon.

XXI.

He gazed, as if not yet had pass'd away
 The haughty spirit of that humble clay;

And those around have roused him from his
trance,
But cannot tear from thence his fixed glance ;
And when, in raising him from where he bore
Within his arms the form that felt no more,
He saw the head his breast would still sustain,
Roll down like earth to earth upon the plain ;
He did not dash himself thereby, nor tear
The glossy tendrils of his raven hair,
But strove to stand and gaze, but reel'd and
fell,

Scarce breathing more than that he loved so
well.

Than that *he* loved ! Oh ! never yet beneath
The breast of man such trusty love may
breathe !

That trying moment hath at once reveal'd
The secret long and yet but half conceal'd ;
In baring to revive that lifeless breast,
Its grief seem'd ended, but the sex confess'd ;
And life return'd, and Kaled felt no shame—
What now to her was Womanhood or Fame ?

XXII.

And Lara sleeps not where his fathers sleep,
But where he died his grave was dug as deep ;
Nor is his mortal slumber less profound,
Though priest nor bless'd nor marble deck'd
the mound,

And he was mourn'd by one whose quiet
grief,

Less loud, outlasts a people's for their chief.
Vain was all question ask'd her of the past,
And vain e'en menace—silent to the last ;
She told nor whence, nor why she left
behind

Her all for one who seem'd but little kind.
Why did she love him ? Curious fool !—be
still—

Is human love the growth of human will ?
To her he might be gentleness ; the stern
Have deeper thoughts than your dull eyes
discern,

And when they love, your smilers guess not
how

Beats the strong heart, though less the lips
avow.

They were not common links, that form'd the
chain

That bound to Lara Kaled's heart and brain ;
But that wild tale she brook'd not to unfold,
And seal'd is now each lip that could have
told.

XXIII.

They laid him in the earth, and on his breast,
Besides the wound that sent his soul to rest,
They found the scatter'd dints of many a scar,
Which were not planted there in recent war ;

Where'er had pass'd his summer years of life,
It seems they vanish'd in a land of strife ;
But all unknown his glory or his guilt,
These only told that somewhere blood was
spilt,
And Ezzelin, who might have spoke the past,
Return'd no more—that night appear'd his
last.

XXIV.

Upon that night (a peasant's is the tale)
A Serf that cross'd the intervening vale,
When Cynthia's light almost gave way to
morn,

And nearly veil'd in mist her waning horn ;
A Serf, that rose betimes to thread the wood,
And hew the bough that brought his children's
food,

Pass'd by the river that divides the plain
Of Otho's lands and Lara's broad domain :
He heard a tramp—a horse and horseman
broke

From out the wood—before him was a cloak
Wrapt round some burthen at his saddle-bow,
Bent was his head, and hidden was his brow.
Roused by the sudden sight at such a time,
And some foreboding that it might be crime,
Himself unheeded watch'd the stranger's
course,

Who reach'd the river, bounded from his
horse,

And lifting thence the burthen which he
bore,

Heaved up the bank, and dash'd it from the
shore,

Then paused, and look'd, and turn'd, and
seem'd to watch,

And still another hurried glance would snatch,
And follow with his step the stream that
flow'd,

As if even yet too much its surface show'd ;
At once he started, stoop'd, around him
strown

The winter floods had scatter'd heaps of
stone ;

Of these the heaviest thence he gather'd
there,

And slung them with a more than common
care.

Meantime the Serf had crept to where unseen
Himself might safely mark what this might
mean ;

He caught a glimpse, as of a floating breast,
And something glitter'd starlike on the vest ;
But ere he well could mark the buoyant
trunk,

A massy fragment smote it, and it sunk :
It rose again, but indistinct to view,
And left the waters of a purple hue.

Then deeply disappear'd : the horseman gazed
Till ebb'd the latest eddy it had raised ;
Then turning, vaulted on his pawing steed,
And instant spurr'd him into panting speed.
His face was mask'd—the features of the dead,
If dead it were, escaped the observer's dread ;
But if in sooth a star its bosom bore,
Such is the badge that knighthood ever wore,
And such 'tis known Sir Ezzelin had worn
Upon the night that led to such a morn.
If thus he perish'd, Heaven receive his soul !
His undiscover'd limbs to ocean roll ;
And charity upon the hope would dwell
It was not Lara's hand by which he fell.

XXV.

And Kaled—Lara—Ezzelin, are gone,
Alike without their monumental stone !
The first, all efforts vainly strove to wean
From lingering where her chieftain's blood
had been :
Grief had so tamed a spirit once too proud,
Her tears were few, her wailing never loud ;
But furious would you tear her from the spot
Where yet she scarce believed that he was not,

Her eye shot forth with all the living fire
That haunts the tigress in her whelpless ire ;
But left to waste her weary moments there,
She talk'd all idly unto shapes of air,
Such as the busy brain of Sorrow paints,
And woos to listen to her fond complaints :
And she would sit beneath the very tree
Where lay his drooping head upon her knee :
And in that posture where she saw him fall,
His words, his looks, his dying grasp recall ;
And she had shorn, but saved her raven hair,
And oft would snatch it from her bosom
there,
And fold, and press it gently to the ground,
As if she staunch'd anew some phantom's
wound.
Herself would question, and for him reply ;
Then rising, start, and beckon him to fly
From some imagined spectre in pursuit ;
Then seat her down upon some linden's root,
And hide her visage with her meagre hand,
Or trace strange characters along the sand.
This could not last—she lies by him she
loved ;
Her tale untold, her truth too dearly proved.

The Siege of Corinth.

TO

JOHN HOBHOUSE, ESQ.,

THIS POEM IS INSCRIBED BY HIS

FRIEND.

January 22nd, 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

“THE grand army of the Turks (in 1715), under the Prime Vizier, to open to themselves a way into the heart of the Morea, and to form the siege of Napoli di Romania, the most considerable place in all that country*, thought it best in the first place to attack Corinth, upon which they made several storms. The garrison being weakened, and the governor seeing it was impossible to hold out against so mighty a force, thought it fit to beat a parley : but while they were treating about the articles, one

of the magazines in the Turkish camp, wherein they had six hundred barrels of powder, blew up by accident, whereby six or seven hundred men were killed ; which so enraged the infidels, that they would not grant any capitulation, but stormed the place with so much fury, that they took it, and put most of the garrison, with Signior Minotti, the governor, to the sword. The rest, with Antonio Bembo, provveditor extraordinary, were made prisoners of war.”
—*History of the Turks*, vol. lli. p. 151.

* Napoli di Romania is not now the most considerable place in the Morea, but Tripolizza, where the Pacha resides, and maintains his government. Napoli is near Argos. I visited all three in 1810-11 ; and, in the course of journeying through the country from my first arrival in 1808, I crossed the Isthmus eight times in my way from Attica to the Morea, over the mountains ; or in the

other direction, when passing from the Gulf of Athens to that of Lepanto. Both the routes are picturesque and beautiful, though very different : that by sea has more sameness ; but the voyage being always within sight of land, and often very near it, presents many attractive views of the islands Salamis, Ægina, Poros, &c., and the coast of the Continent.

THE SIEGE OF CORINTH.

In the year since Jesus died for men,
Eighteen hundred years and ten,
We were a gallant company,
Riding o'er land, and sailing o'er sea.
Oh! but we went merrily!
We forded the river, and clomb the high
hill,

Never our steeds for a day stood still;
Whether we lay in the cave or the shed,
Our sleep fell soft on the hardest bed:
Whether we couch'd in our rough capote,
On the rougher plank of our gliding boat,
Or stretch'd on the beach, or our saddles
spread

As a pillow beneath the resting head,
Fresh we woke upon the morrow:

All our thoughts and words had scope,
We had health, and we had hope,
Toil and travel, but no sorrow.
We were of all tongues and creeds;—
Some were those who counted heads,
Some of mosque, and some of church,
And some, or I mis-say, of neither;
Yet through the wide world might ye search,
Nor find a motlier crew nor blither.

But some are dead, and some are gone,
And some are scatter'd and alone,
And some are rebels on the hills
That look along Epirus' valleys,
Where freedom still at moments rallies,
And pays in blood oppression's ills;
And some are in a far countree,
And some all restlessly at home;
But never more, oh! never, we
Shall meet to revel and to roam.

But those hardy days flew cheerily!
And when they now fall drearily,
My thoughts, like swallows, skim the main,
And bear my spirit back again
Over the earth, and through the air,
A wild bird and a wanderer.
'Tis this that ever wakes my strain,
And oft, too oft, implores again
The few who may endure my lay,
To follow me so far away.
Stranger—wilt thou follow now,
And sit with me on Acro-Corinth's brow?

I.

Many a vanish'd year and age,
And tempest's breath, and battle's rage,
Have swept o'er Corinth; yet she stands,
A fortress form'd to Freedom's hands.

The whirlwind's wrath, the earthquake's
shock,

Have left untouch'd her hoary rock,
The keystone of a land, which still,
Though fall'n, looks proudly on that hill,
The landmark to the double tide
That purpling rolls on either side,
As if their waters chafed to meet,
Yet pause and crouch beneath her feet.
But could the blood before her shed
Since first Timoleon's brother bled,
Or baffled Persia's despot fled,
Arise from out the earth which drank
The stream of slaughter as it sank,
That sanguine ocean would o'erflow
Her isthmus idly spread below:
Or could the bones of all the slain,
Who perish'd there, be piled again,
That rival pyramid would rise
More mountain-like, through those clear skies,
Than yon tower-capp'd Acropolis,
Which seems the very clouds to kiss.

II.

On dun Cithæron's ridge appears
The gleam of twice ten thousand spears;
And downward to the Isthmian plain,
From shore to shore of either main,
The tent is pitch'd, the crescent shines
Along the Moslem's leaguering lines;
And the dusk Spahi's bands advance
Beneath each bearded pacha's glance;
And far and wide as eye can reach
The turban'd cohorts throng the beach;
And there the Arab's camel kneels,
And there his steed the Tartar wheels;
The Turcoman hath left his herd,
The sabre round his loins to gird;
And there the volleying thunders pour,
Till waves grow smoother to the roar.
The trench is dug, the cannon's breath
Wings the far hissing globe of death;
Fast whirl the fragments from the wall,
Which crumbles with the ponderous ball;
And from that wall the foe replies,
O'er dusty plain and smoky skies,
With fires that answer fast and well
The summons of the Infidel.

III.

But near and nearest to the wall
Of those who wish and work its fall,
With deeper skill in war's black art
Than Othman's sons, and high of heart

As any chief that ever stood
Triumphant in the fields of blood;
From post to post, and deed to deed,
Fast spurring on his reeking steed,
Where sallying ranks the trench assail,
And make the foremost Moslem quail;
Or where the battery, guarded well,
Remains as yet impregnable,
Alighting cheerly to inspire
The soldier slackening in his fire;
The first and freshest of the host
Which Stamboul's sultan there can boast,
To guide the follower o'er the field,
To point the tube, the lance to wield,
Or whirl around the bickering blade;—
Was Alp, the Adrian renegade!

IV.

From Venice—once a race of worth
His gentle sires—he drew his birth;
But late an exile from her shore,
Against his countrymen he bore
The arms they taught to bear; and now
The turban girt his shaven brow.
Through many a change had Corinth pass'd
With Greece to Venice' rule at last;
And here, before her walls, with those
To Greece and Venice equal foes,
He stood a foe, with all the zeal
Which young and fiery converts feel,
Within whose heated bosom throngs
The memory of a thousand wrongs.
To him had Venice ceased to be
Her ancient civic hoast—"the Free;"
And in the palace of St. Mark
Unnamed accusers in the dark
Within the "Lion's mouth" had placed
A charge against him uneffaced:
He fled in time, and saved his life,
To waste his future years in strife,
That taught his land how great her loss
In him who triumph'd o'er the Cross,
'Gainst which he rear'd the Crescent high,
And battled to avenge or die.

V.

Coumourgi—he whose closing scene
Adorn'd the triumph of Eugene,
When on Carlowitz' bloody plain,
The last and mightiest of the slain,
He sank, regretting not to die,
But cursed the Christian's victory—
Coumourgi—can his glory cease,
That latest conqueror of Greece,
Till Christian hands to Greece restore
The freedom Venice gave of yore?
A hundred years have roll'd away
Since he refix'd the Moslem's sway;
And now he led the Mussulman,
And gave the guidance of the van

To Alp, who well repaid the trust
By cities levell'd with the dust;
And proved, by many a deed of death,
How firm his heart in novel faith.

VI.

The walls grew weak; and fast and hot
Against them pour'd the ceaseless shot,
With unabating fury sent
From battery to battlement;
And thunder-like the pealing din
Rose from each heated culverin;
And here and there some crackling dome
Was fired before the exploding bomb;
And as the fabric sank beneath
The shattering shell's volcanic breath,
In red and wreathing columns flash'd
The flame, as loud the ruin crash'd,
Or into countless meteors driven,
Its earth-stars melted into heaven;
Whose clouds that day grew doubly dun,
Impervious to the hidden sun,
With volumed smoke that slowly grew
To one wide sky of sulphurous hue.

VII.

But not for vengeance, long delay'd,
Alone, did Alp, the renegade,
The Moslem warriors sternly teach
His skill to pierce the promised breach:
Within these walls a maid was pent
His hope would win, without consent
Of that inexorable sire,
Whose heart refused him in its ire,
When Alp, beneath his Christian name,
Her virgin hand aspired to claim.
In happier mood, and earlier time,
While unimpeach'd for traitorous crime,
Gayest in gondola or hall,
He glitter'd through the Carnival;
And tuned the softest serenade
That e'er on Adria's waters play'd
At midnight to Italian maid.

VIII.

And many deem'd her heart was won!
For sought by numbers, given to none,
Had young Francesca's hand remain'd
Still by the church's bonds unchain'd:
And when the Adriatic bore
Lanciotto to the Paynim shore,
Her wonted smiles were seen to fail,
And pensive wax'd the maid and pale;
More constant at confessional,
More rare at masque and festival;
Or seen at such, with downcast eyes,
Which conquer'd hearts they ceased to prize:
With listless look she seems to gaze:
With humbler care her form arrays.

Her voice less lively in the song ;
Her step, though light, less fleet among
The pairs, on whom the Morning's glance
Breaks, yet unsated with the dance.

IX.

Sent by the state to guard the land,
(Which, wrested from the Moslem's hand,
While Sobieski tamed his pride
By Buda's wall and Danube's side,
The chiefs of Venice wrung away
From Patra to Euhœa's hay,)
Minotti held in Corinth's towers
The Doge's delegated powers,
While yet the pitying eye of Peace
Smiled o'er her long forgotten Greece :
And ere that faithless truce was broke
Which freed her from the unchristian yoke,
With him his gentle daughter came ;
Nor there, since Menelaus' dame
Forsook her lord and land, to prove
What woes await on lawless love,
Had fairer form adorn'd the shore
Than she, the matchless stranger, bore.

X.

The wall is rent, the ruins yawn ;
And with to-morrow's earliest dawn,
O'er the disjointed-mass shall vault
The foremost of the fierce assault.
The bands are rank'd ; the chosen van
Of Tartar and of Mussulman,
The full of hope, misnamed "forlorn,"
Who hold the thought of death in scorn,
And win their way with falchion's force,
Or pave the path with many a corse,
O'er which the following hrove may rise,
Their stepping-stone—the last who dies !

XI.

'Tis midnight : on the mountains brown
The cold, round moon shines deeply down ;
Blue roll the waters, blue the sky
Spreads like an ocean hung on high,
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, spiritually bright ;
Who ever gazed upon them shining
And turn'd to earth without repining,
Nor wish'd for wings to flee away,
And mix with their eternal ray ?
The waves on either shore lay there
Calm, clear, and azure as the air ;
And scarce their foam the pebbles shook,
But murmur'd meekly as the brook.
The winds were pillow'd on the waves ;
The banners droop'd along their staves,
And, as they fell around them furling,
Above them shone the crescent curling ;
And that deep silence was unbroke,
Save where the watch his signal spoke,

Save where the steed neigh'd oft and shrill,
And echo answer'd from the hill,
And the wide hum of that wild host
Rustled like leaves from coast to coast,
As rose the Muezzin's voice in air
In midnight call to wonted prayer ;
It rose, that chanted mournful strain,
Like some lone spirit's o'er the plain :
'Twas musical, hut sadly sweet,
Such as when winds and harp-strings meet,
And take a long unmeasured tone,
To mortal minstrelsy unknown.
It seem'd to those within the wall
A cry prophetic of their fall :
It struck even the besieger's ear
With something ominous and drear,
An undefined and sudden thrill,
Which makes the heart a moment still,
Then beat with quicker pulse, ashamed
Of that strange sense its silence framed ;
Such as a sudden passing-bell
Wakes, though hut for a stranger's knell.

XII.

The tent of Alp was on the shore ;
The sound was hush'd, the prayer was o'er,
The watch was set, the night-round made,
All mandates issued and obey'd :
'Tis but another anxious night,
His pains the morrow may requite
With all revenge and love can pay,
In gnerdon for their long delay.
Few hours remain, and he hath need
Of rest, to nerve for many a deed
Of slaughter ; but within his soul
The thoughts like troubled waters roll.
He stood alone among the host ;
Not his the loud fanatic boast
To plant the crescent o'er the cross,
Or risk a life with little loss,
Secure in paradise to be
By Houris loved immortally ;
Nor his, what burning patriots feel,
The stern exaltedness of zeal,
Profuse of blood, untired in toil,
When hatching on the parent soil.
He stood alone—a renegade
Against the country he betray'd ;
He stood alone amidst his band,
Without a trusted heart or hand :
They follow'd him, for he was brave,
And great the spoil he got and gave ;
They crouch'd to him, for he had skill
To warp and wield the vulgar will :
But still his Christian origin
With them was little less than sin.
They envied even the faithless fame
He earn'd beneath a Moslem name ;
Since he, their mightiest chief, had been
In youth a bitter Nazarene.

They did not know how pride can stoop,
 When baffled feelings withering droop;
 They did not know how hate can burn
 In hearts once changed from soft to stern;
 Nor all the false and fatal zeal
 The convert of revenge can feel.
 He ruled them—man may rule the worst,
 By ever daring to be first:
 So lions o'er the jackal sway;
 The jackal points, he fells the prey,
 Then on the vulgar yelling press,
 To gorge the relics of success.

XIII.

His head grows fever'd, and his pulse
 The quick successive throbs convulse:
 In vain from side to side he throws
 His form, in courtship of repose;
 Or if he dozed, a sound, a start
 Awoke him with a sunken heart.
 The turban on his hot brow press'd,
 The mail weigh'd lead-like on his breast,
 Though oft and long beneath its weight
 Upon his eyes had slumber sate,
 Without or couch or canopy,
 Except a rougher field and sky
 Than now might yield a warrior's bed,
 Than now along the heaven was spread.
 He could not rest, he could not stay
 Within his tent to wait for day,
 But walk'd him forth along the sand,
 Where thousand sleepers strew'd the strand.
 What pillow'd them? and why should he
 More wakeful than the humblest be,
 Since more their peril, worse their toil?
 And yet they fearless dream of spoil;
 While he alone, where thousands pass'd
 A night of sleep, perchance their last,
 In sickly vigil wander'd on,
 And envied all he gazed upon.

XIV.

He felt his soul become more light
 Beneath the freshness of the night.
 Cool was the silent sky, though calm,
 And bathed his brow with airy balm:
 Behind, the camp—before him lay,
 In many a winding creek and bay,
 Lepanto's gulf; and, on the brow
 Of Delphi's hill, unshaken snow,
 High and eternal, such as shone
 Through thousand summers brightly gone,
 Along the gulf, the mount, the clime;
 It will not melt, like man, to time:
 Tyrant and slave are swept away,
 Less form'd to wear before the ray;
 But that white veil, the lightest, frailest,
 Which on the mighty mount thou hailest,
 While tower and tree are torn and rent,
 Shines o'er its craggy battlement;

In form a peak, in height a cloud,
 In texture like a hovering shroud,
 Thus high by parting Freedom spread,
 As from her fond abode she fled,
 And linger'd on the spot, where long
 Her prophet spirit spake in song.
 Oh! still her step at moments falters
 O'er wither'd fields, and ruin'd altars,
 And fain would wake, in souls too broken,
 By pointing to each glorions token:
 But vain her voice, till better days
 Dawn in those yet remember'd rays,
 Which shone upon the Persian flying,
 And saw the Spartan smile in dying.

XV.

Not mindless of these mighty times
 Was Alp, despite his flight and crimes;
 And through this night, as on he wander'd,
 And o'er the past and present ponder'd,
 And thought upon the glorious dead
 Who there in better cause had bled,
 He felt how faint and feebly dim
 The fame that could accrue to him,
 Who cheer'd the band, and waved the sword,
 A traitor in a turban'd horde;
 And led them to the lawless siege,
 Whose best success were sacrifice.
 Not so had those his fancy number'd,
 The chiefs whose dust around him slumber'd;
 Their phalanx marshall'd on the plain,
 Whose bulwarks were not then in vain.
 They fell devoted, but undying;
 The very gale their name seem'd sighing;
 The waters murmur'd of their name;
 The woods were peopled with their fame;
 The silent pillar, lone and grey,
 Claim'd kindred with their sacred clay;
 Their spirits wrapp'd the dusky mountain,
 Their memory sparkled o'er the fountain;
 The meanest rill, the mightiest river
 Roll'd mingling with their fame for ever.
 Despite of every yoke she bears,
 That land is glory's still and theirs!
 'Tis still a watchword to the earth:
 When man would do a deed of worth
 He points to Greece, and turns to tread,
 So sanction'd, on the tyrant's head:
 He looks to her, and rushes on
 Where life is lost, or freedom won.

XVI.

Still by the shore Alp mutely mused,
 And woo'd the freshness Night diffused.
 There shrinks no ebb in that tideless sea,
 Which changeless rolls eternally;
 So that wildest of waves, in their angriest
 mood,
 Scarce break on the bounds of the land for
 a rod;

And the powerless moon behelds them flow,
 Heedless if she come or go :
 Calm or high, in main or hay,
 On their course she hath no sway.
 The rock unworn its base doth bare,
 And looks o'er the surf, but it comes not
 there ;
 And the fringe of the foam may be seen below,
 On the line that it left long ages ago :
 A smooth short space of yellow sand
 Between it and the greener land.

He wander'd on along the beach,
 Till within the range of a carbine's reach
 Of the leaguer'd wall ; but they saw him not,
 Or how could he 'scape from the hostile shot ?
 Did traitors lurk in the Christians' hold ?
 Were their hands grown stiff, or their hearts
 wax'd cold ?

I know not, in sooth ; but from yonder wall
 There flash'd no fire, and there hiss'd no ball,
 Though he stood beneath the bastion's frown,
 That flank'd the sea-ward gate of the town ;
 Though he heard the sound, and could almost
 tell

The sullen words of the sentinel,
 As his measured step on the stone below
 Clank'd, as he paced it to and fro ;
 And he saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
 Held o'er the dead their carnival,
 Gorging and growling o'er carcass and limb ;
 They were too busy to bark at him !
 From a Tartar's skull they had stripp'd the
 flesh,

As ye peel the fig when its fruit is fresh ;
 And their white tusks crunch'd o'er the whiter
 skull,

As it slipp'd through their jaws, when their
 edge grew dull,

As they lazily mumbled the bones of the dead,
 When they scarce could rise from the spot
 where they fed ;

So well had they broken a lingering fast
 With those who had fallen for that night's
 repast.

And Alp knew, by the turbans that roll'd on
 the sand,

The foremost of these were the best of his
 hand :

Crimson and green were the shawls of their
 wear,

And each scalp had a single long tuft of hair,
 All the rest was shaven and bare.

The scalps were in the wild dog's maw,
 The hair was tangled round his jaw :

But close by the shore, on the edge of the
 gulf,

There sat a vulture flapping a wolf,
 Who had stolen from the hills, but kept away,
 Scared by the dogs, from the human prey ;

But he seized on his share of a steed that lay,
 Pick'd by the birds, on the sands of the bay.

XVII.

Alp turn'd him from the sickening sight :
 Never had shaken his nerves in fight ;
 But he better could brook to behold the dying,
 Deep in the tide of their warm blood lying,
 Scorch'd with the death-thirst, and writhing
 in vain,
 Than the perishing dead who are past all
 pain.

There is something of pride in the perilous
 hour,

Whate'er be the shape in which death may
 lower ;

For Fame is there to say who bleeds,
 And Honour's eye on daring deeds !
 But when all is past, it is humbling to tread
 O'er the weltering field of the tombless dead,
 And see worms of the earth, and fowls of the
 air,

Beasts of the forest, all gathering there ;
 All regarding man as their prey,
 All rejoicing in his decay.

XVIII.

There is a temple in ruin stands,
 Fashion'd by long forgotten hands ;
 Two or three columns, and many a stone,
 Marble and granite, with grass o'ergrown !
 Out upon Time ! it will leave no more
 Of the things to come than the things before !
 Out upon Time ! who for ever will leave
 But enough of the past for the future to grieve
 O'er that which hath been, and o'er that
 which must be :

What we have seen, our sons shall see ;
 Remnants of things that have pass'd away,
 Fragments of stone rear'd by creatures of
 clay !

XIX.

He sate him down at a pillar's base,
 And pass'd his hand athwart his face ;
 Like one in dreary musing mood,
 Declining was his attitude ;
 His head was drooping on his breast,
 Fever'd, threbbing, and oppress'd ;
 And o'er his brow, so downward bent,
 Off his beating fingers went,
 Hnrriedly, as you may see
 Your own run over the ivory key,
 Ere the measured tone is taken
 By the chords you would awaken.
 There he sate all heavily,
 As he heard the night-wind sigh.
 Was it the wind through some hollow stone
 Sent that soft and tender moan ?

He lifted his head, and he look'd on the sea,
But it was unrippled as glass may be ;
He look'd on the long grass—it waved not
a blade ;

How was that gentle sound convey'd ?
He look'd to the banners—each flag lay still,
So did the leaves on Cithæron's hill,
And he felt not a breath come over his cheek ;
What did that sudden sound bespeak ?
He turn'd to the left—is he sure of sight ?
There sate a lady, youthful and bright !

XX.

He started up with more of fear
Than if an armed foe were near.
“ God of my fathers ! what is here ?
Who art thou ? and wherefore sent
So near a hostile armament ? ”
His trembling hands refused to sign
The cross he deem'd no more divine :
He had resumed it in that hour,
But conscience wrung away the power.
He gazed, he saw : he knew the face
Of beauty, and the form of grace ;
It was Francesca by his side,
The maid who might have been his bride !

The rose was yet upon her cheek,
But mellow'd with a tenderer streak :
Where was the play of her soft lips fled ?
Gone was the smile that enliven'd their red.
The ocean's calm within their view,
Beside her eye had less of blue ;
But like that cold wave it stood still,
And its glance, though clear, was chill.
Around her form a thin robe twining,
Nought conceal'd her bosom shining ;
Through the parting of her hair,
Floating darkly downward there,
Her rounded arm show'd white and bare :
And ere yet she made reply,
Once she raised her hand on high ;
It was so wan, and transparent of hue,
You might have seen the moon shine
through.

XXI.

“ I come from my rest to him I love best,
That I may be happy, and he may be bless'd,
I have pass'd the guards, the gate, the wall ;
Sought thee in safety through foes and all.
'Tis said the lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her purity ;
And the Power on high, that can shield the
good
Thus from the tyrant of the wood,
Hath extended its mercy to guard me as well
From the hands of the leaguering infidel.
I come—and if I come in vain,
Never, oh never, we meet again !

Thou hast done a fearful deed
In falling away from thy fathers' creed :
But dash that turban to earth, and sign
The sign of the cross, and for ever be mine ;
Wring the black drop from thy heart,
And to-morrow unites us no more to part.”

“ And where should our bridal couch be
spread ?

In the midst of the dying and the dead ?
For to-morrow we give to the slaughter and
flame

The sons and the shrines of the Christian
name.

None, save thou and thine, I've sworn,
Shall be left upon the morn :
But thee will I bear to a lovely spot,
Where our hands shall be join'd, and our
sorrow forgot.

There thou yet shalt be my bride,
When once again I've quell'd the pride
Of Venice ; and her hated race
Have felt the arm they would debase
Scourge, with a whip of scorpions, those
Whom vice and envy made my foes.”

Upon his hand she laid her own—
Light was the touch, but it thrill'd to the
bone,

And shot a chillness to his heart,
Which fix'd him beyond the power to start.
Though slight was that grasp so mortal cold,
He could not loose him from its hold ;
But never did clasp of one so dear
Strike on the pulse with such feeling of fear,
As those thin fingers, long and white,
Froze through his blood by their touch that
night.

The feverish glow of his brow was gone,
And his heart sank so still that it felt like
stone,

As he look'd on the face, and beheld its hue,
So deeply changed from what he knew :
Fair but faint—without the ray
Of mind, that made each feature play
Like sparkling waves on a sunny day ;
And her motionless lips lay still as death,
And her words came forth without her breath,
And there rose not a heave o'er her bosom's
swell,
And there seem'd not a pulse in her veins to
dwell.

Though her eye shone out, yet the lids were
fix'd,

And the glance that it gave was wild and
unmix'd

With aught of change, as the eyes may seem
Of the restless who walk in a troubled dream ;
Like the figures on arras, that gloomily glare,
Stirr'd by the breath of the wintry air,

So seen by the dying lamp's fitful light,
Lifeless, but life-like, and awful to sight;
As they seem, through the dimness, about to
come down

From the shadowy wall where their images
frown;

Fearfully fitting to and fro,
As the gusts on the tapestry come and go.

"If not for love of me be given
Thus much, then, for the love of heaven,—
Again I say—that turban tear
From off thy faithless brow, and swear
Thine injured country's sons to spare,
Or thou art lost; and never shalt see—
Not earth—that's past—but heaven or me.
If this thou dost accord, albeit
A heavy doom 'tis thine to meet,
That doom shall half absolve thy sin,
And mercy's gate may receive thee within:
But pause one moment more, and take
The curse of Him thou didst forsake;
And look once more to heaven, and see
Its love for ever shut from thee.
There is a light cloud by the moon—
'Tis passing, and will pass full soon—
If, by the time its vapoury sail
Hath ceased her shaded orb to veil,
Thy heart within thee is not changed,
Then God and man are both avenged;
Dark will thy doom be, darker still
Thine immortality of ill."

Alp look'd to heaven, and saw on high
The sign she spake of in the sky;
But his heart was swollen, and turn'd
aside,

By deep interminable pride.
This first false passion of his breast
Roll'd like a torrent o'er the rest.
He sue for mercy! *He* dismay'd
By wild words of a timid maid!
He, wrong'd by Venice, vow to save
Her sons, devoted to the grave!
No—though that cloud were thunder's
worst,
And charged to crush him—let it burst!

He look'd upon it earnestly,
Without an accent of reply;
He watch'd it passing; it is flown:
Full on his eye the clear moon shone,
And thus he spake—"Whate'er my fate,
I am no changeling—'tis too late:
The reed in storms may bow and quiver,
Then rise again; the tree must shiver.
What Venice made me, I must be,
Her foe in all, save love to thee:
But thou art safe: oh, fly with me!"

He turn'd, but she is gone!
Nothing is there but the column stone.
Hath she sunk in the earth, or melted in air?
He saw not—he knew not—but nothing is
there.

XXII.

The night is past, and shines the sun
As if that morn were a jocund one.
Lightly and brightly breaks away
The Morning from her mantle grey,
And the noon will look on a sultry day.
Hark to the trump, and the drum,
And the mournful sound of the barbarous
horn,
And the flap of the banners, that fit as
they're borne,
And the neigh of the steed, and the multi-
tude's hum,
And the clash, and the shout, "They come!
they come!"
The horsetails are pluck'd from the ground,
and the sword
From its sheath; and they form, and but
wait for the word.
Tartar, and Spahi, and Turcoman,
Strike your tents, and throng to the van;
Mount ye, spry ye, skirr the plain,
That the fugitive may flee in vain,
When he breaks from the town; and none
escape,
Aged or young, in the Christian shape;
While your fellows on foot, in a fiery mass,
Bloodstain the breach through which they
pass.
The steeds are all bridled, and snort to the
rein;
Curved is each neck, and flowing each mane;
White is the foam of their champ on the bit;
The spears are uplifted; the matches are lit;
The cannon are pointed, and ready to roar,
And crush the wall they have crumbled
before:
Forms in his phalanx each janizar;
Alp at their head; his right arm is bare,
So is the blade of his scimitar;
The khan and the pachas are all at their
post;
The vizier himself at the head of the host.
When the culverin's signal is fired, then on;
Leave not in Corinth a living one—
A priest at her altars, a chief in her halls,
A hearth in her mansions, a stone on her
walls.
God and the prophet—Alla Hu!
Up to the skies with that wild halloo!
"There the breach lies for passage, the
ladder to scale;
And your hands on your sabres, and how
should ye fail?"

He who first downs with the red cross may
 crave
 His heart's dearest wish; let him ask it, and
 have!"

Thus utter'd Coumonrgi, the dauntless vizier;
 The reply was the brandish of sabre and
 spear,
 And the shout of fierce thousands in joyous
 ire:—
 Silence—bark to the signal—fire!

XXIII.

As the wolves, that headlong go
 On the stately buffalo,
 Though with fiery eyes, and angry roar,
 And hoofs that stamp, and horns that gore,
 He tramples on earth, or tosses on high
 The foremost, who rush on his strength
 but to die:

Thus against the wall they went,
 Thus the first were backward bent;
 Many a bosom, sheathed in brass,
 Strew'd the earth like broken glass,
 Shiver'd by the shot, that tore
 The ground whereon they moved no more:
 Even as they fell, in files they lay,
 Like the mower's grass at the close of day,
 When his work is done on the levell'd
 plain;
 Such was the fall of the foremost slain.

XXIV.

As the spring-tides, with heavy plash,
 From the cliffs invading dash
 Hnge fragments, sapp'd by the ceaseless
 flow,
 Till white and thundering down they go,
 Like the avalanche's snow
 On the Alpine vales below;
 Thus at length, outbreathed and worn,
 Corinth's sons were downward borne
 By the long and oft renew'd
 Charge of the Moslem multitude.
 In firmness they stood, and in masses they
 fell,
 Heap'd by the host of the infidel,
 Hand to hand, and foot to foot:
 Nothing there, save death, was mute:
 Stroke, and thrust, and flash, and cry
 For quarter or for victory,
 Mingle there with the volleying thunder,
 Which makes the distant cities wonder
 How the sounding battle goes,
 If with them, or for their foes;
 If they must mourn, or may rejoice
 In that annihilating voice,
 Which pierces the deep hills through and
 through
 With an echo dread and new:

You might have heard it, on that day,
 O'er Salamis and Megara;
 (We have heard the hearers say,)
 Even unto Piræus' bay.

XXV.

From the point of encountering blades to
 the hilt,
 Sabres and swords with blood were gilt;
 But the rampart is won, and the spoil
 begun,
 And all but the after carnage done.
 Shriller shrieks now mingling come
 From within the plunder'd dome:
 Hark to the haste of flying feet,
 That splash in the blood of the slippery
 street;
 But here and there, where 'vantage ground
 Against the foe may still be found,
 Desperate groups, of twelve or ten,
 Make a pause, and turn again—
 With banded backs against the wall,
 Fiercely stand, or fighting fall.

There stood an old man—his hairs were
 white,
 But his veteran arm was full of might:
 So gallantly bore he the brunt of the fray,
 The dead before him, on that day,
 In a semicircle lay;
 Still he combated unwounded,
 Though retreating, unsurrounded.
 Many a scar of former fight
 Lurk'd beneath his corslet bright;
 But of every wound his body bore,
 Each and all had been ta'en before:
 Though aged, he was so iron of limb,
 Few of our youth could cope with him,
 And the foes, whom he singly kept at bay,
 Outnumber'd his thin hairs of silver grey.
 From right to left his sabre swept;
 Many an Othman mother wept
 Sons that were unborn, when dipp'd
 His weapon first in Moslem gore,
 Ere his years could count a score.
 Of all he might have been the sire
 Who fell that day beneath his ire:
 For, sonless left long years ago,
 His wrath made many a childless foe;
 And since the day, when in the strait
 His only boy had met his fate,
 His parent's iron hand did doom
 More than a human hecatomb.
 If shades by carnage he appeased,
 Patroclus' spirit less was pleased
 Than his, Minotti's son, who died
 Where Asia's bounds and ours divide.
 Buried he lay, where thousands before
 For thousands of years were inhumed on
 the shore;

What of them is left, to tell
Where they lie, and how they fell?
Not a stone on their turf, nor a bone in their
graves;
But they live in the verse that immortally
saves.

XXVI.

Hark to the Allah shout! a band
Of the Mussulman bravest and best is at
hand;
Their leader's nervous arm is bare,
Swifter to smite, and never to spare—
Unclothed to the shoulder it waves them
on;

Thus in the fight is he ever known:
Others a gaudier garb may show,
To tempt the spoil of the greedy foe;
Many a haud's on a richer hilt,
But none on a steel more ruddily gilt;
Many a loftier turban may wear,—
Alp is hut known by the white arm bare;
Look through the thick of the fight, 'tis
there!

There is not a standard on that shore
So well advanced the ranks before;
There is not a banner in Moslem war
Will lure the Delhi half so far;
It glances like a falling star!
Where'er that mighty arm is seen,
The bravest be, or late have been;
There the craven cries for quarter
Vainly to the vengeful Tartar;
Or the hero, silent lying,
Scorns to yield a groan in dying;
Mustering his last feeble blow
'Gainst the nearest levell'd foe,
Though faint beneath the mutual wound,
Grappling on the gory ground.

XXVII.

Still the old man stood erect,
And Alp's career a moment check'd.
"Yield thee, Minotti; quarter take,
For thine own, thy daughter's sake."

"Never, renegado, never!
Though the life of thy gift would last for
ever."

"Francesca!—Oh, my promised bride!
Must she too perish by thy pride?"

"She is safe."—"Where? where?"—"In
heaven;
From whence thy traitor soul is driven—
Far from thee, and undefiled."
Grimly then Minotti smiled,
As he saw Alp staggering bow
Before his words, as with a blow.

"Oh God! when died she?"—"Yester-
night—

Nor weep I for her spirit's flight:
None of my pure race shall be
Slaves to Mahomet and thee—
Come on!"—"That challenge is in vain—
Alp's already with the slain!
While Minotti's words were wreaking
More revenge in bitter speaking
Than his falchion's point had found,
Had the time allow'd to wound,
From within the neighbouring porch
Of a long defended church,
Where the last and desperate few
Would the failing fight renew,
The sharp shot dash'd Alp to the ground;
Ere an eye could view the wound
That crash'd through the brain of the
infidel,

Round he spun, and down he fell;
A flash like fire within his eyes
Blazed, as he bent no more to rise,
And then eternal darkness sunk
Through all the palpitating trunk;
Nought of life left, save a quivering
Where his limbs were slightly shivering:
They turn'd him on his back; his breast
And brow were stain'd with gore and dust,
And through his lips the life-blood oozed,
From its deep veins lately loosed:
But in his pulse there was no throb,
Nor on his lips one dying sob;
Sigh, nor word, nor struggling breath
Heralded his way to death;
Ere his very thought could pray,
Unanel'd he pass'd away,
Without a hope from mercy's aid,—
To the last a Renegade.

XXVIII.

Fearfully the yell arose
Of his followers, and his foes;
These in joy, in fury those:
Then again in conflict mixing,
Clashing swords, and spears transfixing,
Interchanged the blow and thrust,
Hurling warriors in the dust.
Street by street, and foot by foot,
Still Minotti dares dispute
The latest portion of the land
Left beneath his high command;
With him, aiding heart and hand,
The remnant of his gallant band.
Still the church is tenable,

Whence issued late the fated ball
That half avenged the city's fall,
When Alp, her fierce assailant, fell:
Thither hending sternly back,
They leave before a bloody track;

And, with their faces to the foe,
Dealing wounds with every blow,
The chief, and his retreating train,
Join to those within the fane;
There they yet may breathe awhile,
Shelter'd by the massy pile.

XXIX.

Brief breathing-time! the turban'd host,
With added ranks and raging boast,
Press onwards with such strength and heat,
Their numbers balk their own retreat;
For narrow the way that led to the spot
Where still the Christians yielded not;
And the foremost, if fearful, may vainly try
Through the massy column to turn and fly;
They performe must do or die.
They die; but ere their eyes could close,
Avengers o'er their bodies rose;
Fresh and furious, fast they fill

The ranks unthinn'd, though slaughter'd
still;

And faint the weary Christians wax
Before the still renew'd attacks:
And now the Othmans gain the gate;
Still resists its iron weight,
And still, all deadly aim'd and hot,
From every crevice comes the shot;
From every shatter'd window pour
The volleys of the sulphurous shower:
But the portal wavering grows and weak—
The iron yields, the hinges creak—
It bends—it falls—and all is o'er;
Lost Corinth may resist no more!

XXX.

Darkly, sternly, and all alone,
Minotti stood o'er the altar-stone:
Madonna's face upon him shone,
Painted in heavenly hues above,
With eyes of light and looks of love;
And placed upon that holy shrine
To fix our thoughts on things divine,
When pictured there, we kneeling see
Her, and the boy-God on her knee,
Smiling sweetly on each prayer
To heaven, as if to waft it there.
Still she smiled; even now she smiles,
Though slaughter streams along her aisles:
Minotti lifted his aged eye,
And made the sign of a cross with a sigh,
Then seized a torch which blazed thereby;
And still he stood, while with steel and flame
Inward and onward the Mussulman came.

XXXI.

The vaults beneath the mosaic stone
Contain'd the dead of ages gone;
Their names were on the graven floor.
But now illegible with gore;

The carved crests, and curious hues
The varied marble's vein diffuse,
Were smear'd, and slippery,—stain'd, and
strown

With broken swords, and helms o'erthrown:
There were dead above, and the dead below
Lay cold in many a coffin'd row;
You might see them piled in sable state,
By a pale light through a gloomy grate;
But War had enter'd their dark caves,
And stored along the vaulted graves
Her sulphurous treasures, thickly spread
In masses by the fleshless dead:

Here, throughout the siege, had been
The Christians' chiefest magazine;
To these a late form'd train now led,
Minotti's last and stern resource
Against the foe's o'erwhelming force.

XXXII.

The foe came on, and few remain
To strive, and those must strive in vain:
For lack of further lives, to slake
The thirst of vengeance now awake,
With barbarous blows they gash the dead,
And lop the already lifeless head,
And fell the statues from their niche,
And spoil the shrines of offerings rich,
And from each other's rude hands wrest
The silver vessels saints had bless'd.
To the high altar on they go;
Oh, but it made a glorious show!
On its table still behold
The cup of consecrated gold;
Massy and deep, a glittering prize,
Brightly it sparkles to plunderers' eyes:
That morn it held the holy wine,
Converted by Christ to his blood so divine,
Which his worshippers drank at the break
of day,
To shrieve their souls ere they join'd in the
fray.

Still a few drops within it lay:
And round the sacred table glow
Twelve lofty lamps, in splendid row,
From the purest metal cast;
A spoil—the richest, and the last.

XXXIII.

So near they came, the nearest stretch'd
To grasp the spoil he almost reach'd,

When old Minotti's hand
Tonch'd with the torch the train—
'Tis fired!

Spire, vaults, the shrine, the spoil, the slain,
The turban'd victors, the Christian band,
All that of living or dead remain,
Hurl'd on high with the shiver'd fane,
In one wild roar expired!

The shatter'd town—the walls thrown
down—

The waves a moment backward bent—

The hills that shake, although unrent,

As if an earthquake pass'd—

The thousand shapeless things all driven

In cloud and flame athwart the heaven,

By that tremendous blast—

Proclaim'd the desperate conflict o'er

On that too long afflicted shore :

Up to the sky like rockets go

All that mingled there below :

Many a tall and goodly man,

Scorch'd and shrivell'd to a span,

When he fell to earth again

Like a cinder strew'd the plain :

Down the ashes shower like rain ;

Some fell in the gulf, which received the
sprinkles

With a thousand circling wrinkles ;

Some fell on the shore, but, far away,

Scatter'd o'er the isthmus lay ;

Christian or Moslem, which he they ?

Let their mothers see and say !

When in cradled rest they lay,

And each nursing mother smiled

On the sweet sleep of her child,

Little deem'd she such a day

Would rend those tender limbs away.

Not the matrons that them bore

Could discern their offspring more ;

That one moment left no trace

More of human form or face

Save a scatter'd scalp or bone :

And down came blazing rafters, strown

Around, and many a falling stone,

Deeply dinted in the clay,

All blacken'd there and reeking lay.

All the living things that heard

That deadly earth-shock disappear'd :

The wild birds flew ; the wild dogs fled,

And howling left the unburied dead ;

The camels from their keepers broke ;

The distant steer forsook the yoke—

The nearer steed plunged o'er the plain,

And burst his girth, and tore his rein ;

The bull-frog's note, from out the marsh,

Deep-mouth'd arose, and doubly harsh ;

The wolves yell'd on the cavern'd hill

Where echo roll'd in thunder still ;

The jackals' troop, in gather'd cry,

Bay'd from afar complainingly,

With a mix'd and mournful sound,

Like crying babe, and beaten hound :

With sudden wing, and ruffled breast,

The eagle left his rocky nest,

And mounted nearer to the sun,

The clouds beneath him seem'd so

dun ;

Their smoke assail'd his startled beak,

And made him higher soar and shriek—

Thus was Corinth lost and won !

Parisina.

TO

SCROPE BERDMORE DAVIES, ESQ.

THE FOLLOWING POEM IS INSCRIBED,

BY ONE WHO HAS LONG ADMIR'D HIS TALENTS, AND VALU'D HIS FRIENDSHIP.

January 22, 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following poem is grounded on a circumstance mentioned in Gibbon's "Antiquities of the House of Brunswick." I am aware, that in modern times the delicacy or fastidiousness of the reader may deem such subjects unfit for the purposes of poetry. The Greek dramatists, and some of the best of our old English writers, were of a different opinion: as Alfieri and Schiller have also been, more recently, upon the Continent. The following extract will explain the facts on which the story is founded. The name of *Azo* is substituted for Nicholas, as more metrical.

"Under the reign of Nicholas III. Ferrara was

polluted with a domestic tragedy. By the testimony of an attendant, and his own observation, the Marquis of Este discovered the incestuous loves of his wife Parisina, and Hugo his bastard son, a beautiful and valiant youth. They were beheaded in the castle by the sentence of a father and husband, who published his shame, and survived their execution. He was unfortunate, if they were guilty: if they were innocent, he was still more unfortunate; nor is there any possible situation in which I can sincerely approve the last act of the justice of a parent."—GIBBON'S *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. iii. p. 470.

PARISINA.

I.

It is the hour when from the boughs
The nightingale's high note is heard ;
It is the hour when lovers' vows
Seem sweet in every whisper'd word ;
And gentle winds, and waters near,
Make music to the lonely ear.
Each flower the dews have lightly wet,
And in the sky the stars are met,
And on the wave is deeper blue,
And on the leaf a browner hue,
And in the heaven that clear obscure,
So softly dark, and darkly pure,
Which follows the decline of day,
As twilight melts beneath the moon away.

II.

But it is not to list to the waterfall
That Parisina leaves her hall,
And it is not to gaze on the heavenly light
That the lady walks in the shadow of night ;
And if she sits in Este's bower,
'T is not for the sake of its full-blown flower ;
She listens—but not for the nightingale—
Though her ear expects as soft a tale.
There glides a step through the foliage thick,
And her cheek grows pale, and her heart
heats quick.
There whispers a voice through the rustling
leaves,
And her blush returns, and her bosom heaves :
A moment more and they shall meet—
'T is past—her lover's at her feet.

III.

And what unto them is the world beside,
With all its change of time and tide ?
Its living things, its earth and sky,
Are nothing to their mind and eye.
And heedless as the dead are they
Of aught around, above, beneath ;
As if all else had pass'd away,
They only for each other breathe ;
Their very sighs are full of joy
So deep, that did it not decay,
That happy madness would destroy
The hearts which feel its fiery sway :
Of guilt, of peril, do they deem
In that tumultuous tender dream ?
Who that have felt that passion's power,
Or paused, or fear'd in such an hour ?
Or thought how brief such moments last ?
But yet—they are already past !
Alas ! we must awake before
We know such vision comes no more.

IV.

With many a lingering look they leave
The spot of guilty gladness past :
And though they hope and vow, they grieve,
As if that parting were the last.
The frequent sigh—the long embrace—
The lip that there would cling for ever,
While gleams on Parisina's face
The Heaven she fears will not forgive her,
As if each calmly conscious star
Beheld her frailty from afar—
The frequent sigh, the long embrace,
Yet binds them to their trysting place.
But it must come, and they must part
In fearful heaviness of heart,
With all the deep and shuddering chill
Which follows fast the deeds of ill.

V.

And Hugo is gone to his lonely bed,
To covet there another's bride ;
But she must lay her conscious head
A husband's trusting heart beside.
But fever'd in her sleep she seems,
And red her cheek with troubled dreams,
And mutters she in her unrest
A name she dare not breathe by day,
And clasps her lord unto the breast
Which pants for one away :
And he to that embrace awakes,
And, happy in the thought, mistakes
The dreaming sigh, and warm caress,
For such as he was wont to bless ;
And could in very fondness weep
O'er her who loves him even in sleep.

VI.

He clasp'd her sleeping to his heart,
And listen'd to each broken word :
He hears—Why doth Prince Azo start,
As if the Archangel's voice he heard ?
And well he may—a deeper doom
Could scarcely thunder o'er his tomb,
When he shall wake to sleep no more,
And stand the eternal throne before.
And well he may—his earthly peace
Upon that sound is doom'd to cease.
That sleeping whisper of a name
Bespeaks her guilt and Azo's shame.
And whose that name ? that o'er his pillow
Sounds fearful as the breaking billow,
Which rolls the plank upon the shore,
And dashes on the pointed rock
The wretch who sinks to rise no more,—
So came upon his soul the shock.

And whose that name? 't is Hugo'a,—his—
 In sooth he had not deem'd of this!—
 'Tis Hugo's,—he, the child of one—
 He loved—his own all-evil son—
 The offspring of his wayward youth,
 When he betray'd Bianca's truth,
 The maid whose folly could confide
 In him who made her not his bride.

VII.

He pluck'd his poniard in its sheath,
 But sheath'd it ere the point was bare—
 Howe'er unworthy now to breathe,
 He could not slay a thing so fair—
 At least, not smiling—sleeping—there :
 Nay more:—he did not wake her then,
 But gazed upon her with a glance
 Which, had she roused her from her
 trance,
 Had frozen her sense to sleep again ;
 And o'er his brow the burning lamp
 Gleam'd on the dew-drops big and damp.
 She spake no more—but still she slum-
 ber'd—
 While, in his thought, her days are num-
 ber'd.

VIII.

And with the morn he sought and found,
 In many a tale from those around,
 The proof of all he fear'd to know,
 Their present guilt, his future woe ;
 The long-conniving damsels seek
 To save themselves, and would transfer
 The guilt—the shame—the doom—to her :
 Concealment is no more—they speak
 All circumstance which may compel
 Full credence to the tale they tell :
 And Azo's tortured heart and ear
 Have nothing more to feel or hear.

IX.

He was not one who brook'd delay :
 Within the chamber of his state,
 The chief of Este's ancient away
 Upon his throne of judgment sat ;
 His nobles and his guards are there,—
 Before him is the sinful pair ;
 Both young,—and *one* how passing fair !
 With swordless belt, and fetter'd hand,
 Oh, Christ ! that thus a son should stand
 Before a father's face !
 Yet thus must Hugo meet his sire,
 And hear the sentence of his ire,
 The tale of his disgrace !
 And yet he seems not overcome,
 Although, as yet, his voice be dumb.

X.

And still, and pale, and silently
 Did Parisina wait her doom ;
 How changed since last her speaking
 eye
 Glanced gladness round the glittering
 room,
 Where high-born men were proud to wait,
 Where Beauty watch'd to imitate
 Her gentle voice, her lovely mien,
 And gather from her air and gait
 The graces of its queen !
 Then,—had her eye in sorrow wept,
 A thousand warriors forth had leapt,
 A thousand swords had sheathless shone,
 And made her quarrel all their own.
 Now,—what is she? and what are they ?
 Can she command, or these obey ?
 All silent and unheeding now,
 With downcast eyes and knitting brow,
 And folded arms, and freezing air,
 And lips that scarce their scorn forbear,
 Her knights and dames, her court—is
 there :

And he, the chosen one, whose lance
 Had yet been couch'd before her glance,
 Who—were his arm a moment free—
 Had died or gain'd her liberty ;
 The minion of his father's bride,—
 He, too, is fetter'd by her side ;
 Nor sees her swoln and full eye swim
 Less for his own despair than him :
 Those lids—o'er which the violet vein
 Wandering, leaves a tender stain,
 Shining through the smoothest white
 That e'er did softest kiss invite—
 Now seem'd with hot and livid glow
 To press, not ahade, the orbs below ;
 Which glance so heavily, and fill,
 As tear on tear grows gathering still.

XI.

And he for her had also wept,
 But for the eyes that on him gazed :
 His sorrow, if he felt it, slept ;
 Stern and erect his brow was raised.
 Whate'er the grief his soul avow'd,
 He would not shrink before the crowd ;
 But yet he dared not look on her ;
 Remembrance of the hours that were—
 His guilt, his love, his present state—
 His father's wrath, all good men's hate—
 His earthly, his eternal fate—
 And hers,—oh, hers ! he dared not throw
 One look upon that death-like brow !
 Else had his rising heart betray'd
 Remorse for all the wreck it made.

XII.

And Azo spake:—"But yesterday
 I gloried in a wife and son;
 That dream this morning pass'd away;
 Ere day declines, I shall have none.
 My life must linger on alone;
 Well,—let that pass,—there breathes not one
 Who would not do as I have done:
 Those ties are broken—not by me;
 Let that too pass;—the doom's prepared!
 Hugo, the priest awaits on thee,
 And then—thy crime's reward!
 Away! address thy prayers to Heaven,
 Before its evening stars are met—
 Learn if thou there canst be forgiven;
 Its mercy may absolve thee yet.
 But here, upon the earth beneath,
 There is no spot where thou and I
 Together for an hour could breathe:
 Farewell! I will not see thee die—
 But thou, frail thing! shalt view his head—
 Away! I cannot speak the rest:
 Go! woman of the wanton breast;
 Not I, but thou his blood dost shed:
 Go! if that sight thou canst outlive,
 And joy thee in the life I give."

XIII.

And here stern Azo hid his face—
 For on his brow the swelling vein
 Throb'd as if back upon his brain
 The hot blood ebb'd and flow'd again;
 And therefore bow'd he for a space,
 And pass'd his shaking hand along
 His eye, to veil it from the throng:
 While Hugo raised his chained hands,
 And for a brief delay demands
 His father's ear: the silent sire
 Forbids not what his words require.

"It is not that I dread the death—
 For thou hast seen me by thy side
 All redly through the battle ride,
 And that—not once a useless brand—
 Thy slaves have wrested from my hand
 Hath ahed more blood in cause of thine,
 Than e'er can stain the axe of mine:
 Thou gav'st, and may'st resume my
 breath,
 A gift for which I thank thee not;
 Nor are my mother's wrongs forgot,
 Her slighted love and ruin'd name,
 Her offspring's heritage of shame;
 But she is in the grave, where he,
 Her son, thy rival, soon shall be.
 Her broken heart—my sever'd head—
 Shall witness for thee from the dead
 How trusty and how tender were
 Thy youthful love—paternal care.

'Tis true that I have done thee wrong—
 But wrong for wrong:—this,—deem'd
 thy bride,
 The other victim of thy pride,—
 Thou know'st for me was destined long;
 Thou saw'st, and coveted'st her charms;
 And with thy very crime—my birth—
 Thou tauntedst me, as little worth;
 A match ignoble for her arms,
 Because, forsooth, I could not claim
 The lawful heirship of thy name,
 Nor sit on Este's a lineal throne;
 Yet, were a few short summers mine,
 My name should more than Este's shine
 With honours all my own.
 I had a sword—and have a breast
 That should have won as haught a crest
 As ever waved along the line
 Of all these sovereign sires of thine.
 Not always knightly apurs are worn
 The brightest by the better born;
 And mine have lanced my courser's flank
 Before proud chiefs of princely rank,
 When charging to the cheering cry
 Of 'Este and of Victory!'
 I will not plead the cause of crime,
 Nor sue thee to redeem from time
 A few brief hours or days that must
 At length roll o'er my reckless dust;—
 Such maddening moments as my past,
 They could not, and they did not, last.
 Albeit my birth and name be base,
 And thy nobility of race
 Disdain'd to deck a thing like me—
 Yet in my lineaments they trace
 Some features of my father's face,
 And in my spirit—all of thee.
 From thee this tamelessness of heart—
 From thee—nay, wherefore dost thou
 start?—
 From thee in all their vigour came
 My arm of strength; my soul of flame;
 Thou didst not give me life alone,
 But all that made me more thine own.
 See what thy guilty love hath done!
 Repaid thee with too like a son!
 I am no bastard in my soul,
 For that, like thine, abhor'd control;
 And for my breath, that hasty boon
 Thou gav'st and wilt resume so soon,
 I valued it no more than thou,
 When rose thy casque above thy brow,
 And we, all side by side, have striven,
 And o'er the dead our coursers driven:
 The past is nothing—and at last
 The future can but be the past;
 Yet would I that I then had died;
 For though thou work'dst my mother's ill,
 And made thy own my destined bride,
 I feel thou art my father still:

And harsh as sounds thy hard decree,
 'T is not unjust, although from thee.
 Begot in sin, to die in shame,
 My life begun and ends the same :
 As err'd the sire, so err'd the son,
 And thou must punish both in one.
 My crime seems worst to human view,
 But God must judge between us too !"

XIV.

He ceased—and stood with folded arms,
 On which the circling fetters sounded ;
 And not an ear but felt as wounded,
 Of all the chiefs that there were rank'd,
 When those dull chains in meeting
 clank'd :

Till Parisina's fatal charms
 Again attracted every eye—
 Would she thus hear him doom'd to die !
 She stood, I said, all pale and still,
 The living cause of Hugo's ill :
 Her eyes unmoved, but full and wide,
 Not once had turn'd to either side—
 Nor once did those sweet eyelids close,
 Or shade the glance o'er which they rose,
 But round their orbs of deepest blue
 The circling white dilated grew—
 And there with glassy gaze she stood
 As ice were in her curdled blood ;
 But every now and then a tear

So large and slowly gather'd slid
 From the long dark fringe of that fair lid,
 It was a thing to see, not hear !
 And those who saw, it did surprise,
 Such drops could fall from human eyes.
 To speak she thought—the imperfect note
 Was choked within her swelling throat,
 Yet seem'd in that low hollow groan
 Her whole heart gushing in the tone.
 It ceased—again she thought to speak,
 Then burst her voice in one long shriek,
 And to the earth she fell like stone
 Or statue from its base o'erthrown,
 More like a thing that ne'er had life,—
 A monument of Azo's wife,—
 Than her, that living guilty thing,
 Whose every passion was a sting,
 Which urged to guilt, but could not bear
 That guilt's detection and despair.
 But yet she lived—and all too soon
 Recover'd from that death-like swoon—
 But scarce to reason—every sense
 Had been o'erstrung by pangs intense ;
 And each frail fibre of her brain
 (As bowstrings, when relax'd by rain,
 The erring arrow launch aside)
 Sent forth her thoughts all wild and wide—
 The past a blank, the future black,
 With glimpses of a dreary track,

Like lightning on the desert path,
 When midnight storms are mustering
 wrath.

She fear'd—she felt that something ill
 Lay on her soul, so deep and chill :
 That there was sin and shame she knew,
 That some one was to die—but who ?
 She had forgotten :—did she breathe ?
 Could this be still the earth beneath,
 The sky above, and men around ;
 Or were they fiends who now so frown'd
 On one, before whose eyes each eye
 Till then had smiled in sympathy ?
 All was confused and undefined
 To her all-jarr'd and wandering mind ;
 A chaos of wild hopes and fears :
 And now in laughter, now in tears,
 But madly still in each extreme,
 She strove with that convulsive dream ;
 For so it seem'd on her to break :
 Oh ! vainly must she strive to wake !

XV.

The Convent bells are ringing,
 But mournfully and slow ;
 In the grey square turret swinging,
 With a deep sound, to and fro.
 Heavily to the heart they go !
 Hark ! the hymn is singing—
 The song for the dead below,
 Or the living who shortly shall be so !
 For a departing being's soul
 The death-hymn peals and the hollow bells
 knoll :
 He is near his mortal goal ;
 Kneeling at the Friar's knee,
 Sad to hear, and piteous to see—
 Kneeling on the bare cold ground,
 With the block before and the guards
 around—
 And the headsman with his bare arm
 ready,
 That the blow may be both swift and
 steady,
 Feels if the axe be sharp and true
 Since he set its edge anew :
 While the crowd in a speechless circle
 gather
 To see the Son fall by the doom of the
 Father !

XVI.

It is a lovely hour as yet
 Before the summer sun shall set,
 Which rose upon that heavy day,
 And mock'd it with his steadiest ray ;
 And his evening beams are shed
 Full on Hugo's fated head,
 As his last confession pouring
 To the monk, his doom deploring

In penitential holiness,
 He bends to hear his accents bless
 With absolution such as may
 Wipe our mortal stains away.
 That high sun on his head did glisten
 As he there did bow and listen,
 And the rings of chestnut hair
 Curl'd half down his neck so bare;
 But brighter still the beam was thrown
 Upon the axe which near him shone
 With a clear and ghastly glitter—
 Oh! that parting hour was bitter!
 Even the stern stood chill'd with awe:
 Dark the crime, and just the law—
 Yet they shudder'd as they saw.

XVII.

The parting prayers are said and over
 Of that false son, and daring lover!
 His beads and sins are all recounted,
 His hours to their last minute mounted;
 His mantling cloak before was stripp'd,
 His bright brown locks must now be
 clipp'd;

'Tis done—all closely are they shorn;
 The vest which till this moment worn—
 The scarf which Parisina gave—
 Must not adorn him to the grave.
 Even that must now be thrown aside,
 And o'er his eyes the kerchief tied;
 But no—that last indignity
 Shall ne'er approach his haughty eye.
 All feelings seemingly subdued,
 In deep disdain were half renew'd,
 When headsman's hands prepared to bind
 Those eyes which would not brook such
 blind,

As if they dared not look on death.
 "No—yours my forfeit blood and breath;
 These hands are chain'd, but let me die
 At least with an unshackled eye—
 Strike:"—and as the word he said,
 Upon the block he bow'd his head;
 These the last accents Hugo spoke:
 "Strike"—and flashing fell the stroke—
 Roll'd the head—and, gushing, sunk
 Back the stain'd and heaving trunk,
 In the dust, which each deep vein
 Slaked with its ensanguined rain;
 His eyes and lips a moment quiver,
 Convulsed and quick—then fix for ever.

He died, as erring man should die,
 Without display, without parade;
 Meekly had he bow'd and pray'd,
 As not disdainng priestly aid,
 Nor desperate of all hope on high.
 And while before the Prior kneeling,
 His heart was wear'd from earthly feeling;

His wrathful sire, his paramour—
 What were they in such an hour?
 No more reproach, no more despair,
 No thought but heaven, no word but
 prayer—

Save the few which from him broke,
 When, bared to meet the headsman's stroke,
 He claim'd to die with eyes unbound,
 His sole adieu to those around.

XVIII.

Still as the lips that closed in death,
 Each gazer's bosom held his breath:
 But yet, afar, from man to man,
 A cold electric shiver ran,
 As down the deadly blow descended
 On him whose life and love thus ended;
 And, with a hushing sound compress'd,
 A sigh shrunk back on every breast;
 But no more thrilling noise rose there,
 Beyond the blow that to the block
 Pierced through with forced and sullen
 shock,

Save one:—what cleaves the silent air
 So madly shrill, so passing wild?
 That, as a mother's o'er her child,
 Done to death by sudden blow,
 To the sky these accents go,
 Like a soul's in endless woe.
 Through Azo's palace-lattice driven,
 That horrid voice ascends to heaven,
 And every eye is turn'd thereon:
 But sound and sight alike are gone!
 It was a woman's shriek—and ne'er
 In madh'ier accents rose despair;
 And those who heard it, as it pass'd,
 In mercy wish'd it were the last.

XIX.

Hugo is fallen; and, from that hour,
 No more in palace, hall, or bower,
 Was Parisina heard or seen:
 Her name—as if she ne'er had been—
 Was banish'd from each lip and ear,
 Like words of wantonness or fear;
 And from Prince Azo's voice, by none
 Was mention heard of wife or son;
 No tomb, no memory had they;
 Theirs was unconsecrated clay—
 At least the knight's who died that day.
 But Parisina's fate lies hid
 Like dust beneath the coffin lid:
 Whether in convent she abode,
 And won to heaven her dreary road
 By blighted and remorseful years
 Of scourge, and fast, and sleepless tears:
 Or if she fell by bowl or steel,
 For that dark love she dared to feel;
 Or if, upon the moment smote,
 She died by tortures less remote,

Like him she saw upon the block,
 With heart that shared the headsman's
 shock,
 In quicken'd brokenness that came,
 In pity, o'er her shatter'd frame,
 None knew—and none can ever know :
 But whatsoe'er its end below,
 Her life began and closed in woe !

XX.

And Azo found another bride,
 And goodly sons grew by his side ;
 But none so lovely and so brave
 As him who wither'd in the grave ;
 Or if they were—on his cold eye
 Their growth but glanced unheeded by,
 Or noticed with a smother'd sigh.
 But never tear his cheek descended,
 And never smile his brow unbended ;
 And o'er that fair broad brow were wrought
 The intersected lines of thought ;
 Those furrows which the burning share
 Of Sorrow ploughs untimely there ;
 Scars of the lacerating mind
 Which the Soul's war doth leave behind,
 He was past all mirth or woe :
 Nothing more remain'd below
 But sleepless nights and heavy days,
 A mind all dead to scorn or praise,
 A heart which shunn'd itself—and yet
 That would not yield, nor could forget,
 Which, when it least appear'd to melt,
 Intently thought, intently felt :

The deepest ice which ever froze
 Can only o'er the surface close ;
 The living stream lies quick below,
 And flows, and cannot cease to flow.
 Still was his seal'd-up bosom haunted
 By thoughts which Nature hath implanted ;
 Too deeply rooted thence to vanish,
 Howe'er our stifled tears we banish ;
 When, struggling as they rise to start,
 We check those waters of the heart,
 They are not dried—those tears unshed
 But flow back to the fountain head,
 And resting in their spring more pure,
 For ever in its depth endure,
 Unseen, unwept, but uncongeal'd,
 And cherish'd most where least reveal'd.
 With inward starts of feeling left,
 To throb o'er those of life bereft,
 Without the power to fill again
 The desert gap which made his pain ;
 Without the hope to meet them where
 United souls shall gladness share ;
 With all the consciousness that he
 Had only pass'd a just decree ;
 That they had wrought their doom of ill ;
 Yet Azo's age was wretched still.
 The tainted branches of the tree,
 If lopp'd with care, a strength may give,
 By which the rest shall bloom and live
 All greenly fresh and wildly free :
 But if the lightning, in its wrath,
 The waving boughs with fury scathe,
 The massy trunk the ruin feels,
 And never more a leaf reveals.

The Prisoner of Chillon.

SONNET ON CHILLON.

ETERNAL Spirit of the chainless Mind!
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty! thou art,
For there thy habitation is the heart—
The heart which love of thee alone can bind;
And when thy sons to fetters are consign'd—
To fetters, and the damp vault's dayless gloom,
Their country conquers with their martyrdom,
And Freedom's fame finds wings on every wind.
Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar—for 't was trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace
Worn, as if thy cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonnivard! May none those marks efface!
For they appeal from tyranny to God.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN this poem was composed, I was not sufficiently aware of the history of Bonnivard, or I should have endeavoured to dignify the subject by an attempt to celebrate his courage and his virtues. With some account of his life I have been furnished, by the kindness of a citizen of that republic, which is still proud of the memory of a man worthy of the best age of ancient freedom:—

“François de Bonnivard, fils de Louis de Bonnivard, originaire de Seyssel et Seigneur de Lunes, naquit en 1496. Il fit ses études à Turin: en 1510 Jean Aimé de Bonnivard, son oncle, lui résigna le Prieuré de St. Victor, qui aboutissait aux murs de Genève, et qui formait un bénéfice considérable.

“Ce grand homme—(Bonnivard mérite ce titre par la force de son âme, la droiture de son cœur, la noblesse de ses intentions, la sagesse de ses conseils, le courage de ses démarches, l'étendue de ses connaissances, et la vivacité de son esprit),—ce grand homme, qui excitera l'admiration de tous ceux qu'une vertu héroïque peut encore émouvoir, inspirera encore la plus vive reconnaissance dans les cœurs des Génévois qui aiment Genève. Bonnivard en fut toujours un des plus fermes appuis: pour assurer la liberté de notre République, il ne craignit pas de perdre souvent la sienne; il oublia son repos; il méprisa ses richesses; il ne négligea

rien pour affermir le bonheur d'une patrie qu'il honora de son choix: dès ce moment il la chérit comme le plus zélé de ses citoyens; il la servit avec l'intrépidité d'un héros, et il écrivit son Histoire avec la naïveté d'un philosophe et la chaleur d'un patriote.

“Il dit dans le commencement de son Histoire de Genève, que, dès qu'il eut commencé de lire l'histoire des nations, il se sentit entraîné par son goût pour les Républiques, dont il épousa toujours les intérêts: c'est ce goût pour la liberté qui lui fit sans doute adopter Genève pour sa patrie.

“Bonnivard, encore jeune, s'annonça hautement comme le défenseur de Genève contre le Duc de Savoye et l'Evêque.

“En 1519, Bonnivard devient le martyr de sa patrie. Le Duc de Savoye étoit entré dans Genève avec cinq cent hommes, Bonnivard craint le ressentiment du Duc; il voulut se retirer à Fribourg pour en éviter les suites; mais il fut trahi par deux hommes qui l'accompagnaient, et conduit par ordre du Prince à Grolée, où il resta prisonnier pendant deux ans. Bonnivard étoit malheureux dans ses voyages: comme ses malheurs n'avoient point lenti son zèle pour Genève, il étoit toujours un ennemi redoutable pour ceux qui la menaçoient, et par conséquent il devoit être exposé à leurs coups. Il fut rencontré en 1530 sur le Jura par des voleurs,

qui le dépouillèrent et qui le mirent encore entre les mains du Duc de Savoie: ce Prince le fit enfermer dans le Château de Chillon, où il resta sans être interrogé jusques en 1536; il fut alors délivré par les Bernois, qui s'emparèrent du Pays de Vaud.

"Bonniard, en sortant de sa captivité, eut le plaisir de trouver Genève libre et réformée: la République s'empessa de lui témoigner sa reconnaissance, et de le dédommager des maux qu'il avoit soufferts; elle le reçut Bourgeois de la ville au mois de Juin, 1536; elle lui donna la maison habitée autrefois par le Vicair-Général, et elle lui assigna une pension de deux cent écus d'or tant qu'il séjournerait à Genève. Il fut admis dans le Conseil de Deux-Cent en 1537.

"Bonniard n'a pas fini d'être utile: après avoir travaillé à rendre Genève libre, il réussit à la rendre tolérante. Bonniard engagea le Conseil à accorder aux ecclésiastiques et aux paysans un tems suffisant pour examiner les propositions qu'on leur faisait; il réussit par sa douceur: on prêche toujours le

Christianisme avec succès quand on le prêche avec charité.

"Bonniard fut savant: ses manuserits, qui sont dans la bibliothèque publique, prouvent qu'il avoit bien lu les auteurs classiques Latins, et qu'il avoit approfondi la théologie et l'histoire. Ce grand homme aimait les sciences, et il croyait qu'elles pouvaient faire la gloire de Genève; aussi il ne négligea rien pour les fixer dans cette ville naissante; en 1551 il donna sa bibliothèque au public; elle fut le commencement de notre bibliothèque publique; et ses livres sont en partie les rares et belles éditions du quinzième siècle qu'on voit dans notre collection. Enfin, pendant la même année, ce bon patriote institua la République son héritière, à condition qu'elle emploierait ses biens à entretenir le collège dont on projetait la fondation.

"Il paraît que Bonniard mourut en 1570; mais on ne peut l'assurer, parcequ'il y a une laeune dans le Nécrologe depuis le mois de Juillet, 1570, jusques en 1571."

THE PRISONER OF CHILLON.

I.

My hair is grey, but not with years,
Nor grew it white
In a single night,
As men's have grown from sudden fears:
My limbs are bow'd, though not with toil,
But rusted with a vile repose,
For they have been a dungeon's spoil,
And mine has been the fate of those
To whom the goodly earth and air
Are harr'd, and harr'd—forbidden fare:
But this was for my father's faith
I suffer'd chains and courted death;
That father perish'd at the stake
For tenets he would not forsake;
And for the same his lineal race
In darkness found a dwelling-place;
We were seven—who now are one,
Six in youth, and one in age,
Frisht'd as they had begun,
Proud of Persecution's rage;
One in fire, and two in field,
Their belief with blood have seal'd,
Dying as their father died,
For the God their foes denied;
Three were in a dungeon cast,
Of whom this wreck is left the last.

II.

There are seven pillars of Gothic mould,
In Chillon's dungeons deep and old,
There are seven columns, massy and grey,
Dim with a dull imprison'd ray,
A sunbeam which hath lost its way,

And through the crevice and the cleft
Of the thick wall is fallen and left;
Creeping o'er the floor so damp,
Like a marsh's meteor lamp:
And in each pillar there is a ring,
And in each ring there is a chain;
That iron is a cankering thing,
For in these limbs its teeth remain,
With marks that will not wear away,
Till I have done with this new day,
Which now is painful to these eyes,
Which have not seen the sun so rise
For years—I cannot count them o'er,
I lost their long and heavy score,
When my last brother droop'd and died,
And I lay living by his side.

III.

They chain'd us each to a column stone,
And we were three—yet, each alone;
We could not move a single pace,
We could not see each other's face,
But with that pale and livid light
That made us strangers in our sight:
And thus together—yet apart,
Fetter'd in hand, but join'd in heart,
'T was still some solace, in the dearth
Of the pure elements of earth,
To hearken to each other's speech,
And each turn comforter to each
With some new hope, or legend old,
Or song heroically bold;
But even these at length grew cold.
Our voices took a dreary tone,
An echo of the dungeon stone,

A grating sound, not full and free,
As they of yore were wont to be :
It might be fancy, but to me
They never sounded like our own.

IV.

I was the eldest of the three,
And to uphold and cheer the rest
I ought to do—and did my best—
And each did well in his degree.
The youngest, whom my father loved,
Because our mother's brow was given
To him, with eyes as blue as heaven—
For him my soul was sorely moved ;
And truly might it be distress'd
To see such bird in such a nest ;
For he was beautiful as day—
(When day was beautiful to me
As to young eagles, being free)—
A polar day, which will not see
A sunset till its summer's gone,
Its sleepless summer of long light,
The snow-clad offspring of the sun :
And thus he was as pure and bright,
And in his natural spirit gay,
With tears for nought but others' ills,
And then they flow'd like mountain rills,
Unless he could assuage the woe
Which he abhorr'd to view below.

V.

The other was as pure of mind,
But form'd to combat with his kind ;
Strong in his frame, and of a mood
Which 'gainst the world in war had stood,
And perish'd in the foremost rank
With joy :—but not in chains to pine :
His spirit wither'd with their clank,
I saw it silently decline—
And so perchance in sooth did mine :
But yet I forced it on to cheer
Those relics of a home so dear.
He was a hunter of the hills,
Had follow'd there the deer and wolf ;
To him his dungeon was a gulf,
And fetter'd feet the worst of ills.

VI.

Lake Leman lies by Chillon's walls :
A thousand feet in depth below
Its massy waters meet and flow ;
Thus much the fathom-line was sent
From Chillou's snow-white battlement,
Which round about the wave intrals :
A double dungeon wall and wave
Have made—and like a living grave
Below the surface of the lake
The dark vault lies wherein we lay,
We heard it ripple night and day ;

Sounding o'er our heads it knock'd ;
And I have felt the winter's spray
Wash through the bars when winds were
high

And wanton in the happy sky ;
And then the very rock hath rock'd,
And I have felt it shake, unshock'd,
Because I could have smiled to see
The death that would have set me free.

VII.

I said my nearer brother pined,
I said his mighty heart declined,
He loathed and put away his food ;
It was not that 't was coarse and rude,
For we were used to hunter's fare,
And for the like had little care :
The milk drawn from the mountain goat
Was changed for water from the moat,
Our bread was such as captives' tears
Have moisten'd many a thousand years,
Since man first pent his fellow men
Like brutes within an iron den ;
But what were these to us or him ?
These wasted not his heart or limb ;
My brother's soul was of that mould
Which in a palace had grown cold,
Had his free breathing been denied
The range of the steep mountain's side ;
But why delay the truth ?—he died.
I saw, and could not hold his head,
Nor reach his dying hand—nor dead,—
Though hard I strove, but strove in vain,
To rend and gnash my bonds in twain.
He died, and they unlock'd his chain,
And scoop'd for him a shallow grave
Even from the cold earth of our cave,
I begg'd them as a boon to lay
His corse in dust whereon the day
Might shine—it was a foolish thought,
But then within my brain it wrought,
That even in death his freeborn breast
In such a dungeon could not rest.
I might have spared my idle prayer—
They coldly laugh'd, and laid him there :
The flat and turfless earth above
The being we so much did love ;
His empty chain above it leant,
Such murder's fitting monument !

VIII.

But he, the favourite and the flower,
Most cherish'd since his natal hour,
His mother's image in fair face,
The infant love of all his race,
His martyr'd father's dearest thought,
My latest care, for whom I sought
To hoard my life, that his might he
Less wretched now, and one day free ;

He, too, who yet had held untired
 A spirit natural or inspired—
 He, too, was struck, and day by day
 Was wither'd on the stalk away.
 Oh, God! it is a fearful thing
 To see the human soul take wing
 In any shape, in any mood:
 I've seen it rushing forth in blood,
 I've seen it on the breaking ocean
 Strive with a swoln convulsive motion,
 I've seen the sick and ghastly bed
 Of Sin delirious with its dread;
 But these were horrors—this was woe
 Unmix'd with such—but sure and slow:
 He faded, and so calm and meek,
 So softly worn, so sweetly weak,
 So tearless, yet so tender, kind,
 And grieved for those he left behind;
 With all the while a cheek whose bloom
 Was as a mockery of the tomb,
 Whose tints as gently sunk away
 As a departing rainbow's ray;
 An eye of most transparent light,
 That almost made the dungeon bright,
 And not a word of murmur, not
 A groan o'er his untimely lot,—
 A little talk of better days,
 A little hope my own to raise,
 For I was sunk in silence—lost
 In this last loss, of all the most;
 And then the sighs he would suppress
 Of fainting nature's feebleness,
 More slowly drawn, grew less and
 less:

I listen'd, but I could not hear;
 I call'd, for I was wild with fear;
 I knew 't was hopeless, but my dread
 Would not be thus admonish'd;
 I call'd, and thought I heard a sound—
 I burst my chain with one strong bound,
 And rush'd to him:—I found him not,
 I only stirr'd in this black spot,
 I only liy'd, I only drew
 The accurs'd breath of dungeon-dew;
 The last, the sole, the dearest link
 Between me and the eternal brink,
 Which bound me to my failing race,
 Was broken in this fatal place.
 One on the earth, and one beneath—
 My brothers—both had ceased to breathe:
 I took that hand which lay so still,
 Alas! my own was full as chill;
 I had not strength to stir, or strive,
 But felt that I was still alive—
 A frantic feeling, when we know
 That what we love shall ne'er be so.

I know not why
 I could not die,
 I had no earthly hope but faith,
 And that forbade a selfish death.

IX.

What next befell me then and there
 I know not well—I never knew—
 First came the loss of light, and air,
 And then of darkness too:
 I had no thought, no feeling—none—
 Among the stones I stood a stone,
 And was, scarce conscious what I wist,
 As shrubless crags within the mist;
 For all was blank, and bleak and grey;
 It was not night, it was not day;
 It was not even the dungeon-light,
 So hateful to my heavy sight,
 But vacancy absorbing space,
 And fixedness without a place;
 There were no stars, no earth, no time,
 No check, no change, no good, no crime,
 But silence, and a stirless breath
 Which neither was of life nor death;
 A sea of stagnant idleness,
 Blind, boundless, mute, and motionless!

X.

A light broke in upon my brain,—
 It was the carol of a bird;
 It ceased, and then it came again,
 The sweetest song ear ever heard,
 And mine was thankful till my eyes
 Ran over with the glad surprise,
 And they that moment could not see
 I was the mate of misery;
 But then by dull degrees came back
 My senses to their wonted track;
 I saw the dungeon walls and floor
 Close slowly round me as before,
 I saw the glimmer of the sun
 Creeping as it before had done,
 But through the crevice where it came
 That bird was perch'd, as fond and tame,
 And tamer than upon the tree;
 A lovely bird, with azure wings,
 And song that said a thousand things,
 And seem'd to say them all for me!
 I never saw its like before,
 I ne'er shall see its likeness more:
 It seem'd like me to want a mate,
 But was not half so desolate,
 And it was come to love me when
 None lived to love me so again,
 And cheering from my dungeon's brink,
 Had brought me back to feel and think.
 I know not if it late were free,
 Or broke its cage to perch on mine,
 But knowing well captivity,
 Sweet bird! I could not wish for thine!
 Or if it were, in winged guise,
 A visitant from Paradise;
 For—Heaven forgive that thought! the
 while
 Which made me both to weep and smile—

I sometimes deem'd that it might be
My brother's soul come down to me ;
But then at last away it flew,
And then 't was mortal well I knew,
For he would never thus have flown,
And left me twice so donhly lone,
Lone as the corse within its shroud,
Lone as a solitary cloud,—

A single cloud on a sunny day,
While all the rest of heaven is clear,
A frown upon the atmosphere,
That hath no business to appear
When skies are blue, and earth is gay.

XI.

A kind of change came in my fate,
My keepers grew compassionate ;
I know not what had made them so,
They were inured to sights of woe,
But so it was :—my broken chain
With links unfasten'd did remain,
And it was liberty to stride
Along my cell from side to side,
And up and down, and then athwart,
And tread it over every part ;
And round the pillars one by one,
Returning where my walk begun,
Avoiding only, as I trod,
My brothers' graves without a sod ;
For if I thought with heedless tread
My step profan'd their lowly bed,
My breath came gaspingly and thick,
And my crush'd heart fell blind and sick.

XII.

I made a footing in the wall,
It was not therefrom to escape,
For I had buried one and all
Who loved me in a human shape ;
And the whole earth would henceforth be
A wider prison unto me :
No child, no sire, no kin had I,
No partuer in my misery ;
I thought of this, and I was glad,
For thought of them had made me mad ;
But I was curious to ascend
To my barr'd windows, and to bend
Once more, upon the mountains high,
The quiet of a lov'ing eye.

XIII.

I saw them, and they were the same,
They were not changed like me in frame ;
I saw their thousand years of snow
On high—their wide long lake below,
And the blue Rhone in fullest flow ;

I heard the torrents leap and gush
O'er channell'd rock and broken bush ;
I saw the white-wall'd distant town,
And whiter sails go skimming down ;
And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,

The only one in view ;
A small green isle, it seem'd no more,
Scarce broader than my dungeon floor,
But in it there were three tall trees,
And o'er it blew the mountain breeze,
And hy it there were waters flowing,
And on it there were young flowers growing,
Of gentle breath and hue.

The fish swam by the castle wall,
And they seem'd joyous each and all ;
The eagle rode the rising blast,
Methought he never flew so fast
As then to me he seem'd to fly ;
And then new tears came in my eye,
And I felt troubled—and would fain
I had not left my recent chain ;
And when I did descend again,
The darkness of my dim abode
Fell on me as a heavy load ;
It was as is a new-dug grave,
Closing o'er one we sought to save,—
And yet my glance, too much oppress'd,
Had almost need of such a rest.

XIV.

It might be months, or years, or days,
I kept no count, I took no note,
I had no hope my eyes to raise,
And clear them of their dreary mote ;
At last men came to set me free ;
I ask'd not why, and reck'd not where ;
It was at length the same to me,
Fetter'd or fetterless to be,
I learn'd to love despair.
And thus when they appear'd at last,
And all my bonds aside were cast,
These heavy walls to me had grown
A hermitage—and all my own !
And half I felt as they were come
To tear me from a second home :
With spiders I had friendship made,
And watch'd them in their sullen trade,
Had seen the mice by moonlight play,
And why should I feel less than they ?
We were all inmates of one place,
And I, the monarch of each race,
Had power to kill—yet, strange to tell !
In quiet we had learn'd to dwell ;
My very chains and I grew friends,
So much a long communion tends
To make us what we are :—even I
Regain'd my freedom with a sigh.

Mazeppa.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"CELUI qui remplissait alors cette place était un gentilhomme Polonois, nommé Mazeppa, né dans le palatinat de Podolie: il avait été élevé page de Jean Casimir, et avait pris à sa cour quelque teinture des belles-lettres. Une intrigue qu'il eut dans sa jeunesse avec la femme d'un gentilhomme Polonois ayant été découverte, le mari le fit lier tout nu sur un cheval farouche, et le laissa aller en cet état. Le cheval, qui était du pays de l'Ukraine, y retourna, et y porta Mazeppa, demi-mort de fatigue et de faim. Quelques paysans le secoururent: il resta longtems parmi eux, et se signala dans plusieurs courses contre les Tartares. La supériorité de ses lumières lui donna une grande considération parmi les Cosaques: sa réputation s'augmentant de jour en jour obligea le Czar à le faire Prince de l'Ukraine."—VOLTAIRE, *Hist. de Charles XII.* p. 196.

"Le roi fuyant, et poursuivi, eut son cheval tué sous lui; le Colonel Gieta, blessé, et perdant tout son sang, lui donna le sien. Ainsi on remit deux fois à cheval, dans sa fuite, ce conquérant qui n'avait pu y monter pendant la bataille."—P. 216.

"Le roi alla par un autre chemin avec quelques cavaliers. Le carrosse, où il était, rompit dans la marche; on le remit à cheval. Pour comble de disgrâce, il s'égara pendant la nuit dans un bois; là, son courage ne pouvant plus suppléer à ses forces épuisées, les douleurs de sa blessure devenues plus insupportables par la fatigue, son cheval étant tombé de lassitude, il se coucha quelques heures au pied d'un arbre, en danger d'être surpris à tout moment par les vainqueurs, qui le cherchaient de tous côtés."—P. 218.

I.

'T WAS after dread Pultowa's day,
When fortune left the royal Swede,
Around a slaughter'd army lay,
No more to combat and to bleed.
The power and glory of the war,
Faithless as their vain votaries, men,
Had pass'd to the triumphant Czar,
And Moscow's walls were safe again,
Until a day more dark and drear,
And a more memorable year,
Should give to slaughter and to shame
A mightier host and haughtier name;
A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one—a thunderbolt to all.

II.

Such was the hazard of the die;
The wounded Charles was taught to fly
By day and night through field and flood,
Stain'd with his own and subjects' blood;
For thousands fell that flight to aid:
And not a voice was heard t' upbraid
Ambition in his humbled hour,
When truth had nought to dread from
power.

His horse was slain, and Gieta gave
His own—and died the Russians' slave.
This too sinks after many a league
Of well sustain'd but vain fatigue;
And in the depth of forests, darkling
The watch-fires in the distance sparkling--
The beacons of surrounding foes—
A king must lay his limbs at length.
Are these the laurels and repose
For which the nations strain their strength?
They laid him by a savage tree,
In outworn nature's agony;
His wounds were stiff, his limbs were stark;
The heavy hour was chill and dark;
The fever in his blood forbade
A transient slumber's fitful aid:
And thus it was; but yet through all,
Kinglike the monarch bore his fall,
And made, in this extreme of ill,
His pangs the vassals of his will:
All silent and subdued were they,
As once the nations round him lay.

III.

A band of chiefs!—alas! how few,
Since but the fleeting of a day
Had thinn'd it; but this wreck was true
And chivalrous: upon the clay

Each sate him down, all sad and mute,
Beside his monarch and his steed;
For danger levels man and brute,
And all are fellows in their need.
Among the rest, Mazeppa made
His pillow in an old oak's shade—
Himself as rough, and scarce less old,
The Ukraine's Hetman, calm and bold;
But first, outspent with this long course,
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse,
And made for him a leafy bed,
And smooth'd his fetlocks and his mane,
And slack'd his girth, and stripp'd his
rein,

And joy'd to see how well he fed;
For until now he had the dread
His wearied courser might refuse
To browse beneath the midnight dews:
But he was hardy as his lord,
And little cared for bed and board;
But spirited and docile too,
Whate'er was to be done, would do.
Shaggy and swift, and strong of limb,
All Tartar-like he carried him;
Obey'd his voice, and came to call,
And knew him in the midst of all:
Though thousands were around,—and
Night,

Without a star, pursued her flight,—
That steed from sunset until dawn
His chief would follow like a fawn.

IV.

This done, Mazeppa spread his cloak,
And laid his lance beneath his oak,
Felt if his arms in order good
The long day's march had well withstood—
If still the powder fill'd the pan,

And flints unloosen'd kept their lock—
His sabre's hilt and scabbard felt,
And whether they had chafed his belt;
And next the venerable man,
From out his havresack and can,

Prepared and spread his slender stock;
And to the monarch and his men
The whole or portion offer'd then
With far less of inquietude
Than courtiers at a banquet would.
And Charles of this his slender share
With smiles partook a moment there,
To force of cheer a greater show,
And seem above both wounds and woe;
And then he said—"Of all our band,
Though firm of heart and strong of hand,
In skirmish, march, or forage, none
Can less have said or more have done
Than thee, Mazeppa! on the earth
So fit a pair had never birth,
Since Alexander's days till now,
As thy Bucephalus and thou:

All Scythia's fame to thine should yield
For pricking on o'er flood and field."
Mazeppa answer'd—"Ill betide
The school wherein I learn'd to ride!"
Quoth Charles—"Old Hetman, wherefore so,
Since thou hast learn'd the art so well?"
Mazeppa said—"I were long to tell;
And we have many a league to go,
With every now and then a blow,
And ten to one at least the foe,
Before our steeds may graze at ease
Beyond the swift Borysthenes:
And, Sire, your limbs have need of rest,
And I will be the sentinel
Of this your troop."—"But I request,"
Said Sweden's monarch, "thou wilt tell
This tale of thine, and I may reap,
Perchance, from this the boon of sleep;
For at this moment from my eyes
The hope of present slumber flies."

"Well, Sire, with such a hope, I'll track
My seventy years of memory back:
I think 't was in my twentieth spring,—
Ay, 't was,—when Casimir was king—
John Casimir,—I was his page
Six summers, in my earlier age:
A learned monarch, faith! was he,
And most unlike your majesty;
He made no wars, and did not gain
New realms to lose them back again;
And (save debates in Warsaw's diet)
He reign'd in most unseemly quiet;
Not that he had no cares to vex;
He loved the muses and the sex;
And sometimes these so froward are,
They made him wish himself at war;
But soon his wrath being o'er, he took
Another mistress, or new book:
And then he gave prodigious fêtes—
All Warsaw gather'd round his gates
To gaze upon his splendid court,
And dames, and chiefs, of princely port:
He was the Polish Solomon,
So sung his poets, all but one,
Who, being unpension'd, made a satire,
And boasted that he could not flatter.
It was a court of jousts and mimes,
Where every courtier tried at rhymes;
Even I for once produced some verses,
And sign'd my odes 'Despairing Thyrsis.'
There was a certain Palatine,
A count of far and high descent,
Rich as a salt or silver mine;
And he was proud, ye may divine,
As if from heaven he had been sent:
He had such wealth in blood and ore
As few could match beneath the throne;
And he would gaze upon his store,
And o'er his pedigree would pore,

Until by some confusion led,
Which almost look'd like want of head,
He thought their merits were his own.
His wife was not of his opinion ;
His junior she by thirty years,
Grew daily tired of his dominion ;
And, after wishes, hopes, and fears,
To virtue a few farewell tears,
A restless dream or two, some glances
At Warsaw's youth, some songs, and
dances,
Awaited but the usual chances,
Those happy accidents which render
The coldest dames so very tender,
To deck her Count with titles given,
'Tis said, as passports into heaven ;
But, strange to say, they rarely boast
Of these, who have deserved them most.

V.

"I was a goodly stripling then ;
At seventy years I so may say,
That there were few, or boys or men,
Who, in my dawning time of day,
Of vassal or of knight's degree,
Could vie in vanities with me ;
For I had strength, youth, gaiety,
A pert, not like to this ye see,
But smooth, as all is rugged now ;
For time, and care, and war, have
plough'd
My very soul from out my brow ;
And thus I should be disavow'd
By all my kind and kin, could they
Compare my day and yesterday ;
This change was wrought, too, long ere
age
Had ta'en my features for his page ;
With years, ye know, have not declined
My strength, my courage, or my mind,
Or at this hour I should not be
Telling old tales beneath a tree,
With starless skies my canopy.
But let me on : Theresa's form—
Methinks it glides before me now,
Between me and yon chestnut's bough,
The memory is so quick and warm ;
And yet I find no words to tell
The shape of her I loved so well :
She had the Asiatic eye,
Such as our Turkish neighbourhood
Hath mingled with our Polish blood,
Dark as above us is the sky ;
But through it stole a tender light,
Like the first moonrise of midnight ;
Large, dark, and swimming in the stream,
Which seem'd to melt to its own beam ;
All love, half languer, and half fire,
Like saints that at the stake expire,

And lift their raptured looks on high,
As though it were a joy to die.
A brow like a midsummer lake,
Transparent with the sun therein,
When waves no murmur dare to make,
And heaven beholds her face within.
A cheek and lip—but why proceed ?
I loved her then, I love her still ;
And such as I am, love indeed
In fierce extremes—in good and ill.
But still we love even in our rage,
And haunted to our very age
With the vain shadow of the past,
As is Mazeppa to the last. `

VI.

"We met—we gazed—I saw, and sigh'd,
She did not speak, and yet replied ;
There are ten thousand tones and signs
We hear and see, but none defines—
Involuntary sparks of thought,
Which strike from out the heart o'er-
wrought,
And form a strange intelligence,
Alike mysterious and intense,
Which link the burning chain that binds,
Without their will, young hearts and
minds :
Conveying, as the electric wire,
We know not how, the absorbing fire.
I saw, and sigh'd—in silence wept,
And still reluctant distance kept,
Until I was made known to her,
And we might then and there confer
Without suspicion—then, even then,
I long'd, and was resolved to speak ;
But on my lips they died again,
The accents tremulous and weak,
Until one hour.—There is a game,
A frivolous and foolish play,
Wherewith we while away the day ;
It is—I have forgot the name—
And we to this, it seems, were set,
By some strange chance, which I forget :
I reck'd not if I won or lost,
It was enough for me to be
So near to hear, and oh ! to see
The being whom I loved the most.
I watch'd her as a sentinel,
(May ours this dark night watch as well !)
Until I saw, and thus it was,
That she was pensive, nor perceived
Her occupation, nor was grieved
Ner glad to lose or gain ; but still
Play'd on for hours, as if her will
Yet bound her to the place, though not
That hers might be the winning lot.
Then through my brain the thought did
pass

Even as a flash of lightning there,
 That there was something in her air
 Which would not doom me to despair;
 And on the thought my words broke forth,
 All incoherent as they were;
 Their eloquence was little worth,
 But yet she listen'd—'tis enough—
 Who listens once will listen twice;
 Her heart, he sure, is not of ice,
 And one refusal no rebuff.

VII.

"I loved, and was beloved again—
 They tell me, Sire, you never knew
 Those gentle frailties; if 'tis true,
 I shorten all my joy or pain;
 To you 't would seem absurd as vain;
 But all men are not born to reign,
 Or o'er their passions, or as you
 Thus o'er themselves and nations too.
 I am—or rather *was*—a prince,
 A chief of thousands, and could lead
 Them on where each would foremost
 bleed;
 But could not o'er myself evince
 The like control—But to resume:
 I loved, and was beloved again;
 In sooth, it is a happy doom,
 But yet where happiest ends in pain.
 We met in secret, and the hour
 Which led me to that lady's bower
 Was fiery Expectation's dower.
 My days and nights were nothing—all
 Except that hour, which doth recall,
 In the long lapse from youth to age,
 No other like itself: I'd give
 The Ukraine back again to live
 It o'er once more, and be a page,
 The happy page, who was the lord
 Of one soft heart, and his own sword,
 And had no other gem nor wealth
 Save nature's gift of youth and health.
 We met in secret—doubly sweet,
 Some say, they find it so to meet;
 I know not that—I would have given
 My life but to have call'd her mine
 In the full view of earth and heaven;
 For I did oft and long repine
 That we could only meet by stealth.

VIII.

"For lovers there are many eyes,
 And such there were on us; the devil
 On such occasions should be civil—
 The devil!—I'm loth to do him wrong,
 It might be some untoward saint,
 Who would not be at rest too long,
 But to his pious bile gave vent—
 But one fair night, some lurking spies

Surprised and seized us both.
 The Count was something more than
 wroth—
 I was unarm'd; but if in steel,
 All cap-à-pie from head to heel,
 What 'gainst their numbers could I do?
 'T was near his castle, far away
 From city or from succour near,
 And almost on the break of day;
 I did not think to see another,
 My moments seem'd reduced to few;
 And with one prayer to Mary Mother,
 And, it may be, a saint or two,
 As I resign'd me to my fate,
 They led me to the castle gate:
 Theresa's doom I never knew,
 Our lot was henceforth separate.
 An angry man, ye may opine,
 Was he, the proud Count Palatine;
 And he had reason good to be,
 But he was most enraged lest such
 An accident should chance to touch
 Upon his future pedigree;
 Nor less amazed, that such a blot
 His noble 'scutcheon should have got,
 While he was highest of his line;
 Because unto himself he seem'd
 The first of men, nor less he seem'd
 In others' eyes, and most in mine.
 'Sdeath! with a page—perchance a king
 Had reconciled him to the thing;
 But with a stripling of a page—
 I felt, but cannot paint his rage.

IX.

"'Bring forth the horse!'—the horse was
 brought;
 In truth, he was a noble steed,
 A Tartar of the Ukraine breed,
 Who look'd as though the speed of thought
 Were in his limbs; but he was wild,
 Wild as the wild deer, and untaught,
 With spur and bridle undefiled—
 'T was but a day he had been caught;
 And snorting, with erected mane,
 And strnggling fiercely, but in vain,
 In the full foam of wrath and dread
 To me the desert-born was led:
 They bound me on, that menial throng;
 Upon his back with many a thong;
 Then loosed him with a sudden lash—
 Away!—away!—and on we dash!
 Torrents less rapid and less rash.

X.

"Away!—away! My breath was gone,
 I saw not where he hurried on:
 'T was scarcely yet the break of day,
 And on he foam'd—away!—away!

The last of human sounds which rose,
As I was darted from my foes,
Was the wild shout of savage laughter,
Which on the wind came roaring after
A moment from that rattle rout :
With sudden wrath I wrench'd my head,
And snapp'd the cord, which to the mane
Had bound my neck in lieu of rein,
And, writhing half my form about,
Howl'd back my curse; but 'midst the tread,
The thunder of my courser's speed,
Perchance they did not hear nor heed :
It vexes me—for I would fain
Have paid their insult back again.
I paid it well in after days :

There is not of that castle gate,
Its drawbridge and portecullis' weight,
Stone, bar, moat, bridge, or barrier left ;
Nor of its fields a blade of grass,
Nor what grows on a ridge of wall,
Where stood the hearth-stone of the hall ;
And many a time ye there might pass,
Nor dream that e'er that fortress was.
I saw its turrets in a blaze,
Their crackling battlements all cleft,
And the hot lead pour down like rain
From off the scorch'd and blackening roof,
Whose thickness was not vengeance-proof.

They little thought that day of pain,
When launch'd, as on the lightning's dash,
They bade me to destruction dash,
That one day I should come again,
With twice five thousand horse, to thank
The Count for his uncourteous ride.
They play'd me then a bitter prank,
When, with the wild horse for my guide,
They bound me to his foaming flank :
At length I play'd them one as frank
For time at last sets all things even—
And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong.

XI.

"Away, away, my steed and I,
Upon the pinions of the wind,
All human dwellings left behind ;
We sped like meteors through the sky,
When with its crackling sound the night
Is chequer'd with the northern light :
Town—village—none were on our track,
But a wild plain of far extent,
And bounded by a forest black ;
And, save the scarce seen battlement
On distant heights of some strong hold,
Against the Tartars built of old,
No trace of man. The year before
A Turkish army had march'd o'er ;

And where the Spahi's hoof hath trod,
The verdure flies the bloody sod :
The sky was dull, and dim, and gray,
And a low breeze crept moaning by—
I could have answer'd with a sigh—

But fast we fled, away, away,
And I could neither sigh nor pray ;
And my cold sweat-drops fell like rain
Upon the courser's bristling mane ;
But, snorting still with rage and fear,
He flew upon his far career : -
At times I almost thought, indeed,
He must have slacken'd in his speed ;
But no—my bound and slender frame
Was nothing to his angry might,
And merely like a spur became :
Each motion which I made to free
My swoln limbs from their agony
Increased his fury and affright :
I tried my voice,—'t was faint and low,
But yet he swerved as from a blow ;
And, starting to each accent, sprang
As from a sudden trumpet's clang :
Meantime my cords were wet with gore,
Which, oozing through my limbs, ran o'er ;
And in my tongue the thirst became
A something fierier far than flame.

XII.

"We near'd the wild wood—'twas so wide,
I saw no bounds on either side ;
'T was studded with old sturdy trees,
That bent not to the roughest breeze
Which howls down from Siberia's waste,
And strips the forest in its haste,—
But these were few and far between,
Set thick with shrubs more young and
green,
Luxuriant with their annal leaves,
Ere strown by those autumnal eves
That up the forest's foliage dead,
Discolour'd with a lifeless red,
Which stands thereon like stiffen'd gore
Upon the slain when battle's o'er,
And some long winter's night hath shed
Its frost o'er every tombless head,
So cold and stark the raven's beak
May peck unpierced each frozen cheek :
'T was a wild waste of underwood,
And here and there a chestnut stood,
The strong oak, and the hardy pine ;
But far apart—and well it were,
Or else a different lot were mine—
The boughs gave way, and did not tear
My limbs ; and I found strength to bear
My wounds, already scarr'd with cold ;
My bonds forbade to loose my hold.
We rustled through the leaves like wind,
Left shrubs, and trees, and wolves behind ;

By night I heard them on the track,
 Their troop came hard upon our back,
 With their long gallop, which can tire
 The bound's deep hate, and hunter's fire:
 Where'er we flew they follow'd on,
 Nor left us with the morning sun;
 Behind I saw them, scarce a rood,
 At day-break winding through the wood,
 And through the night had heard their feet
 Their stealing, rustling step repeat.
 Oh! how I wish'd for spear or sword,
 At least to die amidst the horde,
 And perish—if it must be so—
 At bay, destroying many a foe!
 When first my courser's race begun,
 I wish'd the goal already won;
 But now I doubted strength and speed.
 Vain doubt! his swift and savage breed
 Had nerved him like the mountain-roe;
 Nor faster falls the blinding snow
 Which whelms the peasant near the door
 Whose threshold he shall cross no more,
 Bewilder'd with the dazzling blast,
 Than through the forest-paths he pass'd—
 Untired, untamed, and worse than wild;
 All furious as a favour'd child
 Balk'd of its wish; or fiercer still—
 A woman piqued—who has her will.

XIII.

“The wood was past; 'twas more than
 noon,
 But chill the air, although in June;
 Or it might be my veins ran cold—
 Prolong'd endurance tames the bold;
 And I was then not what I seem,
 But headlong as a wintry stream,
 And wore my feelings out before
 I well could count their causes o'er:
 And what with fury, fear, and wrath,
 The tortures which beset my path,
 Cold, hunger, sorrow, shame, distress,
 Thus bound in nature's nakedness;
 Sprung from a race whose rising blood,
 When stirr'd beyond its calmer mood,
 And trodden hard upon, is like
 The rattle-snake's, in act to strike,
 What marvel if this worn-out trunk
 Beneath its woes a moment sunk?
 The earth gave way, the skies roll'd round,
 I seem'd to sink upon the ground;
 But err'd, for I was fastly bound.
 My heart turn'd sick, my brain grew sore,
 And throbb'd awhile, then beat no more:
 The skies spun like a mighty wheel;
 I saw the trees like drunkards reel,
 And a slight flash sprang o'er my eyes,
 Which saw no farther: he who dies
 Can die no more than then I died.
 O'ertortured by that ghastly ride,

I felt the blackness come and go,
 And strove to wake; but could not make
 My senses climb up from below:
 I felt as on a plank at sea,
 When all the waves that dash o'er thee,
 At the same time upheave and whelm,
 And hurl thee towards a desert realm.
 My undulating life was as
 The fancied lights that flitting pass
 Our shut eyes in deep midnight, when
 Fever begins upon the brain;
 But soon it pass'd, with little pain,
 But a confusion worse than such:
 I own that I should deem it much,
 Dying, to feel the same again;
 And yet I do suppose we must
 Feel far more ere we turn to dust:
 No matter; I have bared my brow
 Full in Death's face—before—and now.

XIV.

“My thoughts came back; where was I? Cold,
 And numb, and giddy: pulse by pulse
 Life reassumed its lingering hold,
 And throb by throb,—till grown a pang
 Which for a moment would convulse,
 My blood reflow'd, though thick and chill;
 My ear with uncouth noises rang,
 My heart began once more to thrill;
 My sight return'd, though dim; alas!
 And thicken'd, as it were, with glass.
 Methought the dash of waves was nigh;
 There was a gleam too of the sky,
 Studded with stars;—it is no dream;
 The wild horse swims the wilder stream:
 The bright broad river's gushing tide
 Sweeps, winding onward, far and wide,
 And we are half-way, struggling o'er
 To yon unknown and silent shore.
 The waters broke my hollow trance,
 And with a temporary strength
 My stiffen'd limbs were rebaptized.
 My courser's broad breast proudly braves,
 And dashes off the ascending waves,
 And onward we advance!
 We reach the slippery shore at length,
 A haven I but little prized,
 For all behind was dark and drear,
 And all before was night and fear.
 How many hours of night or day
 In those suspended pangs I lay,
 I could not tell; I scarcely knew
 If this were human breath I drew.

XV.

“With glossy skin, and dripping mane,
 And reeling limbs, and reeking flank,
 The wild steed's sinewy nerves still strain
 Up the repelling bank.
 We gain the top: a boundless plain

Spreads through the shadow of the night,
 And onward, onward, onward, seems,
 Like precipices in our dreams,
 To stretch beyond the sight ;
 And here and there a speck of white,

Or scatter'd spot of dusky green,
 In masses broke into the light,
 As rose the moon upon my right :

But nought distinctly seen
 In the dim waste would indicate
 The omen of a cottage gate ;
 No twinkling taper from afar
 Stood like a hospitable star ;
 Not even an ignis-fatuus rose
 To make him merry with my woes :

That very cheat had cheer'd me then !
 Although detected, welcome still,
 Reminding me, through every ill,
 Of the abodes of men.

XVI.

“ Onward we went—but slack and slow ;
 His savage force at length o'erspent,
 The drooping courser, faint and low,
 All feebly foaming went.

A sickly infant had had power
 To guide him forward in that hour :

But useless all to me :
 His new-born tameness nought avail'd—
 My limbs were bound ; my force had fail'd,
 Perchance, had they been free.

With feeble effort still I tried
 To rend the bonds so starkly tied,
 But still it was in vain ;

My limbs were only wrung the more,
 And soon the idle strife gave o'er,

Which but prolong'd their pain :
 The dizzy race seem'd almost done,
 Although no goal was nearly won :
 Some streaks announced the coming sun—

How slow, alas ! he came !
 Methought that mist of dawning gray
 Would never dapple into day ;
 How heavily it roll'd away—

Before the eastern flame
 Rose crimson, and deposed the stars,
 And call'd the radiance from their cars,
 And fill'd the earth, from his deep throne,
 With lonely lustre, all his own.

XVII.

“ Up rose the sun ; the mists were curl'd
 Back from the solitary world
 Which lay around, behind, before.

What boot'd it to traverse o'er
 Plain, forest, river ? Man nor brute,
 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot,
 Lay in the wild luxuriant soil ;
 No sign of travel, none of toil ;
 The very air was mute ;

And not an insect's shrill small horn,
 Nor matin bird's new voice was borne
 From herb nor thicket. Many a werst,
 Panting as if his heart would burst,
 The weary brute still stagger'd on ;
 And still we were—or seem'd—alone.
 At length, while reeling on our way,
 Methought I heard a courser neigh,
 From out yon tuft of blackening firs.
 Is it the wind these branches stirs ?
 No, no ! from out the forest prance

A trampling troop ; I see them come !
 In one vast squadron they advance !

I strove to cry—my lips were dumb.
 The steeds rush on in plunging pride ;
 But where are they the reins to guide ?

A thousand horse, and none to ride !
 With flowing tail, and flying mane,
 Wide nostrils never stretch'd by pain,
 Mouths bloodless to the bit or rein,
 And feet that iron never shod,

And flanks unscarr'd by spur or rod,
 A thousand horse, the wild, the free,
 Like waves that follow o'er the sea,

Came thickly thundering on,
 As if our faint approach to meet ;
 The sight re-nerved my courser's feet,
 A moment staggering, feebly fleet,
 A moment, with a faint low neigh,

He answer'd, and then fell ;
 With gasps and glazing eyes he lay,
 And reeking limbs immoveable,

His first and last career is done !
 On came the troop—they saw him stoop,
 They saw me strangely bound along
 His back with many a bloody thong :
 They stop, they start, they snuff the
 air,

Gallop a moment here and there,
 Approach, retire, wheel round and round,
 Then plunging back with sudden bound,
 Headed by one black mighty steed,
 Who seem'd the patriarch of his breed,

Without a single speck or hair
 Of white upon his shaggy hide ;
 They snort, they foam, neigh, swerve aside,
 And backward to the forest fly,
 By instinct, from a human eye.

They left me there to my despair,
 Link'd to the dead and stiffening wretch,
 Whose lifeless limbs beneath me stretch,
 Relieved from that unwonted weight,
 From whence I could not extricate
 Nor him nor me—and there we lay,
 The dying on the dead !

I little deem'd another day
 Would see my houseless, helpless head.

“ And there from morn to twilight bound,
 I felt the heavy hours toil round,

With just enough of life to see
 My last of suns go down on me,
 In hopeless certainty of mind,
 That makes us feel at length resign'd
 To that which our foreboding years
 Present the worst and last of fears:
 Inevitable—even a boon,
 Nor more unkind for coming soon,
 Yet shunn'd and dreaded with such care,
 As if it only were a snare

That prudence might escape:
 At times both wish'd for and implored,
 At times sought with self-pointed sword,
 Yet still a dark and hideous close
 To even intolerable woes,
 And welcome in no shape.

And, strange to say, the sons of pleasure,
 They who have revell'd beyond measure
 In beauty, wassail, wine, and treasure,
 Die calm, or calmer, oft than he
 Whose heritage was misery:

For he who hath in turn run through
 All that was beautiful and new,
 Hath nought to hope, and nought to leave;
 And, save the future, (which is view'd
 Not quite as men are base or good,
 But as their nerves may be endued,)

With nought perhaps to grieve:
 The wretch still hopes his woes must end,
 And Death, whom he should deem his friend,
 Appears, to his distemper'd eyes,
 Arrived to rob him of his prize,
 The tree of his new Paradise.
 To-morrow would have given him all,
 Repair'd his pangs, repair'd his fall;
 To-morrow would have been the first
 Of days no more deplored or curst,
 But bright, and long, and beckoning years,
 Seen dazzling through the mist of tears,
 Guerdon of many a painful hour;
 To-morrow would have given him power
 To rule, to shine, to smite, to save—
 And must it dawn upon his grave?

XVIII.

“The sun was sinking—still I lay
 Chain'd to the chill and stiffening steed;
 I thought to mingle there our clay,
 And my dim eyes of death had need;
 No hope arose of being freed:
 I cast my last looks up the sky,
 And there between me and the sun
 I saw the expecting raven fly,
 Who scarce would wait till both should die.
 Ere his repast begun;
 He flew, and perch'd, then flew once more,
 And each time nearer than before;
 I saw his wing through twilight flit,
 And once so near me he alit

I could have smote, but lack'd the
 strength;
 But the slight motion of my hand,
 And feeble scratching of the sand,
 The exerted throat's faint struggling noise,
 Which scarcely could be called a voice,
 Together scared him off at length.
 I know no more—my latest dream
 Is something of a lovely star
 Which fix'd my dull eyes from afar,
 And went and came with wandering beam,
 And of the cold, dull, swimming, dense
 Sensation of recurring sense,
 And then subsiding back to death,
 And then again a little breath,
 A little thrill, a short suspense,
 An icy sickness curdling o'er
 My heart, and sparks that cross'd my
 brain—
 A gasp, a throb, a start of pain,
 A sigh, and nothing more.

XIX.

“I woke—where was I?—Do I see
 A human face look down on me?
 And doth a roof above me close?
 Do these limbs on a couch repose?
 Is this a chamber where I lie?
 And is it mortal yon bright eye,
 That watches me with gentle glance?
 I closed my own again once more,
 As doubtful that my former trance
 Could not as yet be o'er.
 A slender girl, long-hair'd, and tall,
 Sate watching by the cottage wall;
 The sparkle of her eye I caught,
 Even with my first return of thought;
 For ever and anon she threw
 A prying, pitying glance on me
 With her black eyes so wild and free:
 I gazed, and gazed, until I knew
 No vision it could be,—
 But that I lived, and was released
 From adding to the vulture's feast:
 And when the Cossack maid beheld
 My heavy eyes at length unseal'd,
 She smiled—and I essay'd to speak,
 But fail'd—and she approach'd, and made
 With lip and finger signs that said,
 I must not strive as yet to break
 The silence, till my strength should be
 Enough to leave my accents free;
 And then her hand on mine she laid,
 And smooth'd the pillow for my head,
 And stole along on tiptoe tread,
 And gently oped the door, and spake
 In whispers—ne'er was voice so sweet!
 Even music follow'd her light feet:
 But those she call'd were not awake,

And she went forth; but, ere she pass'd,
 Another look on me she cast,
 Another sign she made, to say,
 That I had nought to fear, that all
 Were near, at my command or call,
 And she would not delay
 Her due return:—while she was gone,
 Methought I felt too much alone.

XX.

“She came with mother and with sire—
 What need of more?—I will not tire
 With long recital of the rest,
 Since I became the Cossack's guest.
 They found me senseless on the plain,
 They bore me to the nearest hut,
 They brought me into life again—
 Me—one day o'er their realm to reign!
 Thus the vain fool who strove to glut
 His ragé, refining on my pain,

Sent me forth to the wilderness,
 Bound, naked, bleeding, and alone,
 To pass the desert to a throne,—
 What mortal his own doom may guess?
 Let none despond, let none despair!
 To-morrow the Borysthènes
 May see our coursers graze at ease
 Upon his Turkish bank, and never
 Had I such welcome for a river
 As I shall yield when safely there.
 Comrades, good night!”—The Hetmau
 threw
 His length beneath the oak-tree shade,
 With leafy couch already made,
 A bed nor comfortless nor new
 To him, who took his rest whene'er
 The hour arrived, no matter where:
 His eyes the hastening slumbers steep.
 And if ye marvel Charles forgot
 To thank his tale, *he* wonder'd not,—
 The king had been an hour asleep.

The Island;

OR,

CHRISTIAN AND HIS COMRADES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE foundation of the following story will be found partly in Lieutenant Bligh's "Narrative of the Mutiny and Seizure of the *Bounty*, in the South Seas, in 1789;" and partly in "Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands."

Genoa, 1823.

Canto the First.

I.

THE morning watch was come; the vessel lay
 Her course, and gently made her liquid way;
 The cloven billow flash'd from off her prow
 In furrows form'd by that majestic plough;
 The waters with their world were all before;
 Behind, the South Sea's many an islet shore.
 The quiet night, now dappling, 'gan to wane,
 Dividing darkness from the dawning main;
 The dolphins, not unconscious of the day,
 Swam high, as eager of the coming ray;
 The stars from broader beams began to creep,
 And lift their shining eyelids from the deep;
 The sail resumed its lately shadow'd white,
 And the wind flutter'd with a freshening
 flight;

The purpling ocean owns the coming sun,
 But ere he break—a deed is to be done.

II.

The gallant chief within his cabin slept,
 Secure in those by whom the watch was kept:
 His dreams were of Old England's welcome
 shore,
 Of toils rewarded, and of dangers o'er;
 His name was added to the glorious roll
 Of those who search the storm-surrounded
 Pole.
 The worst was over, and the rest seem'd
 sure,
 And why should not his slumber be secure?
 Alas! his deck was trod by unwilling feet,
 And wilder hands would hold the vessel's
 sheet;

Young hearts, which languish'd for some sunny isle,
 Where summer years and summer women smile;
 Men without country, who, too long estranged,
 Had found no native home, or found it changed,
 And, half uncivilised, preferr'd the cave
 Of some soft savage to the uncertain wave—
 The gushing fruits that nature gave untill'd;
 The wood without a path but where they will'd;
 The field o'er which promiscuous Plenty pour'd
 Her horn; by the equal land without a lord;
 The wish—which ages have not yet subdued
 In man—to have no master save his mood;
 The earth, whose mine was on its face, unsold,
 The glowing sun and produce all its gold;
 The freedom which can call each grot a home;
 The general garden, where all steps may roam,
 Where Nature owns a nation as her child,
 Exulting in the enjoyment of the wild;
 Their shells, their fruits, the only wealth they know,
 Their unexploring navy, the canoe;
 Their sport, the dashing breakers and the chase;
 Their strangest sight, an European face:—
 Such was the country which these strangers yearn'd
 To see again; a sight they dearly earn'd.

III.

Awake, bold Bligh! the foe is at the gate!
 Awake! awake!—Alas! it is too late!
 Fiercely beside thy cot the mutineer
 Stands, and, proclaims the reign of rage and fear.
 Thy limbs are bound, the bayonet at thy breast;
 The hands, which trembled at thy voice, arrest;
 Dragg'd o'er the deck, no more at thy command
 The obedient helm shall veer, the sail expand;
 That savage spirit, which would lull by wrath
 Its desperate escape from duty's path,
 Glares round thee, in the scarce believing eyes
 Of those who fear the chief they sacrifice:
 For ne'er can man his conscience all assuage,
 Unless he drain the wine of passion—rage.

IV.

In vain, not silenced by the eye of death,
 Thou call'st the loyal with thy menaced breath:—
 They come not; they are few, and, overawed,
 Must acquiesce, while sterner hearts applaud.
 In vain thou dost demand the cause: a curse
 Is all the answer, with the threat of worse.
 Full in thine eyes is waved the glittering blade,
 Close to thy throat the pointed bayonet laid.
 The levell'd muskets circle round thy breast
 In hands as steel'd to do the deadly rest.
 Thou dar'st them to their worst, exclaiming—
 "Fire!"
 But they who pitied not could yet admire;
 Some lurking remnant of their former awe
 Restrain'd them longer than their broken law;
 They would not dip their souls at once in blood,
 But left thee to the mercies of the flood.

V.

"Hoist out the boat!" was now the leader's cry;
 And who dare answer "No!" to Mutiny,
 In the first dawning of the drunken hour,
 The Saturnalia of unhop'd-for power?
 The boat is lower'd with all the haste of hate,
 With its slight plank between thee and thy fate;
 Her only cargo such a scant supply
 As promises the death their hands deny;
 And just enough of water and of bread
 To keep, some days, the dying from the dead:
 Some cordage, canvas, sails, and lines, and twine,
 But treasures all to hermits of the brine,
 Were added after, to the earnest prayer
 Of those who saw no hope, save sea and air;
 And last, that trembling vassal of the Pole—
 The feeling compass—Navigation's soul.

VI.

And now the self-elected chief finds time
 To stun the first sensation of his crime,
 And raise it in his followers—"Ho! the bowl!"
 Least passion should return to reason's shoal.
 "Brandy for heroes!" Burke could once exclaim—
 No doubt a liquid path to epic fame;
 And such the new-born heroes found it here,
 And drain'd the draught with an applauding cheer.
 "Huzza! for Otahaite!" was the cry.
 How strange such shouts from sons of Mutiny!

The gentle island, and the genial soil,
The friendly hearts, the feasts without a toil,
The courteous manners but from nature
caught,

The wealth unhoarded, and the love un-
bought ;
Could these have charms for rudest sea-boys,
driven

Before the mast by every wind of heaven ?
And now, even now prepared with others'
woes

To earn mild Virtue's vain desire, repose ?
Alas ! such is our nature ! all but aim
At the same end by pathways not the same ;
Our means, our birth, our nation, and our
name,

Our fortune, temper, even our outward frame,
Are far more potent o'er our yielding clay
Than aught we know beyond our little day.
Yet still there whispers the small voice within,
Heard through Gain's silence, and o'er Glory's
din :

Whatever creed be taught, or land be trod,
Man's conscience is the oracle of God.

VII.

The launch is crowded with the faithful few
Who wait their chief, a melancholy crew :
But some remain'd reluctant on the deck
Of that proud vessel—now a moral wreck—
And view'd their captain's fate with piteous
eyes :

While others scoff'd his angur'd miseries,
Sneer'd at the prospect of his pigmy sail,
And the slight bark so laden and so frail,
The tender nautilus, who steers his prow,
The sea-born sailor of his shell canoe,
The ocean Mab, the fairy of the sea,
Seems far less fragile, and, alas ! more free.
He, when the lightning-wing'd tornados
sweep

The surge, is safe—his port is in the deep—
And triumphs o'er the armadas of mankind,
Which shake the world, yet crumble in the
wind.

VIII.

When all was now prepared, the vessel clear
Which hail'd her master in the mutineer,
A seaman, less obdurate than his mates,
Show'd the vain pity which but irritates ;
Watch'd his late chieftain with exploring eye,
And told, in signs, repentant sympathy ;
Held the moist shaddock to his parched
mouth,
Which felt exhaustion's deep and bitter
drouth.

But soon observed, this guardian was with-
drawn,
Nor further mercy clouds rebellion's dawn.

Then forward stepp'd the bold and froward
boy

His chief had cherish'd only to destroy,
And, pointing to the helpless prow beneath,
Exclaim'd, "Depart at once! delay is
death!"

Yet then, even then, his feelings ceased not
all :

In that last moment could a word recall
Remorse for the black deed as yet half done,
And what he hid from many show'd to one :
When Bligh in stern reproach demanded
where

Was now his grateful sense of former care ?
Where all his hopes to see his name aspire,
And blazon Britain's thousand glories higher ?
His feverish lips thus broke their gloomy
spell,

" 'T is that ! 'tis that ! I am in hell ! in hell !"
No more he said : but urging to the bark
His chief, commits him to his fragile ark ;
These the sole accents from his tongue that
fell,

But volumes lurk'd below his fierce farewell.

IX.

The arctic sun rose broad above the wave ;
The breeze now sank, now whisper'd from
his cave ;

As on the Æolian harp, his fitful wings
Now swell'd, now flutter'd o'er his ocean
strings.

With slow, despairing oar, the abandon'd skiff
Ploughs its drear progress to the scarce seen
cliff,

Which lifts its peak a cloud above the main :
That boat and ship shall never meet again !

But 'tis not mine to tell their tale of grief,
Their constant peril, and their scant relief ;
Their days of danger, and their nights of
pain ;

Their manly courage even when deem'd in
vain ;

The sapping famine, rendering scarce a son
Known to his mother in the skeleton ;
The ills that lessen'd still their little store,
And starved even Hunger till he wrung no
more ;

The varying frowns and favours of the deep,
That now almost ingulfs, then leaves to
creep

With crazy oar and shatter'd strength along
The tide that yields reluctant to the strong ;
The incessant fever of that arid thirst

Which welcomes, as a well, the clouds that
burst

Above their naked bones, and feels delight
In the cold drenching of the stormy night,

And from the outspread canvas gladly wrings
 A drop to moisten life's all-gasping springs ;
 The savage foe escaped, to seek again
 More hospitable shelter from the main ;
 The ghastly spectres which were doom'd at
 last
 To tell as true a tale of dangers past,
 As ever the dark annals of the deep
 Disclosed for man to dread or woman weep.

X.

We leave them to their fate, but not un-
 known
 Nor unredress'd. Revenge may have her
 own :
 Roused discipline aloud proclaims their
 cause,
 And injured navies urge their broken laws.
 Pursue we on his track the mutineer,
 Whom distant vengeance had not taught to
 fear.
 Wide o'er the wave—away ! away ! away !
 Once more his eyes shall hail the welcome
 bay ;
 Once more the happy shores without a law
 Receive the outlaws whom they lately saw ;
 Nature, and Nature's goddess—woman—
 woos
 To lands where, save their conscience, none
 accuse ;
 Where all partake the earth without dispute,
 And bread itself is gather'd as a fruit ;
 Where none contest the fields, the woods,
 the streams :—
 The goddess age, where gold disturbs no
 dreams,
 Inhabits or inhabited the shore,
 Till Europe taught them better than before :
 Bestow'd her customs, and amended theirs,
 But left her vices also to their heirs,
 Away with this ! behold them as they were,
 Do good with Nature, or with Nature err,
 " Huzza ! for Otahete ! " was the cry,
 As stately swept the gallant vessel by.
 The breeze springs up ; the lately flapping
 sail
 Extends its arch before the growing gale ;
 In swifter ripples stream aside the seas,
 Which her bold bow flings off with dashing
 ease.
 Thus Argo plough'd the Euxine's virgin
 foam,
 But those she wafted still look'd back to
 home :
 These spurn their country with their rebel
 bark,
 And fly her as the raven fled the ark ;
 And yet they seek to nestle with the dove,
 And tame their fiery spirits down to love.

Canto the Second.

I.

How pleasant were the songs of Toohonai,
 When summer's sun went down the coral
 bay !
 Come, let us to the islet's softest shade,
 And hear the warbling birds ! the damsel
 said :
 The wood-dove from the forest-depth shall
 coo,
 Like voices of the gods from Bolotoo,
 We'll cull the flowers that grow above the
 dead,
 For these most bloom where rests the war-
 rior's head ;
 And we will sit in twilight's face, and see
 The sweet moon glancing through the toa
 tree,
 The lofty accents of whose sighing bough
 Shall sadly please us as we lean below ;
 Or climb the steep, and view the surf in vain
 Wrestle with rocky giants o'er the main,
 Which spurn in columns back the baffled
 spray.
 How beautiful are these ! how happy they,
 Who, from the toil and tumult of their lives,
 Steal to look down where nought hut ocean
 strives !
 Even he too loves at times the blue lagoon,
 And smooths his ruffled mane beneath the
 moon.

II.

Yes—from the sepulchre we'll gather flowers,
 Then feast like spirits in their promised
 bowers,
 Then plunge and revel in the rolling surf,
 Then lay our limbs along the tender turf,
 And, wet and shining from the sportive toil,
 Anoint our bodies with the fragrant oil,
 And plait our garlands gather'd from the
 grave,
 And wear the wreaths that sprung from out
 the brave.
 But lo ! night comes, the Moca woos us back,
 The sound of mats are heard along our
 track ;
 Anon the torchlight dance shall fling its
 sheen
 In flashing mazes o'er the Marly's green ;
 And we too will be there ; we too recall
 The memory bright with many a festival,
 Ere Fiji blew the shell of war, when foes
 For the first time were wafted in canoes.
 Alas ! for them the flower of mankind bleeds ;
 Alas ! for them our fields are rank with
 weeds :
 Forgotten is the rapture, or unknown,
 Of wandering with the moon and love alone.

But be it so:—*they* taught us how to wield
 The club, and rain our arrows o'er the field:
 Now let them reap the harvest of their art!
 But feast to-night! to-morrow we depart.
 Strike up the dance! the cava bowl fill high!
 Drain every drop!—to-morrow we may die.
 In summer garments be our limbs array'd;
 Around our waists the tappa's white display'd;
 Thick wreaths shall form our coronal, like
 spring's,
 And round our necks shall glance the hooni
 strings;
 So shall their brighter hues contrast the glow
 Of the dusk bosoms that beat high below.

III.

But now the dance is o'er—yet stay awhile;
 Ah, pause! nor yet put out the social smile.
 To-morrow for the Mooa we depart,
 But not to-night—to-night is for the heart.
 Again bestow the wreaths we gently woo,
 Ye young enchantresses of gay Licoo!
 How lovely are your forms! how every sense
 Bows to your beauties, soften'd, but intense,
 Like to the flowers on Mataloco's steep,
 Which fling their fragrance far athwart the
 deep!—
 We too will see Licoo; but—oh! my heart!—
 What do I say?—to-morrow we depart!

IV.

Thus rose a song—the harmony of times
 Before the winds blew Europe o'er these
 climes.
 True, they had vices—such are Nature's
 growth—
 But only the barbarian's—we have both;
 The sordid of civilisation, mix'd
 With all the savage which man's fall hath
 fix'd.
 Who hath not seen Dissimulation's reign,
 The prayers of Abel link'd to deeds of Cain?
 Who such would see may from his lattice view
 The Old World more degraded than the
 New,—
 Now *new* no more, save where Columbia
 rears
 Twin giants, born by Freedom to her spheres,
 Where Chimborazo, over air, earth, wave,
 Glares with his Titan eye, and sees no slave.

V.

Such was this ditty of Tradition's days,
 Which to the dead a lingering fame conveys
 In song, where fame as yet hath left no sign
 Beyond the sound whose charm is half
 divine;
 Which leaves no record to the sceptic eye,
 But yields young history all to harmony;

A boy Achilles, with the centaur's lyre
 In hand, to teach him to surpass his sire.
 For one long-cherish'd ballad's simple stave,
 Rung from the rock, or mingled with the
 wave,
 Or from the bubbling streamlet's grassy side,
 Or gathering mountain echoes as they glide,
 Hath greater power o'er each true heart
 and ear,
 Than all the columns Conquest's minions
 rear;
 Invites, when hieroglyphics are a theme
 For sages' labours, or the student's dream;
 Attracts, when History's volumes are a toil,—
 The first, the freshest bud of Feeling's soil.
 Such was this rude rhyme—rhyme is of the
 rude—
 But such inspired the Norseman's solitude,
 Who came and conquer'd; such, wherever
 rise
 Lands which no foe destroy or civilise,
 Exist: and what can our accomplish'd art
 Of verse do more than reach the awaken'd
 heart?

VI.

And sweetly now those untaught melodies
 Broke the luxurious silence of the skies,
 The sweet siesta of a summer day,
 The tropic afternoon of Toobonai,
 When every flower was bloom, and air was
 balm,
 And the first breath began to stir the palm,
 The first yet voiceless wind to urge the wave
 All gently to refresh the thirsty cave,
 Where sat the songstress with the stranger
 boy,
 Who taught her passion's desolating joy,
 Too powerful over every heart, but most
 O'er those who know not how it may be lost;
 O'er those who, burning in the new-born fire,
 Like martyrs revel in their funeral pyre,
 With such devotion to their ecstasy,
 That life knows no such rapture as to die:
 And die they do; for earthly life has nought
 Match'd with that burst of nature, even in
 thought;
 And all our dreams of better life above
 But close in one eternal gush of love.

VII.

There sat the gentle savage of the wild,
 In growth a woman, though in years a child,
 As childhood dates within our colder clime,
 Where nought is ripen'd rapidly save crime;
 The infant of an infant world, as pure
 From nature—lovely, warm, and premature;
 Dusky like night, but night with all her
 stars,
 Or cavern sparkling with its native spars;

With eyes that were a language and a spell,
A form like Aphrodite's in her shell,
With all her loves around her on the deep,
Voluptuous as the first approach of sleep;
Yet full of life—for through her tropic cheek
The blush would make its way, and all but
speak:

The sun-born blood suffused her neck, and
threw

O'er her clear nut-brown skin a lucid hue,
Like coral reddening through the darken'd
wave,

Which draws the diver to the crimson cave.
Such was this daughter of the southern seas,
Herself a billow in her energies,
To bear the bark of others' happiness,
Nor feel a sorrow till their joy grew less:
Her wild and warm yet faithful bosom knew
No joy like what it gave; her hopes ne'er drew
Aught from experience, that chill touchstone,
whose

Sad proof reduces all things from their hues:
She fear'd no ill, because she knew it not,
Or what she knew was soon—too soon—
forgot:

Her smiles and tears had pass'd, as light
winds pass

O'er lakes to ruffle, not destroy, their glass,
Whose depths unsearch'd, and fountains
from the hill,

Restore their surface, in itself so still,
Until the earthquake tear the naiad's cave,
Root up the spring, and trample on the
wave,

And crush the living waters to a mass,
The amphibious desert of the dank morass!
And must their fate be hers? The eternal
change

But grasps humanity with quicker range;
And they who fall but fall as worlds will fall,
To rise, if just, a spirit o'er them all.

VIII.

And who is he? the blue-eyed northern child
Of isles more known to man, but scarce less
wild;

The fair-hair'd offspring of the Hebrides,
Where roars the Pentland with its whirling
seas;

Rock'd in his cradle by the roaring wind,
The tempest-born in body and in mind,
His young eyes opening on the ocean-foam,
Had from that moment deem'd the deep his
home,

The giant comrade of his pensive moods,
The sharer of his craggy solitudes,
The only Mentor of his youth, where'er
His bark was borne; the sport of wave and
air;

A careless thing, who placed his choice in
chance,

Nursed by the legends of his land's romance;
Eager to hope, but not less firm to bear,
Acquainted with all feelings save despair.
Placed in the Arab's clime, he would have
been

As bold a rover as the sands have seen,
And braved their thirst with an enduring lip
As Ishmael, wafted on his desert-ship;
Fix'd upon Chili's shore, a proud cacique;
On Hellas' mountains, a rebellious Greek;
Born in a tent, perhaps a Tamerlane;
Bred to a throne, perhaps unfit to reign.
For the same soul that rends its path to
sway,

If rear'd to such, can find no further prey
Beyond itself, and must retrace its way,
Plunging for pleasure into pain: the same
Spirit which made a Nero, Rome's worst
shame,

A humbler state and discipline of heart,
Had form'd his glorious namesake's counter-
part;

But grant his vices, grant them all his own,
How small their theatre without a throne!

IX.

Thou smilest:—these comparisons seem high
To those who scan all things with dazzled
eye;

Link'd with the unknown name of one whose
deom

Has nought to do with glory or with Rome,
With Chili, Hellas, or with Araby;
Thou smilest?—Smile; 'tis better thus than
sigh;

Yet such he might have been; he was a man,
A soaring spirit, ever in the van,
A patriot hero or despotic chief,
To form a nation's glory or its grief,
Born under auspices which make us more
Or less than we delight to ponder o'er.
But these are visions; say, what was he
here?

A blooming boy, a truant mutineer.
The fair-hair'd Torquil, free as ocean's spray,
The husband of the bride of Toobonai.

X.

By Neuha's side he sate, and watch'd the
waters,—

Neuha, the sun-flower of the island daughters,
Highhorn, (a birth at which the herald smiles,
Without a scutcheon for these secret isles,)
Of a long race, the valiant and the free,
The naked knights of savage chivalry,
Whose grassy cairns ascend along the shore;
And thine—I've seen—Achilles! do no more.

She, when the thunder-bearing strangers came,
 In vast canoes, begirt with bolts of flame,
 Topp'd with tall trees, which, loftier than
 the palm,
 Seem'd rooted in the deep amidst its calm :
 But when the winds awaken'd, shot forth
 wings
 Broad as the cloud along the horizon flings,
 And sway'd the waves like cities of the sea,
 Making the very billows look less free ;—
 She, with her paddling oar and dancing prow,
 Shot through the surf, like reindeer through
 the snow,
 Swift-gliding o'er the breaker's whitening
 edge,
 Light as a nereid in her ocean sledge,
 And gazed and wonder'd at the giant hulk ;
 Which heaved from wave to wave its tramp-
 ling hulk,
 The anchor dropp'd ; it lay along the deep,
 Like a huge lion in the sun asleep,
 While round it swarm'd the proas' fitting
 chain,
 Like summer bees that hum around his
 mane.

XI.

The white man landed ! need the rest be
 told ?
 The New World stretch'd its dusk hand to
 the Old ;
 Each was to each a marvel, and the tie
 Of wonder warm'd to better sympathy.
 Kind was the welcome of the sun-born sires,
 And kinder still their daughters' gentler fires.
 Their union grew : the children of the storm
 Found beauty link'd with many a dusky form ;
 While these in turn admired the paler glow,
 Which seem'd so white in climes that knew
 no snow.
 The chase, the race, the liberty to roam,
 The soil where every cottage show'd a home ;
 The sea-spread net, the lightly launch'd
 canoe,
 Which stemm'd the studded archipelago,
 O'er whose blue hosom rose the starry isles ;
 The healthy slumber, earn'd by sportive toils ;
 The palm, the loftiest dryad of the woods,
 Within whose hosom infant Bacchus broods,
 While eagles scarce build higher than the
 crest
 Which shadows o'er the vineyard in her
 breast ;
 The cava feast, the yam, the cocoa's root,
 Which hears at once the cup, and milk, and
 fruit ;
 The bread-tree, which, without the plough-
 share, yields
 The unreap'd harvest of unfurrow'd fields,

And bakes its unadulterated loaves
 Without a furnace in unpurchased groves,
 And flings off famine from its fertile breast,
 A priceless market for the gathering guest ;—
 These, with the luxuries of seas and woods,
 The airy joys of social solitudes,
 Tamed each rude wanderer to the sympathies
 Of those who were more happy, if less wise,
 Did more than Europe's discipline had done,
 And civilised Civilisation's son !

XII.

Of these, and there was many a willing pair,
 Neuha and Torquil were not the least fair :
 Both children of the isles, though distant far ;
 Both born beneath a sea-presiding star ;
 Both nourish'd amidst nature's native scenes,
 Loved to the last, whatever intervenes
 Between us and our childhood's sympathy,
 Which still reverts to what first caught the
 eye.
 He who first met the Highlands' swelling blue
 Will love each peak that shows a kindred hue,
 Hail in each crag a friend's familiar face,
 And clasp the mountain in his mind's em-
 brace.
 Long have I roamed through lands which
 are not mine,
 Adored the Alp, and loved the Apennine,
 Revered Parnassus, and beheld the steep
 Jove's Ida and Olympus crown the deep :
 But 't was not all long ages' lore, nor all
 Their nature held me in their thrilling thrall ;
 The infant rapture still survived the boy,
 And Loch-na-gar with Ida look'd o'er Troy,
 Mix'd Celtic memories with the Phrygian
 mount,
 And Highland linns with Castalie's clear
 fount.
 Forgive me, Homer's universal shade !
 Forgive me, Phœbus ! that my fancy stray'd ;
 The north and nature taught me to adore
 Your scenes sublime, from those beloved
 before.

XIII.

The love which maketh all things fond and
 fair,
 The youth which makes one rainbow of the
 air,
 The dangers past, that make even man enjoy
 The pause in which he ceases to destroy,
 The mutual beauty, which the sternest feel
 Strike to their hearts like lightning to the
 steel,
 United the half savage and the whole,
 The maid and boy in one absorbing soul.
 No more the thundering memory of the fight
 Wrapp'd his wean'd bosom in its dark de-
 light :

No more the irksome restlessness of rest
Disturb'd him like the eagle in her nest,
Whose whetted beak and far-pervading eye
Darts for a victim over all the sky:
His heart was tamed to that voluptuous state,
At once Elysian and effeminate,
Which leaves no laurels o'er the hero's urn;—
These wither when for aught save blood they
burn;

Yet when their ashes in their nook are laid,
Doth not the myrtle leave as sweet a shade?
Had Cæsar known but Cleopatra's kiss,
Rome had been free, the world had not been
his.

And what have Cæsar's deeds and Cæsar's
fame

Done for the earth? We feel them in our
shame:

The gory sanction of his glory stains
The rust which tyrants cherish on our chains.
Though Glory, Nature, Reason, Freedom, bid
Roused millions do what single Brutus did—
Sweep these mere mock-birds of the despot's
song

From the tall bough where they have perch'd
so long,—

Still are we hawk'd at by such mousing owls,
And take for falcons those ignoble fowls,
When but a word of freedom would dispel
These bugbears, as their terrors show too
well.

XIV.

Rapt in the fond forgetfulness of life,
Neuha, the South Sea girl, was all a wife,
With no distracting world to call her off
From love; with no society to scoff
At the new transient flame; no babbling
crowd

Of coxcombry in admiration loud,
Or with adulterous whisper to alloy
Her duty, and her glory, and her joy:
With faith and feelings naked as her form,
She stood as stands a rainbow in a storm,
Changing its hues with bright variety,
But still expanding lovelier o'er the sky,
Howe'er its arch may swell, its colours move.
The cloud-compelling harbinger of love.

XV.

Here, in this grotto of the wave-worn shore,
They pass'd the tropic's red meridian o'er;
Nor long the hours—they never paused o'er
time,

Unbroken by the clock's funereal chime,
Which deals the daily pittance of our span,
And points and mocks with iron laugh at man.
What deem'd they of the future or the past?
The present, like a tyrant, held them fast:

Their hour-glass was the sea-sand, and the
tide,

Like her smooth billow, saw their moments
glide;

Their clock the sun, in his unbounded tower;
They reckon'd not, whose day was but an
hour;

The nightingale, their only vesper-bell,
Sung sweetly to the rose the day's farewell;
The broad sun set, but not with lingering
sweep,

As in the north he mellows o'er the deep;
But fiery, full, and fierce, as if he left
The world for ever, earth of light bereft,
Plunged with red forehead down along the
wave,

As dives a hero headlong to his grave.
Then rose they, looking first along the skies,
And then for light into each other's eyes,
Wondering that summer show'd so brief a
sun,

And asking if indeed the day were done.

XVI.

And let not this seem strange: the devotee
Lives not in earth, but in his ecstasy;
Around him days and worlds are heedless
driven,

His soul is gone before his dust to heaven.
Is love less potent? No—his path is trod,
Alike uplifted gloriously to God;
Or link'd to all we know of heaven below,
The other better self, whose joy or woe
Is more than ours; the all-absorbing flame
Which, kindled by another, grows the same,
Wrapt in one blaze; the pure, yet funeral pile,
Where gentle hearts, like Bramins, sit and
smile.

How often we forget all time, when lone,
Admiring Nature's universal throne,
Her woods, her wilds, her waters, the in-
teuse

Reply of hers to our intelligence!
Live not the stars and mountains? Are the
waves

Without a spirit? Are the dropping caves
Without a feeling in their silent tears?
No, no;—they woo and clasp us to their
spheres,

Dissolve this clog and clod of clay before
Its hour, and merge our soul in the great
shore.

Strip off this fond and false identity!—
Who thinks of self when gazing on the sky?
And who, though gazing lower, ever thought,
In the young moments ere the heart is
taught

Time's lesson, of man's haseness or his own?
All nature is his realm, and love his throne.

XVII.

Neuha arose, and Torquil : twilight's hour
Came sad and softly to their rocky bower,
Which, kindling by degrees its dewy spars,
Echoed their dim light to the mustering
stars.

Slowly the pair, partaking nature's calm,
Sought out their cottage, built beneath the
palm ;

Now smiling and now silent, as the scene ;
Lovely as Love—the spirit !—when serene.
The Ocean scarce spoke louder with his
swell,

Thau breathes his mimic murmur in the
shell,

As, far divided from his parent deep,
The sea-born infant cries, and will not sleep,
Raising his little plaint in vain, to rave
For the broad bosom of his nursing wave :

The woods droop'd darkly, as inclined to rest,
The tropic bird wheel'd rockward to his nest,
And the blue sky spread round them like a
lake

Of peace, where Piety her thirst might slake.

XVIII.

But through the palm and plantain, hark, a
voice !

Not such as would have been a lover's
choice,

In such an hour, to break the air so still ;
No dying night-breeze, harping o'er the hill,
Striking the strings of nature, rock and tree,
Those best and earliest lyres of harmony,

With Echo for their chorus ; nor the alarm
Of the loud war-whoop to dispel the charm ;
Nor the soliloquy of the hermit owl,
Exhaling all his solitary soul,

The dim though large-eyed winged anchorite,
Who peals his dreary pean o'er the night ;

But a loud, long, and naval whistle, shrill
As ever started through a sea-bird's bill ;

And then a pause, and then a hoarse,
"Hillo !

Torquil, my boy ! what cheer ? Ho ! brother,
ho !"

"Who hails ?" cried Torquil, following with
his eye

The sound. "Here's one," was all the brief
reply.

XIX.

But here the herald of the self-same mouth
Came breathing o'er the aromatic south,
Not like a "bed of violets" on the gale,

But such as wafts its cloud o'er grog or ale,
Borne from a short frail pipe, which yet had
blown

Its gentle odours over either zone,

And, puff'd where'er winds rise or waters roll,
Had wafted smoke from Portsmouth to the
Pole,

Opposed its vapour as the lightning flash'd,
And reek'd, 'midst mountain-hillows, un-
ashash'd,

To Æolus a constant sacrifice,
Through every change of all the varying
skies.

And what was he who bore it ?—I may err,
But deem him sailor or philosopher.

Sublime tobacco ! which from east to west
Cheers the tar's labour or the Turkman's
rest ;

Which on the Moslem's ottoman divides
His hours, and rivals opium and his brides ;
Magnificent in Stamboul, but less grand,
Though not less loved, in Wapping or the
Strand ;

Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe,
When tipp'd with amber, mellow, rich, and
ripe ;

Like other charmers, wooing the caress,
More dazzlingly when daring in full dress ;
Yet thy true lovers more admire by far

Thy naked beauties—Give me a cigar !

XX.

Through the approaching darkness of the
wood

A human figure broke the solitude,
Fantastically, it may be, array'd,

A seaman in a savage masquerade ;
Such as appears to rise out from the deep

When o'er the line the merry vessels sweep,
And the rough saturnalia of the tar
Flock o'er the deck, in Neptune's borrow'd
car ;

And, pleased, the god of ocean sees his name
Revive once more, though but in mimic
game

Of his true sons, who riot in the breeze
Undreamt of in his native Cyclades.

Still the old god delights, from out the main,
To snatch some glimpses of his ancient reign.

Our sailor's jacket, though in ragged trim,
His constant pipe, which never yet burn'd
dim,

His foremost air, and somewhat rolling gait,
Like his dear vessel, spoke his former state ;

But then a sort of kerchief round his head,
Not over-tightly bound, nor nicely spread ;

And, 'stead of trowsers (ah ! too early torn !
For even the mildest woods will have their
thorn),

A curious sort of somewhat scanty mat
Now served for inexpressibles and hat ;

His naked feet and neck, and sunburnt face,
Perchance might suit alike with either race.

His arms were all his own, our Europe's
 growth,
 Which two worlds bless for civilising both;
 The musket swung behind his shoulders
 broad,
 And somewhat stoop'd by his marine abode,
 But brawny as the boar's; and hung be-
 neath,
 His cutlass droop'd, unconscious of a sheath,
 Or lost or worn away; his pistols were
 Link'd to his belt, a matrimonial pair—
 (Let not this metaphor appear a scoff,
 Though one miss'd fire, the other would go
 off);
 These, with a bayonet, not so free from rust
 As when the arm-chest held its brighter
 trust,
 Completed his accoutrements, as Night
 Survey'd him in his garb heterochite.

XXI.

"What cheer, Ben Bunting?" cried (when
 in full view
 Our new acquaintance) Torquil. "Aught of
 new?"
 "Ey, ey!" quoth Ben, "not new, but news
 enow;
 A strange sail in the offing."—"Sail! and
 how?
 What! could you make her out? It cannot
 be;
 I've seen no rag of canvas on the sea."
 "Belike," said Ben, "you might not from the
 bay,
 But from the bluff-head, where I watch'd to-
 day,
 I saw her in the doldrums; for the wind
 Was light and baffling."—"When the sun
 declined
 Where lay she? had she anchor'd?"—"No,
 but still
 She bore down on us, till the wind grew
 still."
 "Her flag?"—"I had no glass: but fore and
 aft,
 Egad! she seem'd a wicked-looking craft."
 "Arm'd?"—"I expect so;—sent on the look-
 out:
 'Tis time, belike, to put our helm about."
 "About?—Whate'er may have us now in
 chase,
 We'll make no running fight, for that were
 base;
 We will die at our quarters, like true men."
 "Ey, ey! for that 'tis all the same to Ben."
 "Does Christian know this?"—"Ay; he has
 piped all hands
 To quarters. They are furbishing the
 stands

Of arms; and we have got some guns to
 bear,
 And scaled them. You are wanted."—"That's
 but fair;
 And if it were not, mine is not the soul
 To leave my comrades helpless on the shoal.
 My Neuha! ah! and must my fate pursue
 Not me alone, but one so sweet and true?
 But whatsoe'er betide, ah, Neuha! now
 Unman me not; the hour will not allow
 A tear; I'm thine whatever intervenes!"
 "Right," quoth Ben; "that will do for the
 marines."

Canto the Third.

I.

THE fight was o'er; the flashing through the
 gloom,
 Which robes the cannon as he wings a tomb,
 Had ceased; and sulphury vapours upward
 driven
 Had left the earth, and but polluted heaven:
 The rattling roar which rung in every volley
 Had left the echoes to their melancholy;
 No more they shriek'd their horror, boom for
 boom;
 The strife was done, the vanquish'd had their
 doom;
 The mutineers were crush'd, dispers'd, or
 ta'en,
 Or lived to deem the happiest were the slain.
 Few, few escaped, and these were hunted o'er
 The isle they loved beyond their native shore.
 No further home was theirs, it seem'd, on
 earth,
 Once renegades to that which gave them
 birth;
 Track'd like wild beasts, like them they
 sought the wild,
 As to a mother's bosom flies the child;
 But vainly wolves and lions seek their den,
 And still more vainly men escape from men.

II.

Beneath a rock whose jutting base protrudes
 Far over ocean in its fiercest moods,
 When scaling his enormous crag the wave
 Is hurl'd down headlong like the foremost
 brave,
 And falls back on the foaming crowd behind,
 Which fight beneath the banners of the wind,
 But now at rest, a little remnant drew
 Together, bleeding, thirsty, faint, and few;
 But still their weapons in their hands, and
 still
 With something of the pride of former will,

As men not all unused to meditate,
And strive much more than wonder at their fate.

Their present lot was what they had foreseen,

And dared as what was likely to have been;
Yet still the lingering hope, which deem'd their lot

Not pardon'd, but unsought for or forgot,
Or trusted that, if sought, their distant caves
Might still be miss'd amidst the world of waves,

Had wean'd their thoughts in part from what they saw

And felt, the vengeance of their country's law.

Their sea-green isle, their guilt-won paradise,
No more could shield their virtue or their vice:

Their better feelings, if such were, were thrown

Back on themselves,—their sins remain'd alone.

Proscribed even in their second country, they
Were lost; in vain the world before them lay;

All outlets seem'd secured. Their new allies
Had fought and bled in mutual sacrifice;

But what avail'd the club and spear, and arm
Of Hercules, against the sulphury charm,
The magic of the thunder, which destroy'd
The warrior ere his strength' could be employ'd?

Dug, like a spreading pestilence, the grave
No less of human bravery than the brave!

Their own scant numbers acted all the few
Against the many oft will dare and do;

But though the choice seems native to die free,

Even Greece can boast but one Thermopylæ,
Till now, when she has forged her broken chain

Back to a sword, and dies and lives again!

III.

Beside the jutting rock the few appear'd,
Like the last remnant of the red-deer's herd;
Their eyes were feverish, and their aspect worn,

But still the hunter's blood was on their horn,

A little stream came tumbling from the height,

And straggling into ocean as it might,
Its bounding crystal frolick'd in the ray,
And gush'd from cliff to crag with saltless spray;

Close on the wild, wide ocean, yet as pure
And fresh as innocence, and more secure,

Its silver torrent glitter'd o'er the deep,
As the shy chamois' eye o'erlooks the steep,
While far below the vast and sullen swell
Of ocean's alpine azure rose and fell.

To this young spring they rush'd,—all feelings first

Absorb'd in passion's and in nature's thirst,—
Drank as they do who drink their last, and threw

Their arms aside to revel in its dew;
Cool'd their scorch'd throats, and wash'd the gory stains

From wounds whose only bandage might be chains;

Then, when their drought was quenched,
look'd sadly round,

As wondering how so many still were found
Alive and fetterless:—but silent all,

Each sought his fellow's eyes, as if to call
On him for language which his lips denied,

As though their voices with their cause had died.

IV.

Stern, and aloof a little from the rest,
Stood Christian, with his arms across his chest.

The ruddy, reckless, dauntless hue once spread

Along his cheek was livid now as lead;
His light-brown locks, so graceful in their flow,

Now rose like startled vipers o'er his brow.
Still as a statue, with his lips comprest

To stifle even the breath within his breast,
Fast by the rock, all menacing, but mute,

He stood; and, save a slight beat of his foot,
Which deepen'd now and then the sandy dint

Beneath his heel, his form seem'd turn'd to flint.

Some paces further Torquil lean'd his head
Against a bank, and spoke not, but he bled,—
Not mortally:—his worst wound was within;

His brow was pale, his blue eyes sunken in,
And blood-drops, sprinkled o'er his yellow hair,

Show'd that his faintness came not from despair,

But nature's ebb. Beside him was another,
Rough as a bear, but willing as a brother,—

Ben Bunting, who essay'd to wash, and wipe,
And bind his wound—then calmly lit his pipe,

A trophy which survived a hundred fights,
A beacon which had cheer'd ten thousand nights.

The fourth and last of this deserted group
Walk'd up and down—at times would stand,
then stoop

To pick a pebble up—then let it drop—
Then hurry as in haste—then quickly stop—
Then cast his eyes on his companions—then
Half whistle half a tune, and pause again—
And then his former movements would re-
double,
With something between carelessness and
trouble.
This is a long description, but applies
To scarce five minutes pass'd before the eyes;
But yet *what* minutes! Moments like to these
Rend men's lives into immortalities.

V.

At length Jack Skyscrape, a mercurial man,
Who flutter'd over all things like a fan,
More brave than firm, and more disposed to
dare
And die at once than wrestle with despair,
Exclaim'd, "G—d damn!"—those syllables
intense,—
Nucleus of England's native eloquence,
As the Turk's "Allah!" or the Roman's
more
Pagan "Proh Jupiter!" was wont of yore
To give their first impressions such a vent,
By way of echo to embarrassment.
Jack was embarrass'd,—never hero more,
And as he knew not what to say, he swore:
Nor swore in vain; the long congenial sound
Reviv'd Ben Bunting from his pipe pro-
found;
He drew it from his mouth, and look'd full
wise,
But merely added to the oath his *eyes*;
Thus rendering the imperfect phrase com-
plete,
A peroration I need not repeat.

VI.

But Christian, of a higher order, stood
Like an extinct volcano in his mood;
Silent, and sad, and savage,—with the trace
Of passion reeking from his clouded face;
Till lifting up again his sombre eye,
It glanced on Torquil, who lean'd faintly by.
"And is it thus?" he cried, "unhappy boy!
And thee, too, *thee*—my madness must de-
stroy!"
He said, and strode to where young Torquil
stood,
Yet dabbled with his lately flowing blood;
Seized his hand wistfully, but did not press,
And shrunk as fearful of his own caress;
Inquired into his state; and when he heard
The wound was slighter than he deem'd or
fear'd,
A moment's brightness pass'd along his brow,
As much as such a moment would allow.

"Yes," he exclaim'd, "we're taken in the
toil,
But not a coward or a common spoil;
Dearly they've bought us—dearly still may
buy,—
And I must fall; but have you strength to
fly?
'T would be some comfort still, could you
survive;
Our dwindled band is now too few to strive.
Oh! for a sole canoe! though but a shell,
To bear you hence to where a hope may
dwell!
For me, my lot is what I songt; to be,
In life or death, the fearless and the free."

VII.

Even as he spoke, around the promontory,
Which nodded o'er the billows high and
hoary,
A dark speck dotted ocean: on it flew
Like to the shadow of a roused sea-mew;
Onward it came—and, lo! a second follow'd—
Now seen—now hid—where ocean's vale was
hollow'd;
And near, and nearer, till their dusky crew
Presented well-known aspects to the view,
Till on the surf their skimming paddles play,
Buoyant as wings, and fitting through the
spray;—
Now perching on the wave's high curl, and
now
Dash'd downward in the thundering foam
below,
Which flings it broad and boiling sheet on
sheet,
And slings its high flakes, shiver'd into sleet:
But floating still through surf and swell,
drew nigh
The barks, like small birds through a lower-
ing sky.
Their art seem'd nature—such the skill to
sweep
The wave of these born playmates of the
deep.

VIII.

And who the first that, springing on the
strand,
Leap'd like a nereid from her shell to land,
With dark but brilliant skin, and dewy eye
Shining with love, and hope, and constancy?
Neuha—the fond, the faithful, the adored—
Her heart on Torquil's like a torrent pour'd;
And smiled, and wept, and near, and nearer
clasp'd,
As if to be assured 't was *him* she grasp'd;
Shudder'd to see his yet warm wound, and
then,
To find it trivial, smiled and wept again.

She was a warrior's daughter, and could bear
Such sights, and feel, and mourn, but not
despair.

Her lover lived,—nor foes nor fears could
blight

That full-blown moment in its all delight:
Joy trickled in her tears, joy fill'd the sob
That rock'd her heart till almost heard to
throb;

And paradise was breathing in the sigh
Of nature's child in nature's ecstasy.

IX.

The sterner spirits who beheld that meeting
Were not unmoved; who are, when hearts
are greeting?

Even Christian gazed upon the maid and boy
With tearless eye, but yet a gloomy joy
Mix'd with those bitter thoughts the soul
arrays

In hopeless visions of our better days,
When all's gone—to the rainbow's latest ray.
“And but for me!” he said, and turn'd
away;

Then gazed upon the pair, as in his den
A lion looks upon his cubs again;
And then relapsed into his sullen guise,
As heedless of his further destinies.

X.

But brief their time for good or evil thought;
The billows round the promontory brought
The plash of hostile oars.—Alas! who made
That sound a dread? All around them seem'd
array'd

Against them, save the bride of Toobonai:
She, as she caught the first glimpse o'er'the
bay

Of the arm'd boats, which hurried to complete
The remnant's ruin with their flying feet,
Beckon'd the natives round her to their
prows,

Embark'd their guests and launch'd their
light canoes,
In one placed Christian and his comrades
twain;

But she and Torquil must not part again.
She fix'd him in her own.—Away! away!
They clear the breakers, dart along the bay,
And towards a group of islets, such as bear
The sea-bird's nest and seal's surf-hollow'd
lair,

They skim the blue tops of the billows; fast
They flew, and fast their fierce pursuers
chased.

They gain upon them—now they lose again,—
Again make way and menace o'er the main;
And now the two canoes in chase divide,
And follow different courses o'er the tide,

To baffle the pursuit.—Away! away!
As life is on each paddle's flight to-day,
And more than life or lives to Neuha: Love
Freights the frail bark and urges to the cove;
And now the refuge and the foe are nigh—
Yet, yet a moment: Fly, then light ark, fly!

Canto the Fourth.

I.

WHITE as a white sail on a dusky sea,
When half the horizon's clouded and half free,
Fluttering between the dun wave and the sky,
Is hope's last gleam in man's extremity.
Her anchor parts! but still her snowy sail
Attracts our eye amidst the rudest gale:
Though every wave she climbs divides us
more,
The heart still follows from the loneliest
shore.

II.

Not distant from the isle of Toobonai,
A black rock rears its bosom o'er the spray,
The haunt of birds, a desert to mankind,
Where the rough seal reposes from the wind,
And sleeps unwieldy in his cavern dun,
Or gambols with huge frolic in the sun:
There shrilly to the passing oar is heard
The startled echo of the ocean bird,
Who rears on its bare breast her callow
brood,

The feather'd fishers of the solitude.
A narrow segment of the yellow sand
On one side forms the outline of a strand;
Here the young turtle, crawling from his
shell,

Steals to the deep wherein his parents dwell;
Chipp'd by the beam, a nursling of the day,
But hatch'd for ocean by the fostering ray;
The rest was one bleak precipice, as e'er
Gave mariners a shelter and despair;
A spot to make the saved regret the deck
Which late went down, and envy the lost
wreck.

Such was the stern asylum Neuha chose
To shield her lover from his following foes;
But all its secret was not told; she knew
In this a treasure hidden from the view.

III.

Ere the canoes divided, near the spot,
The men that mann'd what held her Torquil's
lot,
By her command removed, to strengthen
more
The skiff which wafted Christian from the
shore.

This he would have opposed; but with a smile

She pointed calmly to the craggy isle,
And bade him "speed and prosper." *She*
would take

The rest upon herself for Torquil's sake.

They parted with this added aid; afar
The proa darted like a shooting star,
And gain'd on the pursuers, who now steer'd
Right on the rock which she and Torquil
near'd.

They pull'd; her arm, though delicate, was
free

And firm as ever grappled with the sea,
And yielded scarce to Torquil's manlier
strength.

The prow now almost lay within its length
Of the crag's steep, inexorable face,
With nought but soundless waters for its
base;

Within a hundred boats' length was the foe,
And now what refuge but their frail canoe?
This Torquil ask'd with half upbraiding eye,
Which said—"Has Neuha brought me here
to die?"

Is this a place of safety, or a grave,
And yon huge rock the tombstone of the
wave?"

IV.

They rested on their paddles, and uprose
Neuha, and pointing to the approaching foes,
Cried, "Torquil, follow me, and fearless
follow!"

Then plunged at once into the ocean's hol-
low.

There was no time to pause—the foes were
near—

Chains in his eye, and menace in his ear;
With vigour they pull'd on, and as they came,
Hail'd him to yield, and by his forfeit name.
Headlong he leapt—to him the swimmer's
skill

Was native, and now all his hope from ill:
But how, or where? He dived, and rose no
more;

The boat's crew look'd amazed o'er sea and
shore.

There was no landing on that precipice,
Steep, harsh, and slippery as a berg of ice.
They watch'd awhile to see him float again,
But not a trace rebubbled from the main:
The wave roll'd on, no ripple on its face,
Since their first plunge recall'd a single trace;
The little whirl which eddied, and slight foam,
That whiten'd o'er what seem'd their latest
home,

White as a sepulchre above the pair
Who left no marble (mournful as an heir)

The quiet proa wavering o'er the tide
Was all that told of Torquil and his bride;
And but for this alone the whole might seem
The vanish'd phantom of a seaman's dream.
They paused and search'd in vain, then pull'd
away;

Every superstition now forbade their stay.
Some said he had not plunged into the wave,
But vanish'd like a corpse-light from a grave;
Others, that something supernatural
Glared in his figure, more than mortal tall;
While all agreed that in his cheek and eye
There was a dead hue of eternity.
Still as their oars receded from the crag,
Round every weed a moment would they lag,
Expectant of some token of their prey;
But no—he had melted from them like the
spray.

V.

And where was he the pilgrim of the deep,
Following the nereid? Had they ceased to
weep

For ever? or, received in coral caves,
Wrung life and pity from the softening
waves?

Did they with ocean's hidden sovereigns
dwell,

And sound with mermen the fantastic shell?
Did Neuha with the mermaids comb her hair
Flowing o'er ocean as it stream'd in air?
Or had they perish'd, and in silence slept
Beneath the gulf wherein they boldly leapt?

VI.

Young Neuha plunged into the deep, and he
Follow'd: her track beneath her native sea
Was as a native's of the element,
So smoothly, bravely, brilliantly she went,
Leaving a streak of light behind her heel,
Which struck and flash'd like an amphibious
steel.

Closely, and scarcely less expert to trace
The depths where divers hold the pearl in
chase,

Torquil, the nursling of the northern seas,
Pursued her liquid steps with heart and ease.
Deep—deeper for an instant Neuha led
The way—then upward soar'd—and as she
spread

Her arms, and flung the foam from off her
locks,
Laugh'd, and the sound was answer'd by the
rocks.

They had gain'd a central realm of earth
again,
But look'd for tree, and field, and sky, in vain.
Around she pointed to a spacious cave,
Whose only portal was the keyless wave,

(A hollow archway by the sun unseen,
Save through the billows' glassy veil of green,
In some transparent ocean holiday,
When all the finny people are at play,)
Wiped with her hair the brine from Torquil's
eyes,
And clapp'd her hands with joy at his sur-
prise ;
Led him to where the rock appear'd to jut,
And form a something like a Triton's hut ;
For all was darkness for a space, till day
Through clefts above let in a sober'd ray ;
As in some old cathedral's glimmering aisle
The dusty monuments from light recoil,
Thus sadly in their refuge submarine
The vault drew half her shadow from the
scene.

VII.

Forth from her bosom the young savage
drew
A pine torch, strongly girded with gnato ;
A plantain-leaf o'er all, the more to keep
Its latent sparkle from the sapping deep.
This mantle kept it dry ; then from a nook
Of the same plantain-leaf a flint she took,
A few shrunk wither'd twigs, and from the
blade
Of Torquil's knife struck fire, and thus
array'd
The grot with torchlight. Wide it was and
high,
And show'd a self-born Gothic canopy ;
The arch uprear'd by nature's architect,
The architrave some earthquake might erect ;
The buttress from some mountain's bosom
hurl'd,
When the Poles crash'd, and water was the
world ;
Or harden'd from some earth-absorbing fire,
While yet the globe reek'd from its funeral
pyre ;
The fretted pinnacle, the aisle, the nave,
Were there, all scoop'd by Darkness from
her cave.
There, with a little tinge of phantasy,
Fantastic faces mop'd and mow'd on high,
And then a mitre or a shrine would fix
The eye upon its seeming crucifix.
Thus Nature play'd with the stalactites,
And built herself a chapel of the seas.

VIII.

And Neuba took her Torquil by the hand,
And waded along the vault her kindled brand,
And led him into each recess, and show'd
The secret places of their new abode.
Nor these alone, for all had been prepared
Before, to soothe the lover's lot she shared :

The mat for rest ; for dress the fresh gnato,
And sandal oil to fence against the dew ;
For food the cocoa-nut, the yam, the bread
Born of the fruit ; for board the plantain
spread

With its broad leaf, or turtle-shell which bore
A banquet in the flesh it cover'd o'er ;
The gourd with water recent from the rill,
The ripe banana from the mellow hill ;
A pine-torch pile to keep undying light,
And she herself, as beautiful as night,
To fling her shadowy spirit o'er the scene,
And make their subterranean world serene.
She had foreseen, since first the stranger's
sail
Drew to their isle, that force or flight might
fail,

And form'd a refuge of the rocky den
For Torquil's safety from his countrymen.
Each dawn had wafted there her light canoe,
Laden with all the golden fruits that grew ;
Each eve had seen her gliding through the
hour
With all could cheer or deck their sparry
bower ;
And now she spread her little store with
smiles,
The happiest daughter of the loving isles.

IX.

She, as he gazed with grateful wonder,
press'd
Her shelter'd love to her impassion'd breast ;
And suited to her soft caresses, told
An olden tale of love,—for love is old,
Old as eternity, but not outworn
With each new being born or to be born :
How a young chief, a thousand moons ago,
Diving for turtle in the depths below,
Had risen, in tracking fast his ocean prey,
Into the cave which round and o'er them lay ;
How in some desperate feud of after-time
He shelter'd there a daughter of the clime,
A foe beloved, and offspring of a foe,
Saved by his tribe but for a captive's woe ;
How, when the storm of war was still'd, he led
His island clan to where the waters spread
Their deep-green shadow o'er the rocky door,
Then dived—it seem'd as if to rise no more :
His wondering mates, amazed within their
bark,
Or deem'd him mad, or prey to the blue
shark ;
Row'd round in sorrow the sea-girded rock,
Then paused upon their paddles from the
shock ;
When, fresh and springing from the deep,
they saw
A goddess rise—so deem'd they in their awe ;

And their companion, glorious by her side,
Proud and exulting in his mermaid bride:
And how, when undeceived, the pair they bore

With sounding conchs and joyous shouts to shore;

How they had gladly lived and calmly died,
And why not also Torquil and his bride?
Not mine to tell the rapturous caress
Which follow'd wildly in that wild recess
This tale; enough that all within that cave
Was love, though buried strong as in the grave
Where Ahelard, through twenty years of death,

When Eloisa's form was lower'd beneath
Their nuptial vault, his arms outstretch'd,
and press'd

The kindling ashes to his kindled breast.
The waves without sang round their couch,
their roar

As much unheeded as if life were o'er;
Within, their hearts made all their harmony,
Love's broken murmur and more broken sigh.

X.

And they, the cause and sharers of the shock
Which left them exiles of the hollow rock,
Where were they? O'er the sea for life they plied,

To seek from Heaven the shelter men denied.
Another course had been their choice—but where?

The wave which bore them still their foes would bear,

Who, disappointed of their former chase,
In search of Christian now renew'd their race.
Eager with anger, their strong arms made way,

Like vultures huffed of their previous prey.
They gain'd upon them, all whose safety lay
In some bleak crag or deeply-hidden bay:
No further chance or choice remain'd; and right

For the first further rock which met their sight
They steer'd, to take their latest view of land,
And yield as victims, or die sword in hand;
Dismiss'd the natives and their shallop, who
Would still have battled for that scanty crew;
But Christian bade them seek their shore again,

Nor add a sacrifice which were in vain;
For what were simple bow and savage spear
Against the arms which must be wielded here?

XI.

They lauded on a wild but narrow scene,
Where few but Nature's footsteps yet had been;

Prepared their arms, and with that gloomy eye,

Stern and sustain'd, of man's extremity,
When hope is gone, nor glory's self remains
To cheer resistance against death or chains,—
They stood, the three, as the three hundred stood

Who dyed Thermopylæ with holy blood.
But, ah! how different! 'tis the cause makes all,

Degrades or hallows courage in its fall.
O'er them no fame, eternal and intense,
Blazed through the clouds of death and beckon'd hence;

No grateful country, smiling through her tears,

Begun the praises of a thousand years;
No nation's eyes would on their tomb be bent,
No heroes envy them their monument;

However boldly their warm blood was spilt,
Their life was shame, their epitaph was guilt.
And this they knew and felt, at least the one,
The leader of the band he had undone;

Who, horn perchance for better things, had set
His life upon a cast which linger'd yet:
But now the die was to be thrown, and all
The chances were in favour of his fall:

And such a fall! But still he faced the shock,
Obdurate as a portion of the rock
Whereon he stood, and fix'd his levell'd gun,
Dark as a sullen cloud before the sun.

XII.

The boat drew nigh, well arm'd, and firm the crew

To act whatever duty bade them do;
Careless of danger, as the onward wind
Is of the leaves it strews, nor looks behind.

And yet perhaps they rather wish'd to go
Against a nation's than a native foe,
And felt that this poor victim of self-will,
Briton no more, had once been Britain's still.
They hail'd him to surrender—no reply;
Their arms were poised, and glitter'd in the sky.

They hail'd again—no answer; yet once more
They offer'd quarter louder than before.

The echoes only, from the rock's rebound,
Took their last farewell of the dying sound.
Then flash'd the flint, and blazed the volleying flame,

And the smoke rose between them and their aim,

While the rock rattled with the bullets' knell,
Which peal'd in vain, and flatten'd as they fell;

Then flew the only answer to be given
By those who had lost all hope in earth or heaven.

After the first fierce peal, as they pull'd
nigher,

They heard the voice of Christian shout,
"Now, fire!"

And ere the word upon the echo died,
Two fell; the rest assail'd the rock's rough side,
And, furious at the madness of their foes,
Disdain'd all further efforts, save to close.

But steep the crag, and all without a path,
Each step opposed a bastion to their wrath,
While, plac'd 'midst clefts the least acces-
sible,

Which Christian's eye was train'd to mark
full well,

The three maintain'd a strife which must not
yield,

In spots where eagles might have chosen to
build.

Their every shot told; while the assailant
fell,

Dash'd on the shingles like the limpet shell;
But still enough survived, and mounted still,
Scattering their numbers here and there,
until

Surrounded and commanded, though not nigh
Enough for seizure, near enough to die,
The desperate trio held aloof their fate
But by a thread, like sharks who've gorged
the bait;

Yet to the very last they battled well,
And not a groan inform'd their foes *who* fell.
Christian died last—twice wounded; and
once more

Mercy was offer'd when they saw his gore;
Too late for life, but not too late to die,
With, though a hostile hand, to close his eye.
A limb was broken, and he droop'd along
The crag, as doth a falcon reft of young.

The sound reviv'd him, or appear'd to wake
Some passion which a weakly gesture spake:
He beckon'd to the foremost, who drew nigh,
But, as they near'd, he rear'd his weapon
high—

His last ball had been aim'd, but from his
breast

He tore the topmost button from his vest,
Down the tube dash'd it, levell'd, fired, and
smiled

As his foe fell; then, like a serpent, coil'd
His wounded, weary form, to where the steep
Look'd desperate as himself along the deep;
Cast one glance hack, and clench'd his hand,
and shook

His last rage 'gainst the earth which he for-
sook;

Then plunged: the rock below received like
glass

His body crush'd into one gory mass,
With scarce a shred to tell of human form,
Or fragment for the sea-bird or the worm;

A fair-hair'd scalp, besmear'd with blood and
weeds,

Yet reek'd, the remnant of himself and deeds;
Some splinters of his weapons (to the last,
As long as hand could hold, he held them
fast)

Yet glitter'd, but at distance—hurl'd away
To rest beneath the dew and dashing spray.
The rest was nothing—save a life mis-spent,
And soul—but who shall answer where it
went?

'Tis ours to bear, not judge the dead; and
they

Who doom to hell, themselves are on the
way,

Unless these bullies of eternal pains
Are pardon'd their bad hearts for their worse
brains.

XIII.

The deed was over! All were gone or ta'en,
The fugitive, the captive, or the slain.
Chain'd on the deck, where once, a gallant
crew,

They stood with honour, were the wretched
few

Survivors of the skirmish on the isle;
But the last rock left no surviving spoil.
Cold lay they where they fell, and weltering,
While o'er them flapp'd the sea-birds' dewy
wing,

Now wheeling nearer from the neighbouring
surge,
And screaming high their harsh and hungry
dirge:

But calm and careless heaved the wave below,
Eternal with unsympathetic flow;
Far o'er its face the dolphins sported on,
And sprung the flying fish against the sun,
Till its dried wing relapsed from its brief
height,

To gather moisture for another flight.

XIV.

'Twas morn; and Neuha, who by dawn of
day

Swam smoothly forth to catch the rising ray,
And watch if aught approach'd the ampli-
bious lair

Where lay her lover, saw a sail in air:
It flapp'd, it fill'd, and to the grewing gale
Bent its broad arch: her breath began to fail
With fluttering fear, her heart beat thick and
high,

While yet a doubt sprung where its course
might lie.

But no! it came not; fast and far away
The shadow lessen'd as it clear'd the bay.

She gazed, and flung the sea-foam from her eyes,
 To watch as for a rainbow in the skies.
 On the horizon verged the distant deck,
 Diminish'd, & dwindled to a very speck—
 Then vanish'd. All was ocean, all was joy!
 Down plunged she through the cave to rouse
 her boy;
 Told all she had seen, and all she hoped, and
 all
 That happy love could augur or recall;
 Sprung forth again, with Torquil following
 free
 His bounding nereid over the broad sea;
 Swam round the rock, to where a shallow
 cleft
 Hid the canoe that Neuha there had left
 Drifting along the tide, without an oar,
 That eve the strangers chased them from the
 shore;
 But when these vanish'd, she pursued her
 prow,
 Regain'd, and urged to where they found it
 now:
 Nor ever did more love and joy embark,
 Than now were wafted in that slender ark.

XV.

Again their own shore rises on the view,
 No more polluted with a hostile hue;
 No sullen ship lay bristling o'er the foam,
 A floating dungeon:—all was hope and home!
 A thousand proas darted o'er the bay,
 With sounding shells, and heralded their
 way;
 The chiefs came down, around the people
 pour'd,
 And welcomed Torquil as a son restored;
 The women throng'd, embracing and em-
 braced
 By Neuha, asking where they had been
 chased,
 And how escaped? The tale was told; and then
 One acclamation rent the sky again;
 And from that hour a new tradition gave
 Their sanctuary the name of "Neuha's Cave."
 A hundred fires, far flickering from the height,
 Blazed o'er the general revel of the night,
 The feast in honour of the guest, return'd
 To peace and pleasure, perilously earn'd;
 A night succeeded by such happy days
 As only the yet infant world displays.

The Lament of Tasso.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At Ferrara, in the Library, are preserved the original MSS. of Tasso's *Gierusalemme* and of Guarini's *Pastor Fido*, with letters of Tasso, one from Titian to Ariosto, and the inkstand and chair, the tomb and the house, of the latter. But, as misfortune has a greater interest for posterity, and little or none for the cotemporary, the cell where Tasso was confined in the hospital of St. Anna attracts a more fixed attention than the residence

or the monument of Ariosto—at least it had this effect on me. There are two inscriptions, one on the outer gate, the second over the cell itself, inviting, unnecessarily, the wonder and the indignation of the spectator. Ferrara is much decayed and depopulated: the castle still exists entire; and I saw the court where Parisina and Hugo were beheaded, according to the annal of Gibbon.

I.

LONG years!—It tries the thrilling frame to bear
 And eagle-spirit of a child of Song—
 Long years of outrage, calumny, and wrong;
 Imputed madness, prison'd solitude,
 And the mind's canker in its savage mood,
 When the impatient thirst of light and air
 Parches the heart; and the abhorred grate,
 Marring the sunbeams with its hideous shade,

Works through the throbbing eyehall to the
 brain,
 With a hot sense of heaviness and pain;
 And here, at once, Captivity display'd
 Stands scoffing through the never-open'd gate,
 Which nothing through its bars admits, save
 day,
 And tasteless food, which I have eat alone
 Till its unsocial bitterness is gone;
 And I can banquet like a beast of prey,
 Sullen and lonely, couching in the cave
 Which is my lair, and—it may be—my grave.

All this hath somewhat worn me, and may wear,
 But must be borne. I stoop not to despair;
 For I have battled with mine agony,
 And made me wings wherewith to overfly
 The narrow circus of my dungeon wall,
 And freed the Holy Sepulchre from thrall;
 And revell'd among men and things divine,
 And pour'd my spirit over Palestine,
 In honour of the sacred war for Him,
 The God who was on earth and is in heaven,
 For he has strengthen'd me in heart and limb.
 That through this sufferance I might be forgiven,
 I have employ'd my penance to record
 How Salem's shrine was won, and how adored.

II.

But this is o'er—my pleasant task is done:—
 My long-sustaining friend of many years!
 If I do blot thy final page with tears,
 Know, that my sorrows have wrung from me none.

But thou, my young creation! my soul's child!
 Which ever playing round me came and smiled,
 And woo'd me from myself with thy sweet sight,

Thou too art gone—and so is my delight:
 And therefore do I weep and inly bleed
 With this last bruise upon a broken reed.
 Thou too art ended—what is left me now?
 For I have anguish yet to bear—and how?
 I know not that—but in the innate force
 Of my own spirit shall be found resource.
 I have not sunk, for I had no remorse,
 Nor cause for such: they call'd me mad—and why?

Oh Leonora! wilt not *thou* reply?
 I was indeed delirious in my heart
 To lift my love so lofty as thou art;
 But still my frenzy was not of the mind:
 I knew my fault, and feel my punishment
 Not less because I suffer it unhent.
 That thou wert beautiful, and I not blind,
 Hath been the sin which shuts me from mankind;

But let them go, or torture as they will,
 My heart can multiply thine image still;
 Successful love may sate itself away;
 The wretched are the faithful; 'tis their fate
 To have all feeling, save the one, decay,
 And every passion into one dilate,
 As rapid rivers into ocean pour;
 But ours is fathomless, and hath no shore.

III.

Above me, hark! the long and maniac cry
 Of minds and bodies in captivity.

And hark! the lash and the increasing howl,
 And the half-inarticulate blasphemy!
 There he some here with worse than frenzy
 foul,
 Some who do still goad on the o'er-labour'd
 mind,
 And dim the little light that's left behind
 With needless torture, as their tyrant will
 Is wound up to the lust of doing ill:
 With these and with their victims am I
 class'd,
 'Mid sounds and sights like these long years
 have pass'd;
 'Mid sights and sounds like these my life may
 close:
 So let it be—for then I shall repose.

IV.

I have been patient, let me be so yet;
 I had forgotten half I would forget,
 But it revives—Oh! would it were my lot
 To be forgetful as I am forgot!
 Feel I not wroth with these who hade me
 dwell

In this vast lazar-house of many woes?
 Where laughter is not mirth, nor thought the
 mind,
 Nor words a language, nor ev'n men man-
 kind;

Where cries reply to curses, shrieks to blows,
 And each is tortured in his separate hell—
 For we are crowded in our solitudes—
 Many, but each divided by the wall,
 Which echoes Madness in her babbling moods;
 While all can hear, none heed his neighbour's
 call—

None! save that One, the veriest wretch of
 all,

Who was not made to be the mate of these,
 Nor hound between Distraction and Disease,
 Feel I not wroth with those who placed me
 here?

Who have debased me in the minds of men,
 Debarring me the usage of my own,
 Blighting my life in best of its career,
 Branding my thoughts as things to shun and
 fear?

Would I not pay them back these pangs again,
 And teach them inward Sorrow's stifled green?
 The struggle to be calm, and cold distress,
 Which undermines our Stoical success?
 No!—still too proud to be vindictive—I
 Have pardon'd princes' insults, and would
 die.

Yes, Sister of my Sovereign! for thy sake
 I weed all bitterness from out my breast,
 It hath no business where *thou* art a guest:
 Thy brother hates—but I cannot detest;
 Thou pitiest not—but I cannot forsake.

V.

Look on a love which knows not to despair,
But all unquench'd is still my better part,
Dwelling deep in my shut and silent heart,
As dwells the gather'd lightning in its cloud,
Encompass'd with its dark and rolling shroud,
Till struck,—forth flies the all-ethereal dart!
And thus at the collision of thy name,
The vivid thought still flashes through my
frame,

And for a moment all things as they were
Flit by me; they are gone—I am the same.
And yet my love without ambition grew;
I knew thy state, my station, and I knew
A Princess was no love-mate for a bard;
I told it not, I breathed it not, it was
Sufficient to itself, its own reward;
And if my eyes reveal'd it, they, alas!
Were punish'd by the silentness of thine,
And yet I did not venture to repine.
Thou wert to me a crystal-girded shrine,
Worshipp'd at holy distance, and around
Hallow'd and meekly kiss'd the saintly ground;
Not for thou wert a princess, but that Love
Had robed thee with a glory, and array'd
Thy lineaments in beauty that dismay'd—
Oh! not dismay'd—but awed, like One above!
And in that sweet severity there was
A something which all softness did surpass;
I know not how—thy genius master'd mine;
My star stood still before thee: if it were
Presumptuous thus to love without design,
That sad fatality hath cost me dear;
But thou art dearest still, and I should be
Fit for this cell, which wrongs me—but for
thee.

The very love which lock'd me to my chain
Hath lighten'd half its weight; and for the
rest,
Though heavy, lent me vigour to sustain,
And look to thee with undivided breast,
And foil the ingenuity of Pain.

VI.

It is no marvel—from my very birth
My soul was drunk with love, which did per-
vade
And mingle with whate'er I saw on earth:
Of objects all inanimate I made
Idols, and out of wild and lonely flowers,
And rocks, whereby they grew, a paradise,
Where I did lay me down within the shade
Of waving trees, and dreamed uncounted
hours,
Though I was chid for wandering; and the
wise
Shook their white aged heads o'er me and
said,
Of such materials wretched men were made,

And such a truant boy would end in woe,
And that the only lesson was a blow;
And then they smote me, and I did not weep,
But cursed them in my heart, and to my
haunt

Return'd and wept alone, and dream'd again
The visions which arise without a sleep,
And with my years my soul began to pant
With feelings of strange tumult and soft pain;
And the whole heart exhaled into One Wail,
But undefined and wandering, till the day
I found the thing I sought—and that was
thee;

And then I lost my being, all to be
Absorb'd in thine; the world was past away;
Thou didst annihilate the earth to me!

VII.

I loved all Solitude, but little thought
To spend I know not what of life, remote
From all communion with existence, save
The maniac and his tyrant; had I been
Their fellow, many years ere this had seen
My mind like theirs corrupted to its grave.
But who hath seen me writhe, or heard me
rave?

Perchance in such a cell we suffer more
Than the wreck'd sailor on his desert shore;
The world is all before him—*mine* is *here*,
Scarce twice the space they must accord my
bier.

What though *he* perish, he may lift his eye.
And with a dying glance upbraid the sky;
I will not raise my own in such reproof,
Although 'tis clouded by my dungeon roof

VIII.

Yet do I feel at times my mind decline,
But with a sense of its decay: I see
Unwonted lights along my prison shine,
And a strange demon, who is vexing me
With pilfering pranks and petty pains, below
The feeling of the healthful and the free;
But much to One, who long hath suffer'd so,
Sickness of heart, and narrowness of place,
And all that may be borne, or can debase.
I thought mine enemies had been but Man,
But Spirits may be leagued with them; all
Earth

Abandons, Heaven forgets me: in the dearth
Of such defence the Powers of Evil can,
It may be, tempt me further,—and prevail
Against the outworn creature they assail.
Why in this furnace is my spirit proved,
Like steel in tempering fire? because I
loved?

Because I loved what not to love, and see,
Was more or less than mortal, and than me.

IX.

I once was quick in feeling—that is o'er ;
My scars are callous, or I should have dash'd
My brain against these bars, as the sun
flash'd

In mockery through them: If I bear and
bore

The much I have recounted, and the more
Which hath no words,—'t is that I would
not die

And sanction with self-slaughter the dull lie
Which snared me here, and with the brand
of shame

Stamp Madness deep into my memory,
And woo Compassion to a blighted name,
Sealing the sentence which my foes pro-
claim.

No—it shall be immortal! and I make
A future temple of my present cell,
Which nations yet shall visit for my sake.
While thou, Ferrara! when no longer dwell
The ducal chiefs within thee, shalt fall down,
And crumbling piecemeal view thy hearthless
halls,

A poet's wreath shall be thine only crown,—
A poet's dungeon thy most far renown,
While strangers wonder o'er thy unpeopled
walls!

And thou, Leonora! thou—who wert
ashamed

That such as I could love—who blush'd to
hear

To less than monarchs that thou couldst be
dear,

Go! tell thy brother, that my heart, untamed
By grief, years, weariness,—and it may be
A taint of that he would impute to me—

From long infection of a den like this,
Where the mind rots congenial with the
abyss,—

Adores thee still; and add—that when the
towers

And battlements which guard his joyous
hours

Of banquet, dance, and revel, are forgot,
Or left untended in a dull repose,—

This, this, shall be a consecrated spot!
But *Thou*—when all that Birth and Beauty
throws

Of magic round thee is extinct—shalt have
One half the laurel which o'ershades my
grave.

No power in death can tear our names apart.
As none in life could rend thee from my
heart.

Yes, Leonora! it shall be our fate
To be entwined for ever—but too late!

The Prophecy of Dante.

‘Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.”
CAMPBELL.

DEDICATION.

LADY! if for the cold and cloudy clime,
Where I was born, but where I would not die,
Of the great Poet-Sire of Italy
I dare to build the imitative rhyme,
Harsh Runic copy of the South's sublime,
THOU art the cause; and howsoever I
Fall short of his immortal harmony,
Thy gentle heart will pardon me the crime.
Thou, in the pride of Beauty and of Youth,
Spakest; and for thee to speak and be obey'd
Are one; but only in the sunny South
Such sounds are uttered, and such charms display'd,
So sweet a language from so fair a mouth—
Ah! to what effort would it not persuade?

RAVENNA, June 21, 1819.

PREFACE.

IN the course of a visit to the city of Ravenna in the summer of 1819, it was suggested to the author that having composed something on the subject of Tasso's confinement, he should do the same on Dante's exile,—the tomb of the poet forming one of the principal objects of interest in that city, both to the native and to the stranger.

“On this hint I spake,” and the result has been the following four cantos, in terza rima, now offered to the reader. If they are understood and approved, it is my purpose to continue the poem, in various other cantos, to its natural conclusion in the present age. The reader is requested to suppose that Dante addresses him in the interval between the conclusion of the *Divina Commedia* and his death, and shortly before the latter event, foretelling the fortunes of Italy in general in the ensuing centuries. In adopting this plan I have had in my mind the *Cassandra* of Lycophron, and the *Prophecy of Nereus* by Horace, as well as the *Prophecies of Holy Writ*. The measure adopted is the terza rima of Dante, which I am not aware to have seen hitherto tried in our language, except it may be by Mr. Hayley, of whose translation I never saw but one extract, quoted in the notes to Caliph Vathek; so that—if I do not err—this poem may be considered as a metrical experiment. The cantos are short, and about the same length of those of the poet, whose name I have borrowed, and most probably taken in vain.

Amongst the inconveniences of authors in the present day, it is difficult for any who have a name, good or bad, to escape translation. I have had the

fortune to see the fourth canto of “*Childe Harold*” translated into Italian *versi sciolti*,—that is, a poem written in the *Spenserean stanza* into *blank verse*, without regard to the natural divisions of the stanza or of the sense. If the present poem, being on a national topic, should chance to undergo the same fate, I would request the Italian reader to remember that when I have failed in the imitation of his great “*Padre Alighier*,” I have failed in imitating that which all study and few understand, since to this very day it is not yet settled what was the meaning of the allegory in the first canto of the *Inferno*, unless Count Marchetti's ingenious and probable conjecture may be considered as having decided the question.

He may also pardon my failure the more, as I am not quite sure that he would be pleased with my success, since the Italians, with a pardonable nationality, are particularly jealous of all that is left them as a nation,—their literature; and in the present bitterness of the classic and romantic war, are but ill disposed to permit a foreigner even to approve or imitate them, without finding some fault with his ultramontane presumption. I can easily enter into all this, knowing what would be thought in England of an Italian imitator of Milton, or if a translation of Monti, or Pindemonte, or Arioli, should be held up to the rising generation as a model for their future poetical essays. But I perceive that I am deviating into an address to the Italian reader, when my business is with the English one; and be they few or many, I must take my leave of both.

THE PROPHECY OF DANTE.

Canto the First.

ONCE more in man's frail world! which I
had left
So long that 't was forgotten; and I feel
The weight of clay again,—too soon bereft
Of the immortal vision which could heal
My earthly sorrows, and to God's own
skies
Lift me from that deep gulf without re-
peal,
Where late my ears rung with the damned
cries
Of souls in hopeless bale; and from that
place
Of lesser torment, whence men may arise
Pure from the fire to join the angelic race;
Midst whom my own bright Beatrice
bless'd
My spirit with her light; and to the base
Of the eternal Triad! first, last, best,
Mysterious, three, sole, infinite, great God!
Soul universal! led the mortal guest,
Unblasted by the glory, though he trod
From star to star to reach the almighty
throne.
Oh Beatrice! whose sweet limbs the sod
So long hath press'd, and the cold marble
stone,
Thou sole pure seraph of my earliest love,
Love so ineffable, and so alone,
That nought on earth could more my bosom
move,
And meeting thee in heaven was but to
meet
That without which my soul, like the
arkless dove,
Had wander'd still in search of, nor her
feet
Relieved her wing till found: without thy
light
My paradise had still been incomplete.
Since my tenth sun gave summer to my
sight
Thou wert my life, the essence of my
thought,
Loved ere I knew the name of love, and
bright
Still in these dim old eyes, now overwrought
With the world's war, and years, and
banishment,
And tears for thee, by other woes un-
taught;

For mine is not a nature to be bent
By tyrannous faction, and the brawling
crowd,
And though the long, long conflict hath
been spent
In vain,—and never more, save when the
cloud
Which overhangs the Apennine my mind's
eye
Pierces to fancy Florence, once so proud
Of me, can I return, though but to die,
Unto my native soil,—they have not yet
Quench'd the old exile's spirit, stern and
high.
But the sun, though not overcast, must set,
And the night cometh; I am old in days,
And deeds, and contemplation, and have
met
Destruction face to face in all his ways.
The world hath left me, what it found me,
pure,
And if I have not gather'd yet its praise,
I sought it not by any baser lure;
Man wrongs, and Time avenges, and my
name
May form a monument not all obscure,
Though such was not my ambition's end or
aim,
To add to the vain-glorious list of those
Who dabble in the pettiness of fame,
And make men's fickle breath the wind that
blows
Their sail, and deem it glory to be class'd
With conquerors, and virtue's other foes,
In bloody chronicles of ages past.
I would have had my Florence great and
free;
Oh Florence! Florence! unto me thou
wast
Like that Jerusalem which the Almighty He
Wept over, "but thou wouldst not;" as
the bird
Gathers its young, I would have gather'd
thee
Beneath a parent pinion, hadst thou heard
My voice; but as the adder, deaf and
fierce,
Against the breast that cherish'd thee was
stirr'd
Thy venom, and my state thou didst amerce,
And doom this body forfeit to the fire.
Alas! how bitter is his country's curse
To him who for that country would expire,
But did not merit to expire by her,
And loves her, loves her even in her ire!

The day may come when she will cease to err,
The day may come she would be proud to
have

The dust she dooms to scatter, and transfer
Of him, whom she denied a home, the grave.

But this shall not be granted; let my
dust

Lie where it falls; nor shall the soil which
gave

Me breath, but in her sudden fury thrnst
Me forth to breathe elsewhere, so reassume
My indignant bones, because her angry
gust

Forsooth is over, and repeal'd her doom;
No,—she denied me what was mine—my
roof,

And shall not have what is not hers—my
tomb.

Too long her armed wrath hath kept aloof
The breast which would have bled for her,
the heart

That heat, the mind that was temptation
proof,

The man who fought, toil'd, travell'd, and
each part

Of a true citizen fulfill'd, and saw
For his reward the Guelf's ascendant art
Pass his destruction even into a law.

These things are not made for forgetfulness,
Florence shall be forgotten first; too raw
The wound, too deep the wrong, and the
distress

Of such endurance too prolong'd to make
My pardon greater, her injustice less,
Though late repented; yet—yet for her sake
I feel some fonder yearnings, and for thine,
My own Beatrice, I would hardly take
Vengeance upon the land which once was
mine,

And still is hallow'd by thy dust's return,
Which would protect the murderess like a
shrine,

And save ten thousand foes by thy sole urn.
Though, like old Marius from Minturnæ's
marsh

And Carthage ruins, my lone breast may
burn

At times with evil feelings hot and harsh,
And sometimes the last pangs of a vile
foe

Writhe in a dream before me, and o'erarch
My brow with hopes of triumph,—let them
go!

Such are the last infirmities of those
Who long have suffer'd more than mortal
woe,

And yet being mortal still have no repose
But on the pillow of Revenge—Revenge,
Who sleeps to dream of blood, and waking
glows

With the oft-baffled slakeless thirst of change,
When we shall mount again, and they that
trod

Be trampled on, while Death and Até range
O'er humbled heads and sever'd necks—
Great God!

Take these thoughts from me—to thy
hands I yield

My many wrongs, and thine almighty rod
Will fall on those who smote me,—be my
shield!

As thou hast been in peril, and in pain,
In turbulent cities, and the tented field—
In toil, and many troubles borne in vain

For Florence,—I appeal from her to Thee!
Thee whom I late saw in thy loftiest reign,
Even in that glorious vision, which to see
And live was never granted until now,
And yet thou hast permitted this to me.

Alas! with what a weight upon my brow
The sense of earth and earthly things come
back,

Corrosive passions, feelings dull and low,
The heart's quick throb upon the mental
rack,

Long day, and dreary night; the retrospect
Of half a century bloody and black,
And the frail few years I may yet expect

Hoary and hopeless, but less hard to bear,
For I have been too long and deeply
wreck'd

On the lone rock of desolate Despair,
To lift my eyes more to the passing sail
Which shuns that reef so horrible and
bare;

Nor raise my voice—for who would heed my
wail?

I am not of this people, nor this age,
And yet my harpings will unfold a tale
Which shall preserve these times when not
a page

Of their perturbed annals could attract
An eye to gaze upon their civil rage,
Did not my verse embalm full many an act
Worthless as they who wrought it: 'tis
the doom

Of spirits of my order to be rack'd
In life, to wear their hearts out, and con-
sume

Their days in endless strife, and die alone;
Then future thousands crowd around their
tomb,

And pilgrims come from climes where they
have known

The name of him—who now is but a name,
And wasting homage o'er the sullen stone,
Spread his—by him unheard, unheeded, fame;
And mine at least hath cost me dear: to
die

Is nothing; but to wither thus—to tame

My mind down from its own infinity—
 To live in narrow ways with little men,
 A common sight to every common eye,
 A wanderer, while even wolves can find a
 den,
 Ripp'd from all kindred, from all home, all
 things
 That make communion sweet, and soften
 pain—
 To feel me in the solitude of kings
 Without the power that makes them bear
 a crown—
 To envy every dove his nest and wings
 Which waft him where the Apennine looks
 down
 On Arno, till he perches, it may be,
 Within my all inexorable town,
 Where yet my boys are, and that fatal she,
 Their mother, the cold partner who hath
 brought
 Destruction for a dowry—this to see
 And feel, and know without repair, hath
 taught
 A bitter lesson; but it leaves me free:
 I have not vilely found, nor basely sought,
 They made an Exile—not a slave of me.



Canto the Second.

THE Spirit of the fervent days of Old,
 When words were things that came to
 pass, and thought
 Flash'd o'er the future, bidding men be-
 hold
 Their children's children's doom already
 brought
 Forth from the abyss of time which is to
 be,
 The chaos of events, where lie half-wrought
 Shapes that must undergo mortality;
 What the great Seers of Israel wore within,
 That spirit was on them, and is on me,
 And if, Cassandra-like, amidst the din
 Of conflict none will hear, or hearing heed
 This voice from out the Wilderness, the
 sin
 Be theirs, and my own feelings be my meed,
 The only guerdon I have ever known.
 Hast thou not bled? and hast thou still to
 bleed,
 Italia? Ah! to me such things, foreshown
 With dim sepulchral light, bid me forget
 In thine irreparable wrongs my own;
 We can have but one country, and even yet
 Thou'rt mine—my bones shall be within
 thy breast,
 My soul within thy language, which once
 set

With our old Roman sway in the wide
 West;
 But I will make another tongue arise
 As lofty and more sweet, in which ex-
 press'd
 The hero's ardour, or the lover's sighs,
 Shall find alike such sounds for every
 theme
 That every word, as brilliant as thy skies,
 Shall realise a poet's proudest dream,
 And make thee Europe's nightingale of
 song;
 So that all present speech to thine shall
 seem
 The note of meaner birds, and every
 tongue
 Confess its barbarism when compared with
 thine.
 This shalt thou owe to him thou didst so
 wrong,
 Thy Tuscan hard, the banish'd Ghibelline.
 Woe! woe! the veil of coming centuries
 Is rent,—a thousand years which yet su-
 pine
 Lie like the ocean waves ere winds arise,
 Heaving in dark and sullen undulation,
 Float from eternity into these eyes;
 The storms yet sleep, the clouds still keep
 their station,
 The unborn earthquake yet is in the
 womb,
 The bloody chaos yet expects creation,
 But all things are disposing for thy doom;
 The elements await but for the word,
 "Let there be darkness!" and thou grow'st
 a tomb!
 Yes! thou, so beautiful, shalt feel the
 sword,
 Thou, Italy! so fair that Paradise,
 Revived in thee, blooms forth to man
 restored:
 Ah! must the sons of Adam lose it twice?
 Thou, Italy! whose ever golden fields,
 Plough'd by the sunbeams solely, would
 suffice
 For the world's granary; thou, whose sky
 heaven gilds
 With brighter stars, and robes with deeper
 blue;
 Thou, in whose pleasant places Summer
 builds
 Her palace, in whose cradle Empire grew,
 And form'd the Eternal City's ornaments
 From spoils of kings whom freemen over-
 threw;
 Birthplace of heroes, sanctuary of saints,
 Where earthly first, then heavenly glory
 made
 Her home; thou, all which fondest fancy
 paints,

And finds her prior vision but portray'd
 In feeble colours, when the eye—from the
 Alp
 Of horrid snow, and rock, and shaggy
 shade
 Of desert-loving pine, whose emerald scalp
 Nods to the storm—dilates and dotes o'er
 thee,
 And wistfully implores, as 't were for help
 To see thy sunny fields, my Italy,
 Nearer and nearer yet, and dearer still
 The more approach'd, and dearest were
 they free,
 Thou—thou must wither to each tyrant's
 will:
 The Goth hath been,—the German, Frank,
 and Hun
 Are yet to come,—and on the imperial hill
 Ruin, already proud of the deeds done
 By the old barbarians, there awaits the
 new,
 Throned on the Palatine, while lost and won
 Rome at her feet lies bleeding; and the hue
 Of human sacrifice and Roman slaughter
 Troubles the clotted air, of late so blue,
 And deepens into red the saffron water
 Of Tiber, thick with dead; the helpless
 priest,
 And still more helpless nor less holy
 daughter,
 Vow'd to their God, have shrieking fled, and
 ceased
 Their ministry: the nations take their prey,
 Iberian, Almain, Lombard, and the beast
 And bird, wolf, vulture, more human than
 they
 Are; these but gorge the flesh and lap the
 gore
 Of the departed, and then go their way;
 But those, the human savages, explore
 All paths of torture, and insatiate yet,
 With Ugolino hunger prowl for more.
 Nine moons shall rise o'er scenes like this
 and set;
 The chiefless army of the dead, which late
 Beneath the traitor Prince's banner met,
 Hath left its leader's ashes at the gate;
 Had but the royal Rebel lived, perchance
 Thou hadst been spared, but his involved
 thy fate.
 Oh! Rome, the spoiler or the spoil of France,
 From Brennus to the Bourbon, never,
 never
 Shall foreign standard to thy walls ad-
 vance,
 But Tiber shall become a mournful river.
 Oh! when the strangers pass the Alps
 and Po,
 Crush them, ye rocks! floods whelm them,
 and for ever!

Why sleep the idle avalanches so,
 To topple on the lonely pilgrim's head?
 Why doth Eridanus but overflow
 The peasant's harvest from his turbid bed?
 Were not each barbarous horde a nobler
 prey?
 Over Cambyses' host the desert spread
 Her sandy ocean, and the sea-waves' sway
 Roll'd over Pharaoh and his thousands,—
 why,
 Mountains and waters, do ye not as they?
 And you, ye men! Romans who dare not
 die,
 Sons of the conquerors who overthrew
 Those who o'erthrew proud Xerxes, where
 yet lie
 The dead whose tomb Oblivion never knew,
 Are the Alps weaker than Thermopylæ?
 Their passes more alluring to the view
 Of an invader? is it they, or ye,
 That to each host the mountain-gate unbar,
 And leave the march in peace, the passage
 free?
 Why, Nature's self detains the victor's car,
 And makes your land impregnable, if earth
 Could be so; but alone she will not war,
 Yet aids the warrior worthy of his birth
 In a soil where the mothers bring forth
 men:
 Not so with those whose souls are little
 worth;
 For them no fortress can avail,—the den
 Of the poor reptile which preserves its
 sting
 Is more secure than walls of adamant,
 when
 The hearts of those within are quivering.
 Are ye not brave? Yes, yet the Ausonian
 soil
 Hath hearts, and hands, and arms, and hosts
 to bring
 Against Oppression; but how vain the toil,
 While still Division sows the seeds of woe
 And weakness, till the stranger reaps the
 spoil!
 Oh! my own beauteous land! so long laid
 low,
 So long the grave of thy own children's
 hopes,
 When there is but required a single blow
 To break the chain, yet—yet the Avenger
 stops,
 And Doubt and Discord step 'twixt thine
 and thee,
 And join their strength to that which with
 thee copes;
 What is there wanting then to set thee free,
 And show thy beauty in its fullest light?
 To make the Alps impassable; and we,
 Her sons, may do this with *one* deed—Unite

Canto the Third.

FROM out the mass of never-dying ill,
 The Plague, the Prince, the Stranger, and
 the Sword,
 Vials of wrath but emptied to refill
 And flow again, I cannot all record
 That crowds on my prophetic eye: the
 earth
 And ocean written o'er would not afford
 Space for the annal, yet it shall go forth;
 Yes, all, though not by human pen, is
 graven,
 There where the farthest suns and stars
 have birth,
 Spread like a banner at the gate of heaven,
 The bloody scroll of our millennial wrongs
 Waves, and the echo of our groans is driven
 Athwart the sound of archangelic songs,
 And Italy, the martyr'd nation's gore,
 Will not in vain arise to where belongs
 Omnipotence and mercy evermore:
 Like to a harp-string stricken by the wind,
 The sound of her lament shall, rising o'er
 The seraph voices, touch the Almighty Mind.
 Meantime I, humblest of thy sours, and of
 Earth's dust by immortality refined
 To sense and suffering, though the vain may
 scoff,
 And tyrants threat, and meeker victims
 bow
 Before the storm because its breath is
 rough,
 To thee, my country! whom before, as now,
 I loved and love, devote the mournful lyre
 And melancholy gift high powers allow
 To read the future; and if now my fire
 Is not as once it shone o'er thee, forgive!
 I but foretell thy fortunes—then expire;
 Think not that I would look on them and
 live.
 A spirit forces me to see and speak,
 And for my guerdon grants *not* to survive;
 My heart shall be pour'd over thee and break:
 Yet for a moment, ere I must resume
 Thy sable web of sorrow, let me take
 Over the gleams that flash athwart thy gloom
 A softer glimpse; some stars shine through
 thy night,
 And many meteors, and above thy tomb
 Leans sculptured Beauty, which Death cannot
 blight:
 And from thine ashes boundless spirits rise
 To give thee honour, and the earth delight;
 Thy soil shall still be pregnant with the wise,
 The gay, the learn'd, the generous, and the
 brave,
 Native to thee as summer to thy skies,

Conquerors on foreign shores, and the far
 wave,
 Discoverers of new worlds, which take their
 name;
 For *thee* alone they have no arm to save,
 And all thy recompense is in their fame,
 A noble one to them, but not to thee—
 Shall they be glorious, and thou still the
 same?
 Oh! more than these illustrious far shall be
 The being—and even yet he may be born—
 The mortal saviour who shall set thee free,
 And see thy diadem, so changed and worn
 By fresh barbarians, on thy brow replaced;
 And the sweet sun replenishing thy morn,
 Thy moral morn, too long with clouds de-
 faced,
 And noxious vapours from Avernus risen,
 Such as all they must breathe who are de-
 based
 By servitude, and have the mind in prison.
 Yet through this centuried eclipse of woe
 Some voices shall be heard, and earth shall
 listen;
 Poets shall follow in the path I show,
 And make it broader: the same brilliant sky
 Which cheers the birds to song shall bid
 them glow,
 And raise their notes as natural and high;
 Tuneful shall be their numbers; they shall
 sing
 Many of love, and some of liberty,
 But few shall soar upon that eagle's wing,
 And look in the sun's face with eagle's
 gaze,
 All free and fearless as the feather'd king,
 But fly more near the earth; how many
 a phrase
 Sublime shall lavish'd be on some small
 prince
 In all the prodigality of praise!
 And language, eloquently false, evince
 The harlotry of genius, which, like beauty,
 Too oft forgets its own self-reverence,
 And looks on prostitution as a duty.
 He who once enters in a tyrant's hall
 As guest is slave, his thoughts become
 a booty,
 And the first day which sees the chain en-
 thrall
 A captive, sees his half of manhood gone—
 The soul's emasculation saddens all
 His spirit; thus the Bard too near the throne
 Quails from his inspiration, bound to
 please,—
 How servile is the task to please alone!
 To smooth the verse to suit his sovereign's
 ease
 And royal leisure, nor too much prolong
 Aught save his eulogy, and find, and seize,

Or force, or forge fit argument of song!
 Thus trammell'd, thus condemn'd to
 Flattery's trebles,
 He toils through all, still trembling to be
 wrong:
 For fear some noble thoughts, like heavenly
 rebels,
 Should rise up in high treason to his brain,
 He sings, as the Athenian spoke, with
 pebbles
 In's mouth, lest truth should stammer through
 his strain.
 But out of the long file of sonneteers
 There shall be some who will not sing in
 vain,
 And he, their prince, shall rank among my
 peers,
 And love shall be his torment; but his grief
 Shall make an immortality of tears,
 And Italy shall hail him as the Chief
 Of Poet-lovers, and his higher song
 Of Freedom wreath him with as green
 a leaf.
 But in a farther age shall rise along
 The banks of Po two greater still than he;
 The world which smiled on him shall do
 them wrong
 Till they are ashes, and repose with me.
 The first will make an epoch with his lyre,
 And fill the earth with feats of chivalry:
 His fancy like a rainbow, and his fire,
 Like that of Heaven, immortal, and his
 thought
 Borne onward with a wing that cannot tire;
 Pleasure shall, like a butterfly new caught,
 Flutter her lovely pinions o'er his theme,
 And Art itself seem into Nature wrought
 By the transparency of his bright dream.—
 The second, of a tenderer, sadder mood,
 Shall pour his soul out o'er Jerusalem;
 He, too, shall sing of arms, and Christian
 blood
 Shed where Christ bled for man; and his
 high harp
 Shall, by the willow over Jordan's flood,
 Revive a song of Sion, and the sharp
 Conflict, and final triumph of the brave
 And pious, and the strife of hell to warp
 Their hearts from their great purpose, until
 wave
 The red-cross banners where the first red
 Cross
 Was crimson'd from his veins who died to
 save,
 Shall be his sacred argument; the loss
 Of years, of favour, freedom, even of fame
 Contested for a time, while the smooth gloss
 Of courts would slide o'er his forgotten name
 And call captivity a kindness, meant
 To shield him from insanity or shame,

Such shall be his meet gnerdon! who was sent
 To be Christ's Laureate—they reward him
 well!
 Florence dooms me but death or banishment,
 Ferrara him a pittance and a cell,
 Harder to bear and less deserved, for I
 Had stung the factions which I strove to
 quell;
 But this meek man, who with a lover's eye
 Will look on earth and heaven, and who will
 deign
 To embalm with his celestial flattery,
 As poor a thing as e'er was spawn'd to reign,
 What will *he* do to merit such a doom?
 Perhaps he'll *love*,—and is not love in vain
 Torture enough without a living tomb?
 Yet it will be so—he and his compeer,
 The Bard of Chivalry, will both consume
 In penny and pain too many a year,
 And, dying in despondency, bequeath
 To the kind world, which scarce will yield
 a tear,
 A heritage enriching all who breathe
 With the wealth of a genuine poet's soul,
 And to their country a redoubled wreath,
 Unmatch'd by time; not Hellas can unroll
 Through her olympiads two such names,
 though one
 Of hers be mighty;—and is this the whole
 Of such men's destiny beneath the sun?
 Must all the finer thoughts, the thrilling
 sense,
 The electric blood with which their arteries
 run,
 Their body's self turned soul with the intense
 Feeling of that which is, and fancy of
 That which should be, to such a recompense
 Conduct? shall their bright plumage on the
 rough
 Storm be still scatter'd? Yes, and it must
 be;
 For, form'd of far too penetrable stuff,
 These birds of Paradise but long to flee
 Back to their native mansion, soon they find
 Earth's mist with their pure pinions not
 agree,
 And die or are degraded; for the mind
 Succumbs to long infection, and despair,
 And vulture passions flying close behind,
 Await the moment to assail and tear;
 And when at length the winged wanderers
 stoop,
 Then is the prey-birds' triumph, then they
 share
 The spoil, o'erpower'd at length by one fell
 swoop.
 Yet some have been ntouch'd who learn'd
 to bear,
 Some whom no power could ever force to
 droop,

Who could resist themselves even, hardest
 care !
 And task most hopeless ; but some such
 have been,
 And if my name amongst the number were,
 That destiny austere, and yet serene,
 Were prouder than more dazzling fame un-
 bless'd ;
 The Alp's snow summit nearer heaven is
 seen
 Than the volcano's fierce eruptive crest,
 Whose splendour from the black abyss is
 flung,
 While the scorch'd mountain, from whose
 burning breast
 A temporary torturing flame is wrung,
 Shines for a night of terror, then repels
 Its fire back to the hell from whence it
 sprung,
 The hell which in its entrails ever dwells.



Canto the Fourth.

MANY are poets who have never penn'd
 Their inspiration, and perchance the best :
 They felt, and loved, and died, but would
 not lend
 Their thoughts to meaner beings ; they com-
 press'd
 The god within them, and rejoin'd the stars
 Unlaurell'd upon earth, but far more bless'd
 Than those who are degraded by the jars
 Of passion, and their frailties link'd to fame,
 Conquerors of high renown, but full of
 scars.
 Many are poets but without the name,
 For what is poesy but to create
 From overfeeling good or ill ; and aim
 At an external life beyond our fate,
 And be the new Prometheus of new men,
 Bestowing fire from heaven, and then, too
 late,
 Finding the pleasure given repaid with pain,
 And vultures to the heart of the bestower,
 Who, having lavish'd his high gift in vain,
 Lies chain'd to his lone rock by the sea-shore ?
 So be it : we can bear.—But thus all they
 Whose intellect is an o'er-mastering power
 Which still recoils from its encumbering clay
 Or lightens it to spirit, whatsoe'er
 The form which their creations may essay,
 Are bards ; the kindled marble's bust may
 wear
 More poesy upon its speaking brow
 Than aught less than the Homeric page may
 bear ;

One noble stroke with a whole life may
 glow,
 Or deify the canvas till it shine
 With beauty so surpassing all below,
 That they who kneel to idols so divine
 Break no commandment, for high heaven
 is there
 Transfused, transfigured : and the line
 Of poesy, which peoples but the air
 With thought and beings of our thought
 reflected,
 Can do no more : then let the artist share
 The palm, he shares the peril, and dejected
 Faints o'er the labour unapproved—Alas !
 Despair and Genius are too oft connected.
 Within the ages which before me pass
 Art shall resume and equal even the sway
 Which with Apelles and old Phidias
 She held in Hellas' unforgotten day.
 Ye shall be taught by Ruin to revive
 The Grecian forms at least from their
 decay,
 And Roman souls at last again shall live
 In Roman works wrought by Italian hands,
 And temples, loftier than the old temples,
 give
 New wonders to the world ; and while still
 stands
 The austere Pantheon, into heaven shall
 soar
 A dome, its image, while the base expands
 Into a fane surpassing all before,
 Such as all flesh shall flock to kneel in :
 ne'er
 Such sight hath been unfolded by a door
 As this, to which all nations shall repair
 And lay their sins at this huge gate of
 heaven.
 And the bold Architect unto whose care
 The daring charge to raise it shall be given,
 Whom all hearts shall acknowledge as
 their lord,
 Whether into the marble chaos driven
 His chisel bid the Hebrew, at whose word
 Israel left Egypt, stop the waves in stone,
 Or hues of Hell be by his pencil pour'd
 Over the damn'd before the Judgment-
 throne,
 Such as I saw them, such as all shall see,
 Or fanes be built of grandeur yet unknown,
 The stream of his great thoughts shall spring
 from me,
 The Ghibelhue, who traversed the three
 realms
 Which form the empire of eternity.
 Amidst the clash of swords, and clang of
 helms,
 The age which I anticipate, no less
 Shall be the Age of Beauty, and while
 whelms,

Calamity the nations with distress,
 The genius of my country shall arise,
 A Cedar towering o'er the Wilderness,
 Lovely in all its branches to all eyes,
 Fragrant as fair, and recognised afar,
 Wafting its native incense through the
 skies.
 Sovereigns shall pause amidst their sport of
 war,
 Wean'd for an hour from blood, to turn
 and gaze
 On canvas or on stone; and they who mar
 All beauty upon earth, compell'd to praise,
 Shall feel the power of that which they
 destroy;
 And Art's mistaken gratitude shall raise
 To tyrants who but take her for a toy,
 Emblems and monuments, and prostitute
 Her charms to pontiffs proud, who but em-
 ploy
 The man of genius as the meanest brute
 To bear a burthen, and to serve a need,
 To sell his labours, and his soul to boot.
 Who toils for nations may be poor indeed,
 But free; who sweats for monarchs is no
 more
 Than the gilt chamberlain, who, clothed
 and fee'd,
 Stands sleek and slavish, bowing at his
 door.
 Oh, Power that rulest and inspirest! how
 Is it that they on earth, whose earthly
 power
 Is likest thine in heaven in outward show,
 Least like to thee in attributes divine,
 Tread on the universal necks that bow,
 And then assure us that their rights are
 thine?
 And how is it that they, the sons of fame,
 Whose inspiration seems to them to shine
 From high, they whom the nations ofttest
 name,
 Must pass their days in penury or pain,
 Or step to grandeur through the paths of
 shame,
 And wear a deeper brand and gaudier chain?
 Or if their destiny be born aloof
 From lowliness, or tempted thence in vain,
 In their own souls sustain a harder proof,
 The inner war of passions deep and fierce?
 Florence! when thy harsh sentence razed
 my roof,
 I loved thee; but the vengeance of my verse,
 The hate of injuries which every year
 Makes greater, and accumulates my curse,

Shall live, outliving all thou holdest dear,
 Thy pride, thy wealth, thy freedom, and
 even *that*,
 The most infernal of all evils here,
 The sway of petty tyrants in a state;
 For such sway is not limited to kings,
 And demagogues yield to them but in date,
 As swept off sooner; in all deadly things,
 Which make men hate themselves, and one
 another,
 In discord, cowardice, cruelty, all that
 springs,
 From Death the Sin-born's incest with his
 mother,
 In rank oppression in its rudest shape,
 The faction Chief is but the Sultan's
 brother,
 And the worst despot's far less human ape:
 Florence! when this lone spirit, which so
 long
 Yearn'd, as the captive toiling at escape,
 To fly back to thee in despite of wrong,
 An exile, saddest of all prisoners,
 Who has the whole world for a dungeon
 strong,
 Seas, mountains, and the horizon's verge for
 bars,
 Which shut him from the sole small spot
 of earth,
 Where—whatsoever his fate—he still were
 hers,
 His country's, and might die where he had
 birth—
 Florence! when this lone spirit shall re-
 turn
 To kindred spirits, thou wilt feel my worth,
 And seek to honour with an empty urn
 The ashes thou shalt ne'er obtain—Alas!
 "What have I done to thee, my people?"
 Stern
 Are all thy dealings, but in this they pass
 The limits of man's common malice, for
 All that a citizen could be I was;
 Raised by thy will, all thine in peace or war,
 And for this thou hast warr'd with me—
 'Tis done:
 I may not overleap the eternal bar
 Built up between us, and will die alone,
 Beholding with the dark eye of a seer
 The evil days to gifted souls foreshown,
 Foretelling them to those who will not hear.
 As in the old time, till the hour be come
 When Truth shall strike their eyes through
 many a tear,
 And make them own the Prophet in his tomb.

The Morgante Maggiore

OF PULCI.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Morgante Maggiore*, of the first canto of which this translation is offered, divides with the Orlando Innamorato the honour of having formed and suggested the style and story of Ariosto. The great defects of Boiardo were his treating too seriously the narratives of chivalry, and his harsh style. Ariosto, in his continuation, by a judicious mixture of the gaiety of Pulci, has avoided the one; and Beral, in his reformation of Boiardo's poem, has corrected the other. Pulci may be considered as the precursor and model of Berni altogether, as he has partly been to Ariosto, however inferior to both his copyists. He is no less the founder of a new style of poetry very lately sprung up in England. I allude to that of the ingenious Whistlecraft. The serious poems on Roncesvalles in the same language, and more particularly the excellent one of Mr. Merivale, are to be traced to the same source. It has never yet been decided entirely whether Pulci's intention was or was not to deride the religion which is one of his favourite topics. It appears to me, that such an intention would have been no less hazardous to the poet than to the priest, particularly in that age and country; and the permission to publish the poem, and its reception among the classics of Italy, prove that it neither was nor is so interpreted. That he intended to ridicule the monastic life, and suffered his imagination to play with the simple dulness of his converted giant, seems evident enough; but surely it were as unjust to accuse him of irreligion on this account, as to denounce Fielding for his Parson Adams, Barnabas, Thwackum, Supple, and the Ordinary in Jonathan Wild,—or Scott, for the exquisite use

of his Covenanters in the "Tales of my Landlord."

In the following translation I have used the liberty of the original with the proper names: as Pulci uses Gan, Ganellon, or Ganellone; Carlo, Carlomagno, or Carlomano; Rondel, or Rondello, &c., as it suits his convenience; so has the translator. In other respects the version is faithful to the best of the translator's ability in combining his interpretation of the one language with the not very easy task of reducing it to the same versification in the other. The reader, on comparing it with the original, is requested to remember that the antiquated language of Pulci, however pure, is not easy to the generality of Italians themselves, from its great mixture of Tuscan proverbs; and he may therefore be more indulgent to the present attempt. How far the translator has succeeded, and whether or no he shall continue the work, are questions which the public will decide. He was induced to make the experiment partly by his love for, and partial intercourse with, the Italian language, of which it is so easy to acquire a slight knowledge, and with which it is so nearly impossible for a foreigner to become accurately conversant. The Italian language is like a capricious beauty, who accords her smiles to all, her favours to few, and sometimes least to those who have courted her longest. The translator wished also to present in an English dress a part at least of a poem never yet rendered into a northern language; at the same time that it has been the original of some of the most celebrated productions on this side of the Alps, as well as of those recent experiments in poetry in England which have been already mentioned.

Canto the First.

I.

In the beginning was the Word next God;
God was the Word, the Word no less was he:
This was in the beginning, to my mode
Of thinking, and without him nought could
be:
Therefore, just Lord! from out thy high abode,
Benign and pious, bid an angel flee,
One only, to be my companion, who
Shall help my famous, worthy, old song
through.

II.

And thou, oh Virgin! daughter, mother, bride
Of the same Lord, who gave to you each
key
Of heaven, and hell, and everything beside,
The day thy Gabriel said "All hail!" to
thee,
Since to thy servants pity's ne'er denied,
With flowing rhymes, a pleasant style and
free,
Be to my verses then benignly kind,
And to the end illuminate my mind.

III.

'T was in the season when sad Philomel
 Weeps with her sister, who remembers
 and
 Deplores the ancient woes which both befell,
 And makes the nymphs enamour'd, to the
 hand
 Of Phaëton by Phoebus loved so well
 His car (but temper'd by his sire's com-
 mand)
 Was given, and on the horizon's verge just
 now
 Appear'd, so that Tithonus scratch'd his
 brow:

IV.

When I prepared my bark first to obey,
 As it should still obey, the helm, my mind,
 And carry prose or rhyme, and this my lay
 Of Charles the Emperor, whom you will find
 By several pens already praised; but they
 Who to diffuse his glory were inclined,
 For all that I can see in prose or verse,
 Have understood Charles badly, and wrote
 worse.

V.

Leonardo Aretino said already,
 That if, like Pepin, Charles had had a
 writer
 Of genius quick, and diligently steady,
 No hero would in history look brighter;
 He in the cabinet being always ready,
 And in the field a most victorious fighter,
 Who for the church and Christian faith had
 wrought,
 Certes, far more than yet is said or thought.

VI.

You still may see at St. Liberatore,
 The abbey, no great way from Manopell,
 Erected in the Abruzzi to his glory,
 Because of the great battle in which fell
 A pagan king, according to the story,
 And felon people whom Charles sent to hell:
 And there are bones so many, and so many,
 Near them Giusaffa's would seem few, if any.

VII.

But the world, blind and ignorant, dou't prize
 His virtues as I wish to see them: thou,
 Florence, by his great bounty don't arise,
 And hast, and may have, if thou wilt allow,
 All proper customs and true courtesies:
 Whate'er thou hast acquired from then till
 now,
 With knightly courage, treasure, or the lance,
 Is sprung from out the noble blood of France.

VIII.

Twelve paladins had Charles in court, of
 whom
 The wisest and most famous was Orlando;
 Him traitor Gan conducted to the tomb
 In Roncesvalles, as the villain plann'd too,
 While the horn rang so loud, and knell'd the
 doom
 Of their sad rout, though he did all knight
 can do;
 And Dante in his comedy has given
 To him a happy seat with Charles in heaven.

IX.

'T was Christmas-day; in Paris all his court
 Charles held; the chief, I say, Orlando was,
 The Dane; Astolfo there too did resort,
 Also Ansnigi, the gay time to pass
 In festival and in triumphal sport,
 The much renown'd St. Dennis being the
 cause;
 Angiolin of Bayonne, and Oliver,
 And gentle Belinghieri too came there:

X.

Avolio, and Arino, and Othone
 Of Normandy, and Richard Paladin,
 Wise Hamo, and the ancient Salamone,
 Walter of Lion's Monnt and Baldovin,
 Who was the son of the sad Ganellone,
 Were there, exciting too much gladness in
 The son of Pepin:—when his knights came
 hither,
 He groan'd with joy to see them all together.

XI.

But watchful Fortune, lurking, takes good
 heed
 Ever some bar 'gainst our intents to bring,
 While Charles reposed him thus, in word and
 deed,
 Orlando ruled court, Charles, and every-
 thing;
 Crust Gan, with envy bursting, had such need
 To vent his spite, that thus with Charles the
 king
 One day he openly began to say,
 "Orlando must we always then obey?"

XII.

"A thousand times I've been about to say,
 Orlando too presumptuously goes on;
 Here are we, counts, kings, dukes, to own thy
 sway,
 Hamo, and Otho, Ogier, Solomon,
 Each have to honour thee and to obey;
 But he has too much credit near the throne,
 Which we won't suffer, but are quite decided
 By such a boy to be no longer guided.

XIII.

"And even at Aspramont thou didst begin
 To let him know he was a gallant knight,
 And by the fount did much the day to win ;
 But I know *who* that day had wen the fight
 If it had net for good Gherarde been ;
 The victory was Almonte's else ; his sight
 He kept upon the standard, and the laurels
 In fact and fairness are his earning, Charles.

XIV.

"If thou rememberest being in Gascony,
 When there advanced the nations out of
 Spain,
 The Christian cause had suffer'd shamefully,
 Had not his valour driven them back again.
 Best speak the truth when there's a reason
 why :
 Knew then, oh Emperor! that all complain :
 As for myself, I shall repossess the mounts
 O'er which I cross'd with twe and sixty counts.

XV.

"'T is fit thy grandeur should dispense relief,
 So that each here may have his proper part,
 For the whole court is more or less in grief :
 Perhaps thou deem'st this lad a Mars in
 heart ?"
 Orlando one day heard this speech in brief,
 As by himself it chanced he sate apart :
 Displeas'd he was with Gan because he said it,
 But much more still that Charles should give
 him credit.

XVI.

And with the sword he would have murder'd
 Gan,
 But Oliver thrust in between the pair,
 And from his hand extract'd Durlindan,
 And thus at length they separated were.
 Orlando, angry too with Carleman,
 Wanted but little to have slain him there ;
 Then forth alone from Paris went the chief,
 And hurst and madden'd with disdain and
 grief.

XVII.

From Ermellina, consort of the Dane,
 He took Cortana, and then took Rondell,
 And on towards Brara prick'd him o'er the
 plain ;
 And when she saw him coming, Aldabelle
 Stretch'd forth her arms to clasp her lord
 again :
 Orlando, in whose brain all was not well,
 As "Welcome, my Orlando, home," she said,
 Raised up his sword to smite her on the head,

XVIII.

Like him a fury counsels ; his revenge
 On Gan in that rash act he seem'd to take,
 Which Aldabella thought extremely strange ;
 But soon Orlando found himself awake ;
 And his spouse took his bride on this change,
 And he dismounted from his horse, and
 spake
 Of everything which pass'd without demur,
 And then repos'd himself some days with her.

XIX.

Then full of wrath departed from the place,
 And far as pagan countries roam'd astray,
 And while he rode, yet still at every pace
 The traitor Gan remember'd by the way ;
 And wandering on in error a long space,
 An abbey which in a lone desert lay,
 'Midst glens obscure, and distant lands, he
 found,
 Which form'd the Christian's and the pagan's
 bound.

XX.

The abbot was call'd Clermont, and by bleed
 Descended from Anglante : under cover
 Of a great mountain's brow the abbey stood,
 But certain savage giants look'd him over ;
 One Passament was foremost of the brood,
 And Alabaster and Morgante hever
 Second and third, with certain slings, and
 throw
 In daily jeopardy the place below.

XXI.

The monks could pass the convent gate no
 more,
 Nor leave their cells for water or for wood ;
 Orlando knock'd, but none would open, before
 Unto the prior it at length seem'd good ;
 Enter'd, he said that he was taught to adore
 Him who was born of Mary's holiest bleed.
 And was baptized a Christian ; and then
 shew'd
 How to the abbey he had found his road.

XXII.

Said the abbot, "You are welcome ; what is
 mine
 We give you freely, since that you believe
 With us in Mary Mother's Son divine ;
 And that you may not, cavalier, conceive
 The cause of our delay to let you in
 To be rusticity, you shall receive
 The reason why our gate was barr'd to you :
 Thus those who in suspicion live must do.

XXIII.

"When hither to inhabit first we came
 These mountains, albeit that they are obscure,
 As you perceive, yet without fear or blame
 They seem'd to promise an asylum sure:
 From savage brutes alone, too fierce to tame,
 'Twas fit our quiet dwelling to secure;
 But now, if here we'd stay, we needs must guard
 Against domestic beasts with watch and ward.

XXIV.

"These make us stand, in fact, upon the watch;
 For late there have appear'd three giants rough;
 What nation or what kingdom bore the batch
 I know not, but they are all of savage stuff;
 When force and malice with some genius match,
 You know, they can do all—we are not enough:
 And these so much our orisons derange,
 I know not what to do, till matters change.

XXV.

"Our ancient fathers living the desert in,
 For just and holy works were duly fed;
 Think not they lived on locusts sole, 'tis certain
 That manna was rain'd down from heaven instead;
 But here 'tis fit we keep on the alert in
 Our bounds, or taste the stones shower'd down for bread,
 From off yon mountain daily raining faster,
 And flung by Passamont and Alabaster.

XXVI.

"The third, Morgante, 's savagest by far; he
 Plucks-up pines, beeches, poplar-trees, and oaks,
 And flings them, our community to bury;
 And all that I can do but more provokes."
 While thus they parley in the cemetery,
 A stone from one of their gigantic strokes,
 Which nearly crush'd Rondell, came tumbling over,
 So that he took a long leap under cover.

XXVII.

"For God-sake, cavalier, come in with speed;
 The manna's falling now," the abbot cried.
 "This fellow does not wish my horse should feed,
 Dear Abbot," Roland unto him replied.
 "Of restiveness he'd cure him had he need;
 That stone seems with good will and aim applied."

The holy father said, "I don't deceive;
 They'll one day fling the mountain, I believe."

XXVIII.

Orlando bade them take care of Rondello,
 And also made a breakfast of his own:
 "Abbot," he said, "I want to find that fellow
 Who flung at my good horse yon corner-stone."
 Said the abbot, "Let not my advice seem shallow;
 As to a brother dear I speak alone;
 I would dissuade you, baron, from this strife,
 As knowing sure that you will lose your life.

XXIX.

"That Passamont has in his hand three darts—
 Such slings, clubs, ballast-stones, that yield you must:
 You know that giants have much stouter hearts
 Than us, with reason, in proportion just:
 If go you will, guard well against their arts,
 For these are very barbarous and robust."
 Orlando answer'd, "This I'll see, be sure,
 And walk the wild on foot to be secure."

XXX.

The abbot sign'd the great cross on his front,
 "Then go you with God's benison and mine:"
 Orlando, after he had scaled the mount,
 As the abbot had directed, kept the line
 Right to the usual haunt of Passamont;
 Who, seeing him alone in this design,
 Survey'd him fore and aft with eyes observant,
 Then ask'd him, "If he wish'd to stay as servant?"

XXXI.

And promised him an office of great ease.
 But said Orlando, "Saracen insane!
 I come to kill you, if it shall so please
 God, not to serve as footboy in your train;
 You with his monks so oft have broke the peace—
 Vile dog! 'tis past his patience to sustain."
 The giant ran to fetch his arms, quite furious,
 When he received an answer so injurious.

XXXII.

And being return'd to where Orlando stood,
 Who had not moved him from the spot,
 and swinging
 The cord, he hurl'd a stone with strength so rude,
 As show'd a sample of his skill in slinging;

It roll'd on Count Orlando's helmet good
 And head, and set both head and helmet
 ringing,
 So that he swoon'd with pain as if he died,
 But more than dead, he seem'd so stupified.

XXXIII.

Then Passamont, who thought him slain out-
 right,

Said, "I will go, and while he lies along,
 Disarm me: why such craven did I fight?"

But Christ his servants ne'er abandons
 long,

Especially Orlando, such a knight,
 As to desert would almost be a wrong.

While the giant goes to put off his defences,
 Orlando has recall'd his force and senses:

XXXIV.

And loud he shouted, "Giant, where dost
 go?"

Thou thought'st me doubtless for the bier
 outlaid;

To the right about—without wings thou'rt
 too slow

To fly my vengeance—currish renegade?
 'T was but by treachery thou laid'st me low."

The giant his astonishment betray'd,
 And turn'd about, and stopp'd his journey on,
 And then he stoop'd to pick up a great stone.

XXXV.

Orlando had Cortana hare in hand;

To split the head in twain was what he
 schemed:

Cortana clave the skull like a true brand,

And pagan Passamont died unredeem'd,
 Yet harsh and haughty, as he lay he bann'd,

And most devoutly Macon still blasphemed;
 But while his crude, rude blasphemies he
 heard,

Orlando thank'd the Father and the Word,—

XXXVI.

Saying, "What grace to me thou'st this day
 given!

And I to thee, O Lord! am ever bound.
 I know my life was saved by thee from
 heaven,

Since by the giant I was fairly down'd.

All things by thee are measured just and
 even;

Our power without thine aid would nought
 be found:

I pray thee take heed of me, till I can
 At least return once more to Carloman."

XXXVII.

And having said thus much, he went his way;
 And Alabaster he found out below,

Doing the very best that in him lay

To root from out a bank a rock or two.

Orlando, when he reach'd him, loud 'gan say,
 "How think'st thou, glutton, such a stone
 to throw?"

When Alabaster heard his deep voice ring,
 He suddenly betook him to his sling,

XXXVIII.

And hurl'd a fragment of a size so large,

That if it had in fact fulfill'd its mission,

And Roland not avail'd him of his targe,

There would have been no need of a
 physician.

Orlando set himself in turn to charge,

And in his bulky hosom made incision

With all his sword. The lout fell; but o'er-
 thrown, he

However by no means forgot Macone.

XXXIX.

Morgante had a palace in his mode,

Composed of branches, logs of wood, and
 earth,

And stretch'd himself at ease in this abode,

And shut himself at night within his berth.

Orlando knock'd, and knock'd again, to goad

The giant from his sleep; and he came forth,
 The door to open, like a crazy thing,

For a rough dream had shook him slumber-
 ing.

XL.

He thought that a fierce serpent had attack'd
 him;

And Mahomet he call'd; but Mahomet
 is nothing worth, and not an instant back'd him;

But praying blessed Jesu, he was set
 At liberty from all the fears which rack'd him;

And to the gate he came with great regret—
 "Who knocks here?" grumbling all the while,
 said he.

"That," said Orlando, "you will quickly see:

XLI.

"I come to preach to you, as to your brothers,
 Sent by the miserable monks—repentance;

For Providence divine, in you and others,
 Condemns the evil done my new acquaint-
 ance.

'Tis writ on high—your wrong must pay
 another's:

From heaven itself is issued out this sen-
 tence.

Know then, that colder now than a plaister
 I left your Passamont and Alabaster."

XLII.

Morgante said, "Oh, gentle cavalier!
 Now by thy God say me no villany;
 The favour of your name I fain would hear,
 And if a Christian, speak for courtesy."
 Replied Orlando, "So much to your ear
 I by my faith disclose contentedly;
 Christ I adore, who is the genuine Lord,
 And, if you please, by you may be adored."

XLIII.

The Saracen rejoin'd in humble tone,
 "I have had an extraordinary vision;
 A savage serpent fell on me alone,
 And Macon would not pity my condition;
 Hence to thy God, who for ye did atone
 Upon the cross, prefer'd I my petition;
 His timely succour set me safe and free,
 And I a Christian am disposed to be."

XLIV.

Orlando answer'd, "Baron just and pious,
 If this good wish your heart can really
 move
 To the true God, you will not then deny us
 Eternal honour, you will go above,
 And, if you please, as friends we will ally
 us,
 And I will love you with a perfect love.
 Your idols are vain liars, full of fraud:
 The only true God is the Christians' God."

XLV.

"The Lord descended to the virgin breast
 Of Mary Mother, sinless and divine;
 If you acknowledge the Redeemer blest,
 Without whom neither sun nor star can
 shine,
 Abjure bad Macon's false and felon test,
 Your renegade god, and worship mine,
 Baptize yourself with zeal, since you re-
 pent."
 To which Morgante answer'd, "I'm content."

XLVI.

And then Orlando to embrace him flew,
 And made much of his convert, as he
 cried,
 "To the abbey I will gladly marshal you."
 To whom Morgante, "Let us go," replied;
 "I to the friars have for peace to sue."
 Which thing Orlando heard with inward
 pride,
 Saying, "My brother, so devout and good,
 Ask the abbot pardon, as I wish you would:"

XLVII.

"Since God has granted your illumination,
 Accepting you in mercy for his own,
 Humility should be your first oblation."
 Morgante said, "For goodness' sake, make
 known,—
 Since that your God is to be mine—your
 station,
 And let your name in verity be shown;
 Then will I everything at your command do."
 On which the other said, he was Orlando.

XLVIII.

"Then," quoth the giant, "blessed be Jesu
 A thousand times with gratitude and
 praise!
 Oft, perfect baron! have I heard of you
 Through all the different periods of my days:
 And, as I said, to be your vassal too
 I wish, for your great gallantry always."
 Thus reasoning, they continued much to say,
 And onwards to the abbey went their way.

XLIX.

And by the way about the giants dead
 Orlando with Morgante reason'd: "Be,
 For their decease, I pray you, comforted;
 And, since it is God's pleasure, pardon me;
 A thousand wrongs unto the monks they bred,
 And our true Scripture soundeth openly,
 Good is rewarded, and chastised the ill,
 Which the Lord never faileth to fulfil:"

L.

"Because his love of justice unto all
 Is such, he wills his judgment should de-
 vour
 All who have sin, however great or small;
 But good he well remembers to restore.
 Nor without justice holy could we call
 Him, whom I now require you to adore.
 All men must make his will their wishes
 sway,
 And quickly and spontaneously obey."

LI.

"And here our doctors are of one accord,
 Coming on this point to the same con-
 clusion,
 That in their thoughts who praise in heaven
 the Lord
 If pity e'er was guilty of intrusion
 For their unfortunate relations stored
 In hell below, and damn'd in great con-
 fusion,
 Their happiness would be reduced to nought,
 And thus unjust the Almighty's self be
 thought."

LII.

"But they in Christ have firmest hope, and all
Which seems to him, to them too must
appear
Well done; nor could it otherwise befall;
He never can in any purpose err.
If sire or mother suffer endless thrall,
They don't disturb themselves for him or
her:
What pleases God to them must joy inspire;—
Such is the observance of the eternal choir."

LIII.

"A word unto the wise," Morgante said,
"Is wont to be enough, and you shall see
How much I grieve about my brethren dead;
And if the will of God seem good to me,
Just, as you tell me, 'tis in heaven obey'd—
Ashes to ashes,—merry let us be!
I will cut off the hands from both their
trunks,
And carry them unto the holy monks."

LIV.

"So that all persons may be sure and certain
That they are dead, and have no further fear
To wander solitary this desert in,
And that they may perceive my spirit clear
By the Lord's grace, who hath withdrawn
the curtain
Of darkness, making his bright realm
appear."
He cut his brethren's hands off at these
words,
And left them to the savage beasts and birds."

LV.

Then to the abbey they went on together,
Where waited them the abbot in great
doubt.
The monks, who knew not yet the fact, ran
thither,
To their superior, all in breathless rout,
Saying with tremor, "Please to tell us
whether
You wish to have this person in or out?"
The abbot, looking through upon the giant,
Too greatly fear'd, at first, to be compliant."

LVI.

Orlando, seeing him thus agitated,
Said quickly, "Abbot, be thou of good cheer;
He Christ believes, as Christian must be
rated,
And hath renounced his Macon false;"
which here
Morgante with the hands corroborated,
A proof of both the giants' fate quite clear:

Thence, with due thanks, the abbot God
adored,
Saying, "Thou hast contented me, oh Lord!"

LVII.

He gazed; Morgante's height he calculated,
And more than once contemplated his size;
And then he said, "Oh giant celebrated!
Know, that no more my wonder will arise,
How you could tear and fling the trees you
late did,
When I behold your form with my own
eyes.

You now a true and perfect friend will show
Yourself to Christ, as once you were a foe."

LVIII.

"And one of our apostles, Saul once named,
Long persecuted sore the faith of Christ,
Till, one day, by the Spirit being inflamed,
'Why dost thou persecute me thus?' said
Christ;
And then from his offence he was reclaim'd,
And went for ever after preaching Christ,
And of the faith became a trump, whose
sounding
O'er the whole earth is echoing and re-
bounding."

LIX.

"So, my Morgante, you may do likewise:
He who repents—thus writes the Evan-
gelist—
Occasions more rejoicing in the skies
Than ninety-nine of the celestial list.
You may be sure, should each desire arise
With just zeal for the Lord, that you'll
exist
Among the happy saints for evermore;
But you were lost and damn'd to hell before!"

LX.

And thus great honour to Morgante paid
The abbot: many days they did repose.
One day, as with Orlando they both stray'd,
And saunter'd here and there, where'er
they chose,
The abbot show'd a chamber, where array'd
Much armour was, and hung up certain
bows;
And one of these Morgante for a whim
Girt on, though useless, he believed, to him."

LXI.

There being a want of water in the place,
Orlando, like a worthy brother, said,
"Morgante, I could wish you in this case
To go for water." "You shall be obey'd"

In all commands," was the reply, "straight-ways."

Upon his shoulder a great tub he laid,
And went out on his way unto a fountain,
Where he was wont to drink below the
mountain.

LXII.

Arrived there, a prodigious noise he hears,
Which suddenly along the forest spread;
Whereat from out his quiver he prepares
An arrow for his bow, and lifts his head;
And lo! a monstrous herd of swine appears,
And onward rushes with tempestuous tread,
And to the fountain's brink precisely pours;
So that the giant's join'd by all the boars.

LXIII.

Morgante at a venture shot an arrow,
Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear,
And pass'd unto the other side quite thorough;
So that the boar, defunct, lay tripp'd up
near.
Another, to revenge his fellow farrow,
Against the giant rush'd in fierce career,
And reach'd the passage with so swift a foot,
Morgante was not now in time to shoot.

LXIV.

Perceiving that the pig was on him close,
He gave him such a punch upon the head,
As floor'd him so that he no more arose,
Smashing the very bone; and he fell dead
Next to the other. Having seen such blows,
The other pigs along the valley fled;
Morgante on his neck the bucket took,
Full from the spring, which neither swerved
nor shook.

LXV.

The tub was on one shoulder, and there were
The hogs on t'other, and he brush'd apace
On to the abbey, though by no means near,
Nor spilt one drop of water in his race.
Orlando, seeing him so soon appear
With the dead boars, and with that brim-
ful vase,
Marvell'd to see his strength so very great;
So did the abbot, and set wide the gate.

LXVI.

The monks, who saw the water fresh and
good,
Rejoiced, but much more to perceive the
pork;
All animals are glad at sight of food:
They lay their breviaries to sleep, and
work

With greedy pleasure, and in such a mood,
That the flesh needs no salt beneath their
fork.

Of rankness and of rot there is no fear,
For all the fasts are now left in arrear.

LXVII.

As though they wish'd to burst at once, they
ate;
And gorged so that, as if the bones had been
In water, sorely grieved the dog and cat,
Perceiving that they all were pick'd too
clean.

The abbot, who to all did honour great,
A few days after this convivial scene,
Gave to Morgante a fine horse, well train'd,
Which he long time had for himself main-
tain'd.

LXVIII.

The horse Morgante to a meadow led,
To gallop, and to put him to the proof,
Thinking that he a back of iron had,
Or to skim eggs unbroke was light enough;
But the horse, sinking with the pain, fell dead,
And burst, while cold on earth lay head
and hoof.

Morgante said, "Get up, thou sulky cur!"
And still continued pricking with the spur.

LXIX.

But finally he thought fit to dismount,
And said, "I am as light as any feather,
And he has burst;—to this what say you,
count?"

Orlando answer'd, "Like a ship's mast
rather
You seem to me, and with the trunk for front:
Let him go! Fortune wills that we together
Should march, but you on foot Morgante
still."

To which the giant answer'd, "So I will.

LXX.

"When there shall be occasion, you will see
How I approve my courage in the fight."
Orlando said, "I really think you'll be,
If it should prove God's will, a goodly
knight;

Nor will you napping there discover me.
But never mind your horse, though out of
sight

'Twere best to carry him into some wood,
If but the means or way I understood."

LXXI.

The giant said, "Then carry him I will,
Since that to carry me he was so slack—
To render, as the gods do, good for ill;
But lend a hand to place him on my back."

Orlando answer'd, "If my counsel still
 May weigh, Morgante, do not undertake
 To lift or carry this dead courser, who,
 As you have done to him, will do to you.

LXXXII.

"Take care he don't revenge himself, though
 dead,
 As Nessus did of old beyond all cure.
 I don't know if the fact you've heard or
 read;
 But he will make you burst, you may be
 sure."

"But help him on my back," Morgante said,
 "And you shall see what weight I can
 endure.

In place, my gentle Roland, of this palfrey,
 With all the bells, I'd carry yonder belfry."

LXXXIII.

The abbot said, "The steeple may do well,
 But, for the bells, you've broken them, I
 wot."

Morgante answer'd, "Let them pay in hell
 The penalty who lie dead in yon grot;"
 And hoisting up the horse from where he fell,

He said, "Now look if I the gout have got,
 Orlando, in the legs—or if I have force;"—
 And then he made two gambols with the
 horse

LXXXIV.

Morgante was like any mountain framed;
 So if he did this 'tis no prodigy;
 But secretly himself Orlando blamed,
 Because he was one of his family;
 And fearing that he might be hurt or maim'd,
 Once more he bade him lay his burden by:
 "Put down, nor hear him further the desert
 in."

Morgante said, "I'll carry him for certain."

LXXXV.

He did; and stow'd him in some nook away,
 And to the abhey then return'd with speed.
 Orlando said, "Why longer do we stay?"

Morgante, here is nought to do indeed."
 The abbot by the hand he took one day,
 And said, with great respect, he had agreed
 To leave his reverence; but for this decision
 He wish'd to have his pardon and permission.

LXXXVI.

The honours they continued to receive
 Perhaps exceeded what his merits claim'd:
 He said, "I mean, and quickly, to retrieve
 The lost days of time past, which may be
 blamed;

Some days ago I should have ask'd your
 leave,

Kind father, but I really was 'ashamed,
 And know not how to show my sentiment,
 So much I see you with our stay content.

LXXXVII.

"But in my heart I bear through every clime
 The abbot, abbey, and this solitude—
 So much I love you in so short a time;
 For me, from heaven reward you with all
 good

The God so true, the eternal Lord sublime!
 Whose kingdom at the last hath open
 stood.

Meantime we stand expectant of your bless-
 ing,
 And recommend us to your prayers with
 pressing."

LXXXVIII.

Now when the abbot Count Orlando heard,
 His heart grew soft with inner tenderness,
 Such fervour in his hosom bred each word;
 And, "Cavalier," he said, "if I have less
 Courteous and kind to your great worth
 appear'd,

Than fits me for such gentle blood to ex-
 press,
 I know I have done too little in this case;
 But blame our ignorance, and this poor place.

LXXXIX.

"We can indeed but honour you with masses,
 And sermons, thanksgivings, and pater-
 nosters,
 Hot suppers, dinners (fitting other places
 In verity much rather than the cloisters);
 But such a love for you my heart embraces,
 For thousand virtues which your hosom
 fosters,

That wheresoe'er you go I too shall be,
 And, on the other part, you rest with me.

LXXX.

"This may involve a seeming contradiction;
 But you I know are sage, and feel, and
 taste,
 And understand my speech, with full con-
 viction.

For your just pious deeds may you be
 graced
 With the Lord's great reward and benedic-
 tion,

By whom you were directed to this waste:
 To his high mercy is our freedom due,
 For which we render thanks to him and
 you.

LXXXI.

"You saved at once our life and soul: such fear

The giants caused us, that the way was lost
By which we could pursue a fit career

In search of Jesus and the saintly host;
And your departure breeds such sorrow here,
That comfortless we all are to our cost;
But months and years you would not stay in
sloth,

Nor are you form'd to wear our sober cloth,

LXXXII.

"But to bear arms, and wield the lance;
indeed,

With these as much is done as with this
cowl;

In proof of which the Scriptures you may read.

This giant up to heaven may bear his soul
By your compassion: now in peace proceed.

Your state and name I seek not to unroll;
But, if I'm ask'd, this answer shall be given,
That here an angel was sent down from
heaven.

LXXXIII.

"If you want armour or aught else, go in,
Look o'er the wardrobe, and take what you
choose,

And cover with it o'er this giant's skin."

Orlando answer'd, "If there should lie loose
Some armour, ere our journey we begin,

Which might be turn'd to my companion's
use,

The gift would be acceptable to me."

The abbot said to him, "Come in and see."

LXXXIV.

And in a certain closet, where the wall

Was cover'd with old armour like a crust,
The abbot said to them, "I give you all."

Morgante rummaged piecemeal from the
dust

The whole, which, save one cuirass, was too
small,

And that too had the mail inlaid with
rust.

They wonder'd how it fitted him exactly,
Which ne'er has suited others so compactly.

LXXXV.

'Twas an immeasurable giant's, who

By the great Milo of Agrante fell

Before the abbey many years ago.

The story on the wall was figured well;

In the last moment of the abbey's foe,

Who long had waged a war implacable:
Precisely as the war occur'd they drew
him,

And there was Milo as he overthrew him.

LXXXVI.

Seeing this history, Count Orlando said

In his heart, "Oh God, who in the sky
Know'st all things! how was Milo hither
led?"

Who caused the giant in this place to
die?"

And certain letters, weeping, then he read,
So that he could not keep his visage dry,—

As I will tell in the ensuing story.
From evil keep you the high King of glory!

Francesca of Rimini.

FROM THE INFERNO OF DANTE.

CANTO THE FIFTH.

"THE land where I was born sits by the seas,
Upon that shore to which the Po descends,
With all his followers, in search of peace.
Love, which the gentle heart soon apprehends,
Seized him for the fair person which was ta'en
From me, and me even yet the mode offends.
Love, who to none beloved to love again
Remits, seized me with wish to please, so strong,
That, as thou seest, yet, yet it doth remain.
Love to one death conducted us along,
But Caina waits for him our life who ended:"
These were the accents utter'd by her tongue.—
Since I first listen'd to these souls offended,
I how'd my visage, and so kept it till—
"What think'st thou," said the hard; when I unbended,
And recommenced: "Alas! unto such ill
How many sweet thoughts, what strong ecstasies,
Led these their evil fortune to fulfil!"

And then I turn'd unto their side my eyes,
And said, "Francesca, thy sad destinies
Have made me sorrow till the tears arise.
But tell me, in the season of sweet sighs,
By what and how thy love to passion rose,
So as his dim desires to recognise?"
Then she to me: "The greatest of all woes
Is to remind us of our happy days
In misery, and that thy teacher knows.
But if to learn our passion's first root preys
Upon thy spirit with such sympathy,
I will do even as he who weeps and says.
We read one day for pastime, seated nigh,
Of Lancilot, how love enchain'd him too.
We were alone, quite unsuspectingly.
But oft our eyes met, and our cheeks in hue
All o'er discolour'd by that reading were;
But one point only wholly us o'erthrew;
When we read the long-sigh'd-for smile of her,
To be thus kiss'd by such devoted lover,
He who from me can be divided ne'er
Kiss'd my mouth, trembling in the act all over:
Accursed was the book and he who wrote!
That day no further leaf we did uncover."
While thus one spirit told us of their lot,
The other wept, so that with pity's thralls
I swoon'd, as if by death I had been smote,
And fell down even as a dead body falls.

DRAMAS.

Manfred:

A DRAMATIC POEM.

“There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.”

Dramatis Personæ.

MANFRED.
CHAMOIS HUNTER.
ABBOT OF ST. MAURICE.
MANUEL.
HERMAN.

WITCH OF THE ALPS.
ARIMANES.
NEMESIS.
THE DESTINIES.
SPIRITS, &c.

*The Scene of the Drama is amongst the Higher Alps—partly in the Castle of Manfred,
and partly in the Mountains.*

Act I.

Scene I.—MANFRED *alone*.—*Scene, a Gothic Gallery.—Time, Midnight.*

Man. The lamp must be replenish'd, but even then

It will not burn so long as I must watch;
My slumbers—if I slumber—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought,
Which then I can resist not: in my heart
There is a vigil, and these eyes but close
To look within; and yet I live, and bear
The aspect and the form of breathing men.
But grief should be the instructor of the wise;
Sorrow is knowledge: they who know the most
Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth,
The Tree of Knowledge is not that of Life.
Philosophy and science, and the springs
Of wonder, and the wisdom of the world,
I have essay'd, and in my mind there is
A power to make these subject to itself—
But they avail not: I have done men good,
And I have met with good even among men—
But this avail'd not: I have had my foes,
And none have baffled, many fallen before
me—

But this avail'd not:—Good, or evil, life,
Powers, passions, all I see in other beings,
Have been to me as rain unto the sands,
Since that all-uneasy hour. I have no
dread,
And feel the curse to have no natural fear,
Nor fluttering throb, that beats with hopes or
wishes,
Or lurking love of something on the earth.
Now to my task.—

Mysterious agency!
Ye spirits of the unbounded Universe!
Whom I have sought in darkness and in
light—
Ye, who do compass earth about, and dwell
In subtler essence—ye, to whom the tops
Of mountains inaccessible are haunts,
And earth's and ocean's caves familiar
things—
I call upon ye by the written charm
Which gives me power upon you—Rise!
Appear! [A pause.
They come not yet.—Now by the voice of him
Who is the first among you—by this sign,
Which makes you tremble—by the claims of
him
Who is undying,—Rise! Appear!—Appear!
[A pause.

If it be so—Spirits of earth and air,
Ye shall not thus elude me: by a power,
Deeper than all yet urged, a tyrant-spell,
Which had its birthplace in a star con-
demn'd,

The burning wreck of a demolish'd world,
A wandering hell in the eternal space;
By the strong curse which is upon my
soul,

The thought which is within me and around
me,

I do compel ye to my will—Appear!

*[A star is seen at the darker end of the
gallery: it is stationary; and a voice
is heard singing.]*

FIRST SPIRIT.

Mortal! to thy bidding bow'd,
From my mansion in the cloud,
Which the breath of twilight builds,
And the summer's sunset gilds
With the azure and vermilion,
Which is mix'd for my pavilion;
Though thy quest may be forbidden,
On a star-beam I have ridden:
To thine adjuration bow'd,
Mortal—be thy wish avow'd!

Voice of the SECOND SPIRIT.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;

They crown'd him long ago

On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,

With a diadem of snow.

Around his waist are forests braced,

The Avalanche in his hand;

But ere it fall, that thundering ball

Must pause for my command.

The Glacier's cold and restless mass

Moves onward day by day;

But I am he who bids it pass,

Or with its ice delay.

I am the spirit of the place,

Could make the mountain bow

And quiver to his cavern'd base—

And what with me wouldst *Thou*?

Voice of the THIRD SPIRIT.

In the blue depth of the waters,

Where the wave hath no strife,

Where the wind is a stranger,

And the sea-snake hath life,

Where the Mermaid is decking

Her green hair with shells,

Like the storm on the surface

Came the sound of thy spells;

O'er my calm Hall of Coral

The deep echo roll'd—

To the Spirit of Ocean

Thy wishes unfold!

FOURTH SPIRIT.

Where the slumbering earthquake

Lies pillow'd on fire;

And the lakes of bitumen

Rise boilingly higher;

Where the roots of the Andes

Strike deep in the earth,

As their summits to heaven

Shoot soaringly forth;

I have quitted my birthplace,

Thy bidding to bide—

Thy spell hath subdued me,

Thy will be my guide!

FIFTH SPIRIT.

I am the Rider of the wind,

The Stirrer of the storm;

The hurricane I left behind

Is yet with lightning warm;

To speed to thee, o'er shore and sea

I swept upon the blast:

The fleet I met sail'd well, and yet

'T will sink ere night be past.

SIXTH SPIRIT.

My dwelling is the shadow of the night,

Why doth thy magic torture me with light?

SEVENTH SPIRIT.

The star which rules thy destiny

Was ruled, ere earth began, by me:

It was a world as fresh and fair

As e'er revolved round sun in air;

Its course was free and regular,

Space bosom'd not a lovelier star.

The hour arrived—and it became

A wandering mass of shapeless flame,

A pathless comet, and a curse,

The menace of the universe;

Still rolling on with innate force,

Without a sphere, without a course,

A bright deformity on high,

The monster of the upper sky!

And thou! beneath its influence born—

Thou worm! whom I obey and scorn—

Forced by a power (which is not thine,

And lent thee but to make thee mine)

For this brief moment to descend,

Where these weak spirits round thee bend

And parley with a thing like thee—

What wouldst thou, Child of Clay! with

me?

The SEVEN SPIRITS.

Earth, ocean, air, night, mountains, winds,
thy star,

Are at thy beck and bidding, Child of Clay!
Before thee at thy quest their spirits are—

What wouldst thou with us, son of mortals—say?

Man. Forgetfulness—

First Spirit. Of what—of whom—and why?

Man. Of that which is within me; read it there—

Ye know it, and I cannot utter it.

Spirit. We can but give thee that which we possess:

Ask of us subjects, sovereignty, the power
O'er earth—the whole, or portion—or a sign
Which shall control the elements, whereof
We are the dominators,—each and all,
These shall be thine.

Man. Oblivion, self-oblivion!

Can ye not wring from out the hidden realms
Ye offer so profusely what I ask?

Spirit. It is not in our essence, in our skill;

But—thou may'st die.

Man. Will death bestow it on me?

Spirit. We are immortal, and do not forget;

We are eternal; and to us the past
Is, as the future, present. Art thou answer'd?

Man. Ye mock me—but the power which brought ye here

Hath made you mine. Slaves, scoff not at my will!

The mind, the spirit, the Prometheus spark,
The lightning of my being, is as bright,
Pervading, and far darting as your own,
And shall not yield to yours, though coop'd
in clay!

Answer, or I will teach you what I am.

Spirit. We answer as we answer'd; our reply

Is even in thine own words.

Man. Why say ye so?

Spirit. If, as thou say'st, thine essence be as ours,

We have replied in telling thee, the thing
Mortals call death hath nought to do with us.

Man. I then have call'd ye from your realms in vain;

Ye cannot, or ye will not, aid me.

Spirit. Say,

What we possess we offer; it is thine;
Bethink ere thou dismiss us; ask again;
Kingdom, and sway, and strength, and length
of days—

Man. Accursed! what have I to do with days?

They are too long already.—Hence—begone!
Spirit. Yet pause: being here, our will would do thee service;

Bethink thee, is there then no other gift
Which we can make not worthless in thine eyes?

Man. No, none: yet stay—one moment, ere we part,

I would behold ye face to face. I hear
Your voices, sweet and melancholy sounds,
As music on the waters; and I see
The steady aspect of a clear large star;
But nothing more. Approach me as ye are,
Or else, or all, in your accustom'd forms.

Spirit. We have no forms, beyond the elements

Of which we are the mind and principle:
But choose a form—in that we will appear.

Man. I have no choice; there is no form on earth

Hideous or beautiful to me. Let him,
Who is most powerful of ye, take such aspect
As unto him may seem most fitting—Come!

Seventh Spirit (appearing in the shape of a beautiful female figure). Behold!

Man. Oh God! if it be thus, and thou
Art not a madness and a mockery,

I yet might he most happy, I will clasp thee,

And we again will be—

[The figure vanishes.

My heart is crush'd!

[MANFRED falls senseless.]

(A voice is heard in the Incantation which follows.)

When the moon is on the wave,
And the glow-worm in the grass,
And the meteor on the grave,
And the wisp on the morass;

When the falling stars are shooting,
And the answer'd owls are hooting,
And the silent leaves are still
In the shadow of the hill,
Shall my soul be upon thine,
With a power and with a sign.

Though thy slumber may be deep,
Yet thy spirit shall not sleep;
There are shades which will not vanish,
There are thoughts thou canst not banish;
By a power to thee unknown,
Thou canst never be alone;
Thou art wrapt as with a shroud,
Thou art gather'd in a cloud;
And for ever shalt thou dwell
In the spirit of this spell.

Though thou seest me not pass by,
Thou shalt feel me with thine eye
As a thing that, though unseen,
Must be near thee, and hath been ;
And when in thst secret dread
Thou hast turn'd around thy head,
Thou shalt marvel I am not
As thy shadow on the spot,
And the power which thou dost feel
Shall be what thou must conceal.

And a magic voice and verse
Hath baptized thee with a curse ;
And a spirit of the air
Hath begirt thee with a snare ;
In the wind there is a voice
Shall forbid thee to rejoice ;
And to thee shall night deny
All the quiet of her sky ;
And the day shall have a sun,
Which shall make thee wish it done.

From thy false tears I did distil
An essence which hath strength to kill ;
From thy own heart I then did wring
The black blood in its blackest spring ;
From thy own smile I snatch'd the snake,
For there it coil'd as in a brake ;
From thy own lip I drew the charm
Which gave all these their chiefest harm ;
In proving every poison known,
I found the strongest was thine own.

By thy cold breast and serpent smile,
By thy unfathom'd gulfs of guile,
By that most seeming virtuous eye,
By thy shut soul's hypocrisy ;
By the perfection of thine art
Which pass'd for human thine own heart ;
By thy delight in others' pain,
And by thy brotherhood of Cain,
I call upon thee ! and compel
Thyself to be thy proper Hell !

And on thy head I pour the vial
Which doth devote thee to this trial ;
Nor to slumber, nor to die,
Shall be in thy destiny ;
Though thy death shall still seem near
To thy wish, but as a fear ;
Lo ! the spell now works around thee,
And the clankless chain hath bound thee ;
O'er thy heart and brain together
Hath the word been pass'd—now wither !

Scene II.

The Mountain of the Jungfrau.—Time, Morning.—MANFRED alone upon the Cliffs.

Man. The spirits I have raised abandon
me,
The spells which I have studied baffle me,

The remedy I reck'd of tortured me ;
I lean no more on superhuman aid ;
It hath no power upon the past, and for
The future, till the past be gulf'd in darkness,
It is not of my search.—My mother Earth !
And thou fresh breaking Day, and you, ye
Mountains,

Why are ye beautiful ? I cannot love ye.
And thou, the bright eye of the universe,
That openest over all, and unto all
Art a delight—thou shin'st not on my heart.
And you, ye crags, upon whose extreme edge
I stand, and on the torrent's brink beneath
Behold the tall pines dwindled as to shrubs
In dizziness of distance ; when a leap,
A stir, a motion, even a breath, would bring
My breast upon its rocky bosom's bed
To rest for ever—wherefore do I pause ?
I feel the impulse—yet I do not plunge ;
I see the peril—yet do not recede ;
And my brain reels—and yet my foot is firm :
There is a power upon me which withholds,
And makes it my fatality to live,—
If it be life to wear within myself
This barrenness of spirit, and to be
My own soul's sepulchre, for I have ceased
To justify my deeds unto myself—
The last infirmity of evil. Ay,
Thou winged and cloud-cleaving minister,

[*An eagle passes.*
Whose happy flight is highest into heaven,
Well may'st thou swoop so near me—I
should be

Thy prey, and gorge thine eaglets ; thou art
gone

Where the eye cannot follow thee ; but thine
Yet pierces downward, onward, or above,
With a pervading vision.—Beautiful !
How beautiful is all this visible world !
How glorious in its action and itself !
But we, who name ourselves its sovereigns,
we,

Half dust, half deity, alike unfit
To sink or-soar, with our mix'd essence make
A conflict of its elements, and breathe
The breath of degradation and of pride,
Contending with low wants and lofty will,
Till our mortality predominates,
And men are—what they name not to them-
selves,

And trust not to each other. Hark ! the
note, [*The Shepherd's pipe in the
distance is heard.*

The natural music of the mountain reed—
For here the patriarchal days are not
A pastoral fable—pipes in the liberal air,
Mix'd with the sweet bells of the sauntering
herd ;

My soul would drink those echoes. Oh, that
I were

The viewless spirit of a lovely sound,
A living voice, a breathing harmony,
A bodiless enjoyment—born and dying
With the blest tone which made me!

Enter from below a CHAMOIS HUNTER.

Chamois Hunter. Even so
This way the chamois leapt: her nimble
feet

Have baffled me; my gains to-day will scarce
Repay my break-neck travail.—What is here?
Who seems not of my trade, and yet hath
reach'd

A height which none even of our moun-
taineers,

Save our best hunters, may attain: his garb
Is geodly, his mien manly, and his air
Proud as a free-born peasant's, at this dis-
tance:

I will approach him nearer.

Man. (not perceiving the other). To be
thus—

Grey-hair'd with anguish, like these blasted
pines,

Wrecks of a single winter, barkless, branch-
less,

A blighted trunk upon a cursed root,
Which but supplies a feeling to decay—

And to be thus, eternally but thus,
Having been otherwise! Now furrow'd o'er
With wrinkles, plough'd by moments,—not
by years,—

And hours, all tortured into ages—hours
Which I outlive!—Ye toppling crags of ice!
Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down
In mountainous o'erwhelming, come and
crush me!

I hear ye momentarily above, beneath,
Crash with a frequent conflict; but ye pass,
And only fall on things that still would live;
On the young flourishing forest, or the hut
And hamlet of the harmless villager.

C. Hun. The mists begin to rise from up
the valley;

I'll warn him to descend, or he may chance
To lose at once his way and life together.

Man. The mists boil up around the
glaciers; clouds

Rise curling fast beneath me, white and
sulphury,

Like foam from the roused ocean of deep
Hell,

Whose every wave breaks on a living shore,
Heap'd with the damn'd like pebbles.—I am
giddy.

C. Hun. I must approach him cautiously;
if near,

A sudden step will startle him, and he
Seems tottering already.

Man. Mountains have fallen,
Leaving a gap in the clouds, and with the
shock

Rocking their Alpine brethren; filling up
The ripe green valleys with destruction's
splinters;

Damming the rivers with a sudden dash,
Which crush'd the waters into mist and
made

Their fountains find another channel—thus,
Thus, in its old age, did Mount Rosenberg—
Why stood I not beneath it?

C. Hun. Friend! have a care,
Your next step may be fatal!—for the love
Of him who made you, stand not on that
brink!

Man. (not hearing him). Such would have
been for me a fitting tomb;

My bones had then been quiet in their depth;
They had not then been strewn upon the
rocks

For the wind's pastime—as thus—thus they
shall be—

In this one plunge.—Farewell, ye opening
heavens!

Look not upon me thus reproachfully—
You were not meant for me—Earth! take
these atoms!

[As MANFRED is in act to spring from the
cliff, the CHAMOIS HUNTER seizes and
retains him with a sudden grasp.]

C. Hun. Hold, madman!—though aweary
of thy life,

Stain not our pure vales with thy guilty
blood:

Away with me——I will not quit my hold.

Man. I am most sick at heart—nay, grasp
me not—

I am all feebleness—the mountains whirl
Spinning around me—I grow blind—
What art thou?

C. Hun. I'll answer that anon. Away
with me—

The clouds grow thicker—there—now lean
on me—

Place your foot here—here, take this staff,
and cling

A moment to that shrub—now give me your
hand,

And hold fast by my girdle—softly—well—
The Chalet will be gain'd within an hour:

Come on, we'll quickly find a surer footing,
And something like a pathway, which the
torrent

Hath wash'd since winter.—Come, 'tis bravely
done—

You should have been a hunter.—Follow
me.

[As they descend the rocks with
difficulty, the scene closes.]

Act II.

Scene I.—A Cottage amongst the Bernese Alps.

MANFRED and the CHAMOIS HUNTER.

C. Hun. No, no—yet pause—thou must not yet go forth:

Thy mind and body are alike unfit
To trust each other, for some hours, at least;
When thou art better, I will be thy guide—
But whither?

Man. It imports not: I do know
My route full well, and need no further
guidance.

C. Hun. Thy garb and gait bespeak thee
of high lineage—

One of the many chiefs, whose castled crags
Look o'er the lower valleys—which of these
May call thee lord? I only know their
portals;

My way of life leads me but rarely down
To bask by the huge hearths of those old
halls,

Carousing with the vassals; but the paths,
Which step from out our mountains to their
doors,

I know from childhood—which of these is
thine?

Man. No matter.

C. Hun. Well, sir, pardon me the
question,
And be of better cheer. Come, taste my
wine;

'Tis of an ancient vintage; many a day
'Thas thaw'd my veins among our glaciers,
now

Let it do thus for thine—Come, pledge me
fairly.

Man. Away, away! there's blood upon the
brim!

Will it then never—never sink in the earth?

C. Hun. What dost thou mean? thy senses
wander from thee.

Man. I say 'tis blood—my blood! the pure
warm stream

Which ran in the veins of my fathers, and in
ours

When we were in our youth, and had one
heart,

And loved each other as we should not love,
And this was shed: but still it rises up,
Colouring the clouds, that shut me out from
heaven,

Where thou art not—and I shall never be.

C. Hun. Man of strange words, and some
half-maddening sin,

Which makes thee people vacancy, whate'er

Thy dread and sufferance be, there's comfort
yet—

The aid of holy men, and heavenly pa-
tience—

Man. Patience and patience! Hence—that
word was made

For brutes of burthen, not for birds of prey;
Preach it to mortals of a dust like thine,—

I am not of thine order.

C. Hun. Thanks to heaven!
I would not be of thine for the free fame

Of William Tell; but whatsoe'er thine ill,
It must be borne, and these wild starts are
useless.

Man. Do I not bear it?—Look on me—I
live.

C. Hun. This is convulsion, and no health-
ful life.

Man. I tell thee, man! I have lived many
years,

Many long years, but they are nothing now
To those which I must number: ages—ages—
Space and eternity—and consciousness,
With the fierce thirst of death—and still
unslaked!

C. Hun. Why, on thy brow the seal of
middle age

Hath scarce been set; I am thine elder far.

Man. Think'st thou existence doth depend
on time?

It doth; but actions are our epochs: mine
Have made my days and nights imperishable,
Endless, and all alike, as sands on the shore,
Innumerable atoms; and one desert,
Barren and cold, on which the wild waves
break,

But nothing rests, save carcasses and wrecks,
Rocks, and the salt-surf weeds of bitterness.

C. Hun. Alas! he's mad—but yet I must
not leave him.

Man. I would I were—for then the things
I see

Would be but a distemper'd dream.

C. Hun. What is it
That thou dost see, or think thou look'st
upon?

Man. Myself, and thee—a peasant of the
Alps—

Thy humble virtues, hospitable home,
And spirit patient, pious, proud, and free;
Thy self-respect, grafted on innocent thoughts;
Thy days of health, and nights of sleep; thy
toils,

By danger dignified, yet guiltless; hopes
Of cheerful old age and a quiet grave,
With cross and garland over its green turf,
And thy grandchildren's love for epitaph;
This do I see—and then I look within—

It matters not—my soul was scorch'd al-
ready!

C. Hun. And wouldst thou then exchange thy lot for mine?

Man. No, friend! I would not wrong thee, nor exchange

My lot with living being: I can bear—
However wretchedly, 'tis still to bear—
In life what others could not brook to dream,
But perish in their slumber.

C. Hun. And with this—
This cautious feeling for another's pain,
Canst thou be black with evil?—say not so.
Can one of gentle thoughts have wreak'd
revenge

Upon his enemies?

Man. Oh! no, no, no!

My injuries came down on those who loved me—

On those whom I best loved: I never quell'd
An enemy, save in my just defence—
But my embrace was fatal.

C. Hun. Heaven give thee rest!
And penitence restore thee to thyself;
My prayers shall be for thee.

Man. I need them not—
I depart—
'Tis time—farewell!—Here's gold, and thanks
for thee—

No words—it is thy due.—Follow me not—
I know my path—the mountain peril's past:
And once again I charge thee, follow not!

[Exit MANFRED.]

Scene II.

A lower Valley in the Alps.—A Cataract.

Enter MANFRED.

It is not noon—the sunbow's rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column
O'er the crag's headlong perpendicular,
And fling its lines of foaming light along,
And to and fro, like the pale courser's tail,
The Giant steed, to be bestrode by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse. No eyes
But mine now drink this sight of loveliness;
I should be sole in this sweet solitude,
And with the Spirit of the place divide
The homage of these waters.—I will call her.

[MANFRED takes some of the water into the palm of his hand, and flings it into the air, muttering the adjuration.]

After a pause, the WITCH OF THE ALPS rises beneath the arch of the sunbow of the torrent.

Beautiful Spirit! with thy hair of light,
And dazzling eyes of glory, in whose form
The charms of earth's least mortal daughters
grow

To an unearthly stature, in an essence

Of purer elements; while the hues of youth,—
Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek,
Rock'd by the beating of her mother's heart,
Or the rose tints, which summer's twilight
leaves

Upon the lofty glacier's virgin snow,
The blush of earth embracing with her heaven,—

Tinge thy celestial aspect, and make tame
The beauties of the sunbow which bends o'er
thee.

Beautiful Spirit! in thy calm clear brow,
Wherein is glass'd serenity of soul,
Which of itself shows immortality,
I read that thou wilt pardon to a Son
Of Earth, whom the abstruser powers permit
At times to commune with them—if that he
Avail him of his spells—to call thee thus,
And gaze on thee a moment.

Witch. Son of Earth!
I know thee, and the powers which give thee
power;

I know thee for a man of many thoughts,
And deeds of good and ill, extreme in both,
Fatal and fated in thy sufferings.

I have expected this—what wouldst thou
with me?

Man. To look upon thy beauty—nothing
further.

The face of the earth hath madden'd me,
and I

Take refuge in her mysteries, and pierce
To the abodes of those who govern her—
But they can nothing aid me. I have sought
From them what they could not bestow, and
now

I search no further.

Witch. What could be the quest
Which is not in the power of the most powerful,

The rulers of the invisible?

Man. A boon;
But why should I repeat it? 't were in vain.

Witch. I know not that; let thy lips utter
it.

Man. Well, though it torture me, 'tis but
the same;

My pang shall find a voice. From my youth
upwards

My spirit walk'd not with the souls of men,
Nor look'd upon the earth with human eyes;
The thirst of their ambition was not mine,
The aim of their existence was not mine;
My joys, my griefs, my passions, and my
powers,

Made me a stranger; though I wore the
form,

I had no sympathy with breathing flesh,
Nor midst the creatures of clay that girded
me

Was there but one who—but of her anon.
I said with men, and with the thoughts of
men,

I held but slight communion; but instead,
My joy was in the wilderness,—to breathe
The difficult air of the iced mountain's top,
Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's
wing

Flit o'er the herbless granite; or to plunge
Into the torrent, and to roll along
On the swift whirl of the new breaking wave
Of river-stream, or ocean, in their flow.
In these my early strength exulted; or
To follow through the night the moving
moon,

The stars and their development; or catch
The dazzling lightnings till my eyes grew
dim;

Or to look, list'ning, on the scatter'd leaves,
While Autumn winds were at their evening
song.

These were my pastimes, and to be alone;
For if the beings, of whom I was one,—
Hating to be so,—cross'd me in my path,
I felt myself degraded back to them,
And was all clay again. And then I dived,
In my lone wanderings, to the caves of death,
Searching its cause in its effect; and drew
From wither'd bones, and skulls, and heap'd
up dust,

Conclusions most forbidden. Then I pass'd
The nights of years in sciences untaught,
Save in the old time; and with time and toil,
And terrible ordeal, and such penance
As in itself hath power upon the air,
And spirits that do compass air and earth,
Space, and the peopled infinite, I made
Mine eyes familiar with Eternity,
Such as, before me, did the Magi, and
He who from out their fountain dwellings
raised

Eros and Anteros, at Gadara,
As I do thee;—and with my knowledge grew
The thirst of knowledge, and the power and
joy

Of this most bright intelligence, until—

Witch. Proceed.

Man. Oh! I but thus prolong'd my words,
Boasting these idle attributes, because
As I approach the core of my heart's grief—
But to my task. I have not named to thee
Father or mother, mistress, friend, or being,
With whom I wore the chain of human
ties;

If I had such, they seem'd not such to me;
Yet there was one—

Witch. Spare not thyself—proceed.

Man. She was like me in lineaments; her
eyes,
Her hair, her features, all, to the very tone

Even of her voice, they said were like to
mine;

But soften'd all, and temper'd into beauty:
She had the same lone thoughts and wander-
ings,

The quest of hidden knowledge, and a mind
To comprehend the universe: nor these
Alone, but with them gentler powers than
mine,

Pity, and smiles, and tears—which I had not;
And tenderness—but that I had for her;
Humility—and that I never had.

Her faults were mine—her virtues were her
own—

I loved her, and destroy'd her!

Witch. With thy hand?

Man. Not with my hand, but heart, which
broke her heart;

It gazed on mine, and wither'd. I have shed
Blood, but not hers—and yet her blood was
shed;

I saw—and could not stanch it.

Witch. And for this—

A being of the race thou dost despise,
The order, which thine own would rise
above,

Mingling with us and ours,—thou dost forego
The gifts of our great knowledge, and shrink'st
back

To recreant mortality—Away!

Man. Daughter of Air! I tell thee, since
that hour—

But words are breath—look on me in my
sleep,

Or watch my watchings—Come and sit by
me!

My solitude is solitude no more,
But peopled with the Furies;—I have gnash'd
My teeth in darkness till returning morn,
Then curs'd myself till sunset;—I have
pray'd

For madness as a blessing—'tis denied me.
I have affronted death—but in the war
Of elements the waters shrunk from me,
And fatal things pass'd harmless; the cold
hand

Of an all-pitiless demon held me back,
Back by a single hair, which would not break.
In fantasy, imagination, all

The affluence of my soul—which one day
was

A Cræsus in creation—I plunged deep,
But, like an ebbing wave, it dash'd me back
Into the gulf of my unfathom'd thought.

I plunged amidst mankind—Forgetfulness
I sought in all, save where 'tis to be found,
And that I have to learn; my sciences,
My long-pursued and superhuman art,
Is mortal here: I dwell in my despair—
And live—and live for ever.

Witch. It may be
That I can aid thee.
Man. To do this thy power
Must wake the dead, or lay me low with
them.

Do so—in any shape—in any hour—
With any torture—so it be the last.

Witch. That is not in my province; but if
thou

Wilt swear obedience to my will, and do
My bidding, it may help thee to thy wishes.

Man. I will not swear—Obey! and whom?
the spirits

Whose presence I command, and be the slave
Of those who served me—Never!

Witch. Is this all?
Hast thou no gentler answer?—Yet bethink
thee,

And pause ere thou rejectest.

Man. I have said it.

Witch. Enough! I may retire then—say!

Man. Retire!

[*The WITCH disappears.*]

Man. (alone). We are the fools of time and
terror: Days

Steal on us, and steal from us; yet we live,
Loathing our life, and dreading still to die.

In all the days of this detested yoke—
This vital weight upon the struggling heart,

Which sinks with sorrow, or beats quick with
pain,

Or joy that ends in agony or faintness—
In all the days of past and future, for

In life there is no present, we can number
How few—how less than few—wherein the
soul

Forbears to pant for death, and yet draws
back

As from a stream in winter, though the chill
Be but a moment's. I have one resource

Still in my science—I can call the dead,
And ask them what it is we dread to be:

The sternest answer can but be the Grave,
And that is nothing. If they answer not—

The buried Prophet answered to the Hag
Of Endor; and the Spartan Monarch drew

From the Byzantine maid's unsleeping spirit
An answer and his destiny—he slew

That which he loved, unknowing what he slew,
And died unpardon'd—though he call'd in aid

The Phyxian Jove, and in Phigalia roused
The Arcadian Evocators to compel

The indignant shadow to depose her wrath,
Or fix her term of vengeance—she replied

In words of dubious import, but fulfill'd.
If I had never lived, that which I love

Had still been living; had I never loved,
That which I love would still be beautiful,

Happy and giving happiness. What is she?
What is she now?—a sufferer for my sins—

A thing I dare not think upon—or nothing.
Within few hours I shall not call in vain—
Yet in this hour I dread the thing I dare:
Until this hour I never shrunk to gaze
On spirit, good or evil—now I tremble,
And feel a strange cold thaw upon my heart.
But I can act even what I most abhor,
And champion human fears.—The night ap-
proaches. [Exit.]

Scene III.

The Summit of the Jungfrau Mountain.

Enter FIRST DESTINY.

The moon is rising broad, and round, and
bright;

And here on snows, where never human foot
Of common mortal trod, we nightly tread,

And leave no traces: o'er the savage sea,
The glassy ocean of the mountain ice,

We skim its rugged breakers, which put on
The aspect of a tumbling tempest's foam,

Frozen in a moment—a dead whirlpool's
image:

And this most steep fantastic pinnacle,
The fretwork of some earthquake—where the
clouds

Pause to repose themselves in passing by—
Is sacred to our revels, or our vigils;

Here do I wait my sisters, on our way
To the Hall of Arimanes, for to-night

Is our great festival—'tis strange they come
not.

A Voice without, singing.

The Captive Usurper,
Hurl'd down from the throne,

Lay buried in torpor,
Forgotten and lone;

I broke through his slumbers,
I shiver'd his chain,

I leagu'd him with numbers—
He's Tyrant again!

With the blood of a million he'll answer my
care,

With a nation's destruction—his flight and
despair.

Second Voice, without.

The ship sail'd on, the ship sail'd fast,
But I left not a sail, and I left not a mast;

There is not a plank of the hull or the deck,
And there is not a wretch to lament o'er his
wreck;

Save one, whom I held, as he swam, by the
hair,

And he was a subject well worthy my care;
A traitor on land, and a pirate at sea—

But I saved him to wreak further havoc for
me!

FIRST DESTINY, *answering.*

The city lies sleeping;
 The morn, to deplore it,
 May dawn on it weeping:
 Sullenly, slowly,
 The black plague fiew o'er it—
 Thousands lie lowly;
 Tens of thousands shall perish;
 The living shall fly from
 The sick they should cherish;
 But nothing can vanquish
 The touch that they die from.
 Sorrow and anguish,
 And evil and dread,
 Envelope a nation;
 The blest are the dead,
 Who see not the sight
 Of their own desolation;
 This work of a night—
 This wreck of a realm—this deed of my
 doing—
 For ages I've done, and shall still be re-
 newing!

Enter the SECOND and THIRD DESTINIES.

The Three.

Our hands contain the hearts of men,
 Our footsteps are their graves;
 We only give to take again
 The spirits of our slaves!

First Des. Welcome!—Where's Nemesis?

Second Des. At some great work;
 But what I know not, for my hands were
 full.

Third Des. Behold she cometh.

Enter NEMESIS.

First Des. Say, where hast thou been?
 My sisters and thyself are slow to-night.

Nem. I was detain'd repairing shatter'd
 thrones,

Marrying fools, restoring dynasties,
 Avenging men upon their enemies,
 And making them repent their own revenge;
 Goadng the wise to madness; from the
 dull

Shaping out oracles to rule the world
 Afresh, for they were waxing out of date,
 And mortals dared to ponder for them-
 selves,

To weigh kings in the balance, and to speak
 Of freedom, the forbidden fruit.—Away!
 We have outstay'd the hour—mount we our
 clouds! [*Exeunt.*]

Scene IV.

*The Hall of Arimanes—Arimanes on his
 Throne, a Globe of Fire, surrounded by
 the Spirits.*

Hymn of the SPIRITS.

Hail to our Master!—Prince of Earth and
 Air!
 Who walks the clouds and waters—in his
 hand
 The sceptre of the elements, which tear
 Themselves to chaos at his high command!
 He breatheth—and a tempest shakes the sea;
 He speaketh—and the clouds reply in
 thunder;
 He gazeth—from his glance the sunbeams
 flee;
 He moveth—earthquakes rend the world
 asunder.
 Beneath his footsteps the volcanoes rise;
 His shadow is the Pestilence; his path
 The comets herald through the crackling
 skies;
 And planets turn to ashes at his wrath.
 To him War offers daily sacrifice;
 To him Death pays his tribute; Life is
 his,
 With all its infinite of agonies—
 And his the spirit of whatever is!

Enter the DESTINIES and NEMESIS.

First Des. Glory to Arimanes! on the
 earth

His power increaseth—both my sisters did
 His bidding, nor did I neglect my duty!

Second Des. Glory to Arimanes! we who
 bow

The necks of men, bow down before his
 throne!

Third Des. Glory to Arimanes! we await
 His nod!

Nem. Sovereign of Sovereigns! we are
 thine,

And all that liveth, more or less, is ours,
 And most things wholly so; still to increase
 Our power, increasing thine, demands our
 care,

And we are vigilant. Thy late commands
 Have been fulfill'd to the utmost.

Enter MANFRED.

A Spirit. What is here?
 A mortal!—Thou most rash and fatal wretch,
 Bow down and worship!

Second Spirit. I do know the man—
 A Magian of great power, and fearful skill!

Third Spirit. Bow down and worship,
 slave!—
 What, know'st thou not

Thine and our Sovereign?—Tremble, and obey!

All the Spirits. Prostrate thyself, and thy condemned clay,
Child of the Earth! or dread the worst.

Man. I know it;
And yet ye see I kneel not.

Fourth Spirit. 'T will be taught thee.

Man. 'T is taught already;—many a night
on the earth,

On the bare ground, have I bow'd down my face,
And strew'd my head with ashes; I have known

The fulness of humiliation, for
I sunk before my vain despair, and knelt
To my own desolation.

Fifth Spirit. Dost thou dare
Refuse to Arimanes on his throne
What the whole earth accords, beholding not
The terror of his glory?—Crouch, I say.

Man. Bid him how down to that which is
above him,

The overruling Infinite—the Maker
Who made him not for worship—let him kneel,

And we will kneel together.
The Spirits. Crush the worm!
Tear him in pieces!—

First Des. Hence! avaunt!—he's mine.
Prince of the Powers invisible! This man
Is of no common order, as his port
And presence here denote; his sufferings
Have been of an immortal nature, like
Our own; his knowledge, and his powers
and will,

As far as is compatible with clay,
Which clogs the ethereal essence, have been such

As clay hath seldom borne; his aspirations
Have been beyond the dwellers of the earth,
And they have only taught him what we know—

That knowledge is not happiness, and science
But an exchange of ignorance for that
Which is another kind of ignorance.

This is not all—the passions, attributes
Of earth and heaven, from which no power,
nor being,

Nor breath from the worm upwards is exempt,
Have pierced his heart, and in their consequence

Made him a thing which I, who pity not,
Yet pardon those who pity. He is mine,
And thine, it may be; be it so, or not,
No other Spirit in this region hath
A soul like his—or power upon his soul.

Nem. What doth he here then?
First Des. Let him answer that.

Man. Ye know what I have known; and
without power

I could not be amongst ye: but there are
Powers deeper still beyond—I come in quest
Of such, to answer unto what I seek.

Nem. What wouldst thou?

Man. Thou canst not reply to me.
Call up the dead—my question is for them.

Nem. Great Arimanes, doth thy will
avouch

The wishes of this mortal?

Ari. Yea.

Nem. Whom wouldst thou
Uncharnel?

Man. One without a tomb—call up
Astarte.

NEMESIS.

Shadow! or Spirit!

Whatever thou art,

Which still doth inherit

The whole or a part

Of the form of thy birth,

Of the mould of thy clay,

Which return'd to the earth,

Re-appear to the day!

Bear what thou borest,

The heart and the form,

And the aspect thou worst

Redeem from the worm.

Appear!—Appear!—Appear!

Who sent thee there requires thee here!

[*The Phantom of ASTARTE rises
and stands in the midst.*]

Man. Can this be death? there's bloom
upon her cheek;

But now I see it is no living hue,
But a strange hectic—like the unnatural red
Which Autumn plants upon the perish'd leaf.
It is the same! Oh, God! that I should
dread

To look upon the same—Astarte!—No,
I cannot speak to her—but bid her speak—
Forgive me or condemn me.

NEMESIS.

By the power which hath broken

The grave which enthral'd thee,

Speak to him who hath spoken,

Or those who have call'd thee!

Man. She is silent,
And in that silence I am more than answer'd.

Nem. My power extends no further. Prince
of Air!

It rests with thee alone—command her voice.

Ari. Spirit—obey this sceptre!

Nem. Silent still!

She is not of our order, but belongs
To the other powers. Mortal! thy quest is vain,
And we are baffled also.

Man. Hear me, hear me—
Astarte! my beloved! speak to me:
I have so much endured—so much endure—
Look on me! the grave hath not changed
these more
Than I am changed for thee. Thou lovedst
me
Too much, as I loved thee: we were not
made

To torture thus each other, though it were
The deadliest sin to love as we have loved.
Say that thou loath'st me not—that I do
bear

This punishment for both—that thou wilt be
One of the blessed—and that I shall die;
For hitherto all hateful things conspire
To bind me in existence—in a life
Which makes me shrink from immortality—
A future like the past. I cannot rest.
I know not what I ask, nor what I seek:
I feel but what thou art, and what I am;
And I would hear yet once before I perish
The voice which was my music—Speak to
me!

For I have call'd on thee in the still night,
Startled the slumbering birds from the hush'd
boughs,
And woke the mountain wolves, and made
the caves

Acquainted with thy vainly echoed name,
Which answer'd me—many things answer'd
me—

Spirits and men—but thou wert silent all.
Yet speak to me! I have outwatch'd the
stars,
And gazed o'er heaven in vain in search of
thee.

Speak to me! I have wander'd o'er the earth,
And never found thy likeness—Speak to me!
Look on the fiends around—they feel for
me:

I fear them not, and feel for thee alone—
Speak to me! though it be in wrath;—but
say—

I reckon not what—but let me hear thee once—
This once—once more!

Phantom of Astarte. Manfred!

Man. Say on, say on—
I live but in the sound—it is thy voice!

Phan. Manfred! To-morrow ends thine
earthly ills.

Farewell!

Man. Yet one word more—am I forgiven?

Phan. Farewell!

Man. Say, shall we meet again?

Phan. Farewell!

Man. One word for mercy! Say, thou
lovest me.

Phan. Manfred!

[*The Spirit of ASTARTE disappears.*]

Nem. She's gone, and will not be recall'd;
Her words will be fulfill'd. Return to the
earth.

A Spirit. He is convulsed.—This is to be
a mortal
And seek the things beyond mortality.

Another Spirit. Yet, see, he mastereth
himself, and makes
His torture tributary to his will.
Had he been one of us, he would have made
An awful spirit.

Nem. Hast thou further question
Of our great sovereign, or his worshippers?

Man. None.

Nem. Then for a time farewell.

Man. We meet then! Where? On the
earth?—
Even as thou wilt: and for the grace ac-
corded.

I now depart a debtor. Fare ye well!

[*Exit* MANFRED.]

(*Scene closes.*)

Act III.

Scene I.—*A Hall in the Castle of Manfred.*

MANFRED and HERMAN.

Man. What is the hour?

Her. It wants but one till sunset,
And promises a lovely twilight.

Man. Say,
Are all things so disposed of in the tower
As I directed?

Her. All, my lord, are ready:
Here is the key and casket.

Man. It is well:
Thou may'st retire. [*Exit* HERMAN.]

Man. (alone). There is a calm upon me—
Inexplicable stillness! which till now
Did not belong to what I knew of life.
If that I did not know philosophy
To be of all our vanities the mothest,
The merest word that ever fool'd the ear
From out the schoolman's jargon, I should
deem

The golden secret, the sought "Kalon," found,
And seated in my soul. It will not last,
But it is well to have known it, though but
once:

It hath enlarged my thoughts with a new
sense,
And I within my tablets would note down
That there is such a feeling. Who is there?

Re-enter HERMAN.

Her. My lord, the abbot of St. Maurice
craves
To greet your presence.

Enter the ABBOT OF ST. MAURICE.

Abbot. Peace be with Count Manfred!

Man. Thanks, holy father! welcome to these walls;

Thy presence honours them, and blesseth those

Who dwell within them.

Abbot. Would it were so, Count!—But I would fain confer with thee alone.

Man. Herman, retire.—What would my reverend guest?

Abbot. Thus, without prelude:—Age and zeal, my office,

And good intent, must plead my privilege; Our near, though not acquainted neighbourhood,

May also be my herald. Rumours strange, And of unholy nature, are abroad,

And busy with thy name; a noble name For centuries: may he who bears it now Transmit it unimpair'd!

Man. Proceed,—I listen.

Abbot. 'Tis said thou holdest converse with the things

Which are forbidden to the search of man; That with the dwellers of the dark abodes, The many evil and unheavenly spirits Which walk the valley of the shade of death, Thou communest. I know that with mankind, Thy fellows in creation, thou dost rarely Exchange thy thoughts, and that thy solitude Is as an anchorite's, were it but holy.

Man. And what are they who do avouch these things?

Abbot. My pious brethren—the scarce peasantry—

Even thy own vassals—who do look on thee With most unquiet eyes. Thy life's in peril.

Man. Take it.

Abbot. I come to save, and not destroy: I would not pry into thy secret soul;

But if these things be sooth, there still is time For penitence and pity: reconcile thee With the true church, and through the church to heaven.

Man. I hear thee. This is my reply: what'er

I may have been, or am, doth rest between Heaven and myself. I shall not choose a mortal

To be my mediator. Have I sinn'd Against your ordinances? prove and punish!

Abbot. My son! I did not speak of punishment,

But penitence and pardon;—with thyself The choice of such remains—and for the last, Our institutions and our strong belief

Have given me power to smoothe the path from sin

To higher hope and better thoughts; the first I leave to heaven,—“Vengeance is mine alone!”

So saith the Lord, and with all humbleness His servant echoes back the awful word.

Man. Old man! there is no power in holy men,

Nor charm in prayer, nor purifying form Of penitence, nor outward look, nor fast, Nor agony—nor, greater than all these, The innate tortures of that deep despair, Which is remorse without the fear of hell,

But all in all sufficient to itself Would make a hell of heaven—can exorcise From out the unbounded spirit the quick sense

Of its own sins, wrongs, sufferance, and revenge

Upon itself; there is no future pang Can deal that justice on the self-condemn'd He deals on his own soul.

Abbot. All this is well; For this will pass away, and be succeeded By an auspicious hope, which shall look up With calm assurance to that blessed place, Which all who seek may win, whatever be Their earthly errors, so they be atoned: And the commencement of atonement is The sense of its necessity. Say on—And all our church can teach thee shall be taught;

And all we can absolve thee shall be pardon'd.

Man. When Rome's sixth emperor was near his last,

The victim of a self-inflicted wound, To shun the torments of a public death Fromsenates once his slaves, a certain soldier, With show of loyal pity, would have stanch'd The gushing throat with his officious robe; The dying Roman thrust him back, and said—Some empire still in his expiring glance—“It is too late—is this fidelity?”

Abbot. And what of this?

Man. I answer with the Roman—“It is too late!”

Abbot. It never can be so, To reconcile thyself with thy own soul, And thy own soul with heaven. Hast thou no hope?

'Tis strange—even those who do despair above, Yet shape themselves some fantasy on earth, To which frail twig they cling, like drowning men.

Man. Ay—father! I have had those earthly visions,

And noble aspirations in my youth, To make my own the mind of other men, The enlightener of nations; and to rise I knew not whither—it might be to fall; But fall, even as the mountain-cataract,

Which having leapt from its more dazzling height,

Even in the foaming strength of its abyss,
(Which casts up misty columns that become
Clouds raining from the re-ascended skies,)
Lies low but mighty still.—But this is past,
My thoughts mistook themselves.

Abbot. And wherefore so ?

Man. I could not tame my nature down;
for he
Must serve who fain would sway ; and soothe,
and sue,

And watch all time, and pry into all place,
And be a living lie, who would become
A mighty thing amongst the mean, and such
The mass are ; I disdain'd to mingle with
A herd, though to be leader—and of wolves.
The lion is alone, and so am I.

Abbot. And why not live and act with other
men ?

Man. Because my nature was averse from
life ;

And yet not cruel ; for I would not make,
But find a desolation. Like the wind,
The red-hot breath of the most lone simoom,
Which dwells but in the desert, and sweeps
o'er

The barren sands which bear no shrubs to
blast,

And revels o'er their wild and arid waves,
And seeketh not, so that it is not sought,
But being met is deadly,—such hath been
The course of my existence ; but there came
Things in my path which are no more.

Abbot. Alas !

I 'gin to fear that thou art past all aid
From me and from my calling ; yet so young,
I still would—

Man. Look on me ! there is an order
Of mortals on the earth, who do become
Old in their youth, and die ere middle age,
Without the violence of warlike death ;
Some perishing of pleasure, some of study,
Some woru with toil, some of mere weariness,
Some of disease, and some insanity,
And some of wither'd or of broken hearts ;
For this last is a malady which slays
More than are number'd in the lists of Fate,
Taking all shapes, and bearing many names.
Look upon me ! for even of all these things
Have I partaken ; and of all these things,
One were enough ; then wonder not that I
Am what I am, but that I ever was,
Or having been, that I am still on earth.

Abbot. Yet, hear me still—

Man. Old man ! I do respect
Thine order, and revere thine years ; I deem
Thy purpose pious, but it is in vain :
Think me not churlish ; I would spare thy-
self,

Far more than me, in shunning at this time
All further colloquy—and so—farewell.

[*Exit* MANFRED.]

Abbot. This should have been a noble
creature : he

Hath all the energy which would have made
A goodly frame of glorious elements,
Had they been wisely mingled ; as it is,
It is an awful chaos—light and darkness,
And mind and dust, and passions and pure
thoughts

Mix'd, and contending without end or order,—
All dormant or destructive : he will perish,
And yet he must not ; I will try once more.
For such are worth redemption ; and my duty
Is to dare all things for a righteous end.
I'll follow him—but cautiously, though surely.

[*Exit* ABBOT.]

Scene II.

Another Chamber.

MANFRED and HERMAN.

Her. My lord, you had me wait on you at
sunset :

He sinks behind the mountain.

Man. Doth he so ?

I will look on him. [*MANFRED advances to the
Window of the Hall.*]

Glorious Orb ! the idol

Of early nature, and the vigorous race
Of undiseased mankind, the giant sons
Of the embrace of angels, with a sex
More beautiful than they, which did draw down
The erring spirits who can ne'er return.—
Most glorious orb ! that wert a worship, ere
The mystery of thy making was reveal'd !
Thou earliest minister of the Almighty,
Which gladden'd, on their mountain tops, the
hearts

Of the Chaldean shepherds, till they pour'd
Themselves in orisons ! Thou material God !
And representative of the Unknown—
Who chose thee for his shadow ! Thou chief
star !

Centre of many stars ! which mak'st our
earth

Endurable, and temperest the hues
And hearts of all who walk within thy rays !
Sire of the seasons ! Monarch of the climes,
And those who dwell in them ! for near or
far,

Our inborn spirits have a tint of thee
Even as our outward aspects ;—thou dost
rise,

And shine, and set in glory. Fare thee well !
I ne'er shall see thee more. As my first
glance

Of love and wonder was for thee, then take
My latest look ; thou wilt not beam on one

To whom the gifts of life and warmth have
been
Of a more fatal nature. He is gone :
I follow. [*Exit* MANFRED.]

Scene III.

*The Mountains—The Castle of Manfred at
some distance—A Terrace before a Tower—
Time, Twilight.*

HERMAN, MANUEL, and other Dependants of
MANFRED.

Her. 'Tis strange enough ; night after
night, for years,
He hath pursued long vigils in this tower,
Without a witness. I have been within it,—
So have we all been oft-times ; but from it,
Or its contents, it were impossible
To draw conclusions absolute, of aught
His studies tend to. To be sure, there is
One chamber where none enter : I would give
The fee of what I have to come these three
years,
To pore upon its mysteries.

Manuel. 'T were dangerous ;
Content thyself with what thou know'st
already.

Her. Ah ! Manuel ! thou art elderly and
wise,
And couldst say much ; thou hast dwelt
within the castle—
How many years is 't ?

Manuel. Ere Count Manfred's birth,
I served his father, whom he nought re-
sembles.

Her. There be more sons in like pre-
dicament.

But wherein do they differ ?

Manuel. I speak not
Of features or of form, but mind and habits ;
Count Sigismund was proud, but gay and
free,—

A warrior and a reveller ; he dwelt not
With books and solitude, nor made the night
A gloomy vigil, but a festal time,
Merrier than day ; he did not walk the rocks
And forests like a wolf, nor turn aside
From men and their delights.

Her. Beshrew the hour,
But those were jocund times ! I would that
such

Would visit the old walls again ; they look
As if they had forgotten them.

Manuel. These walls
Must change their chieftain first. Oh ! I
have seen
Some strange things in them, Herman.

Her. Come, be friendly ;
Relate me some to while away our watch :

I've heard thee darkly speak of an event
Which happen'd hereabouts, by this same
tower.

Manuel. That was a night indeed ! I do
remember

'T was twilight, as it may be now, and such
Another evening ;—yon red cloud, which
rests

On Eigher's pinnacle, so rested then,—
So like that it might be the same ; the wind
Was faint and gusty, and the mountain
snows

Began to glitter with the climbing moon ;
Count Manfred was, as now, within his
tower,—

How occupied, we knew not, but with him
The sole companion of his wanderings
And watchings—her, whom of all earthly
things

That lived, the only thing he seem'd to
love,—

As he, indeed, by blood was bound to do,
The lady Astarte, his—

Hush ! who comes here ?

Enter the ABBOT.

Abbot. Where is your master ?

Her. Yonder in the tower.

Abbot. I must speak with him.

Manuel. 'T is impossible ;
He is most private, and must not be thus
Intruded on.

Abbot. Upon myself I take
The forfeit of my fault, if fault there be—
But I must see him.

Her. Thou hast seen him once
This eve already.

Abbot. Herman ! I command thee,
Knock, and apprise the Count of my approach.

Her. We dare not.

Abbot. Then it seems I must be herald
Of my own purpose.

Manuel. Reverend father, stop—
I pray you pause.

Abbot. Why so ?

Manuel. But step this way,
And I will tell you further. [*Exeunt.*]

Scene IV.

Interior of the Tower.

MANFRED alone.

The stars are forth, the moon above the tops
Of the snow-shining mountains.—Beautiful !
I linger yet with Nature, for the Night
Hath been to me a more familiar face
Than that of man ; and in her starry shade
Of dim and solitary loveliness,
I learn'd the language of another world.

I do remember me, that in my youth,
When I was wandering,—upon such a night
I stood within the Coliseum's wall,
'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome;
The trees which grew along the broken
arches

Waved dark in the blue midnight, and the
stars

Shone through the rents of ruin; from afar
The watch-dog bay'd beyond the Tiber; and
More near from out the Cæsars' palace came
The owl's long cry, and, interruptedly,
Of distant sentinels the fitful song.
Begun and died upon the gentle wind.
Some cypresses beyond the time-worn breach
Appear'd to skirt the horizon, yet they stood
Within a bowshot. Where the Cæsars dwelt,
And dwell the tuneless birds of night, amidst
A grove which springs through levell'd
battlements,

And twines its roots with the imperial
hearths,

Ivy usurps the laurel's place of growth;
But the gladiators' bloody Circus stands,
A noble wreck in ruinous perfection,
While Cæsar's chambers, and the Augustan
halls,

Grovel on earth in indistinct decay.
And thou didst shine, thou rolling moon,
upon

All this, and cast a wide and tender light,
Which soften'd down the hoar austerity
Of rugged desolation, and fill'd up,
As 't were anew, the gaps of centuries;
Leaving that beautiful which still was so,
And making that which was not, till the place
Became religion, and the heart ran o'er
With silent worship of the great of old,—
The dead but sceptred sovereigns, who still
rule

Our spirits from their urns.

'T was such a night!

'T is strange that I recall it at this time;
But I have found our thoughts take wildest
flight

Even at the moment when they should array
Themselves in pensive order.

Enter the ABBOT.

Abbot. My good lord!
I crave a second grace for this approach;
But yet let not my humble zeal offend
By its abruptness—all it hath of ill
Recoils on me; its good in the effect
May light upon your head—could I say
heart—

Could I touch *that*, with words or prayers,
I should

Recall a noble spirit which hath wander'd;
But is not yet all lost.

Man. Thou know'st me not;
My days are number'd, and my deeds re-
corded:

Retire, or 't will be dangerous—Away!

Abbot. Thou dost not mean to menace me?
Man. Not I;

I simply tell thee peril is at hand,
And would preserve thee.

Abbot. What dost thou mean?
Man. Look there!

What dost thou see?

Abbot. Nothing.
Man. Look there I say,

And stedfastly;—now tell me what thou
seest?

Abbot. That which should shake me, but
I fear it not:

I see a dusk and awful figure rise,
Like an infernal god, from out the earth;
His face wrapt in a mantle, and his form
Robed as with angry clouds: he stands be-
tween

Thyself and me—but I do fear him not.

Man. Thou hast no cause—he shall not
harm thee—but

His sight may shock thine old limbs into
palsy.

I say to thee—Retire!

Abbot. And I reply—
Never—till I have battled with this fiend:—
What doth he here?

Man. Why—ay—what doth he here?
I did not send for him,—he is unbidden.

Abbot. Alas! lost mortal! what with guests
like these

Hast thou to do? I tremble for thy sake:
Why doth he gaze on thee, and thou on him?
Ah! he unveils his aspect: on his brow
The thunder-scars are graven: from his eye
Glazes forth the immortality of hell—
Avant!—

Man. Pronounce—what is thy mission?
Spirit. Come!

Abbot. What art thou, unknown being?
answer!—speak!

Spirit. The genius of this mortal.—Come!
'tis time.

Man. I am prepared for all things, but
deny

The power which summons me. Who sent
thee here?

Spirit. Thou'lt know anon—Come! come!
Man. I have commanded

Things of an essence greater far than thine,
And striven with thy masters. Get thee
hence!

Spirit. Mortal! thine hour is come—Away!
I say.

Man. I knew, and know my hour is come,
but not

To render up my soul to such as thee:
Away! I'll die as I have lived—alone.

Spirit. Then I must summon up my brethren.—Rise!

[*Other Spirits rise up.*]

Abbot. Avaunt! ye evil ones!—Avaunt!
I say;

Ye have no power where piety hath power,
And I do charge ye in the name—

Spirit. Old man!

We know ourselves, our mission, and thine order;

Waste not thy holy words on idle uses,
It were in vain: this man is forfeited.

Once more I summon him—Away! Away! *

Man. I do defy ye,—though I feel my soul
Is ebbing from me, yet I do defy ye;
Nor will I hence, while I have earthly breath
To breathe my scorn upon ye—earthly
strength

To wrestle, though with spirits; what ye take
Shall be ta'en limb by limb.

Spirit. Reluctant mortal!

Is this the Magian who would so pervade
The world invisible, and make himself
Almost our equal? Can it be that thou
Art thus in love with life? the very life
Which made thee wretched!

Man. Thon false fiend, thou liest!
My life is in its last hour,—that I know,
Nor would redeem a moment of that hour;
I do not combat against death, but thee
And thy surrounding angels; my past power,
Was purchased by no compact with thy
crew,

But by superior science—penance, daring,
And length of watching, strength of mind,
and skill

In knowledge of our fathers—when the earth
Saw men and spirits walking side by side,
And gave ye no supremacy: I stand
Upon my strength—I do defy—deny—
Spurn back, and scorn ye!

Spirit. But thy many crimes
Have made thee——

Man. What are they to such as thee?
Must crimes be punish'd but by other crimes,
And greater criminals?—Back to thy hell!
Thou hast no power upon me, that I feel;
Thou never shalt possess me, that I know:
What I have done is done; I hear within
A torture which could nothing gain from
thine:

The mind which is immortal makes itself
Requital for its good or evil thoughts,—
Is its own origin of ill and end
And its own place and time: its innate sense,
When stripp'd of this mortality, derives
No colour from the fleeting things without,
But is absorb'd in sufferance or in joy,
Born from the knowledge of its own desert.
Thou didst not tempt me, and thou couldst
not tempt me;

I have not been thy dupe, nor am thy prey—
But was my own destroyer, and will be
My own hereafter.—Back, ye baffled fiends!—
The hand of death is on me—but not yours!

[*The Demons disappear.*]

Abbot. Alas! how pale thou art—thy lips
are white—

And thy breast heaves—and in thy gasping
throat

The accents rattle: Give thy prayers to hea-
ven—

Pray—albeit but in thought,—but die not
thus.

Man. 'Tis over—my dull eyes can fix thee
not;

But all things swim around me, and the earth
Heaves as it were beneath me. Fare thee
well!

Give me thy hand.

Abbot. Cold—cold—even to the heart—
But yet one prayer—Alas! how fares it with
thee?

Man. Old man! 'tis not so difficult to die.

[*MANFRED expires.*]

Abbot. He's gone—his soul hath ta'en its
earthless flight;
Whither? I dread to think—but he is gone.

Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice:

AN HISTORICAL TRAGEDY,

IN FIVE ACTS.

—♦—
"Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ."—HORACE.
—♦—

PREFACE.

THE conspiracy of the Doge Marino Faliero is one of the most remarkable events in the annals of the most singular government, city, and people of modern history. It occurred in the year 1355. Everything about Venice is, or was, extraordinary—her aspect is like a dream, and her history is like a romance. The story of this Doge is to be found in all her Chronicles, and particularly detailed in the "Lives of the Doges," by Marin Sanuto, which is given in the Appendix. It is simply and clearly related, and is perhaps more dramatic in itself than any scenes which can be founded upon the subject.

Marino Faliero appears to have been a man of talents and of courage. I find him commander-in-chief of the land forces at the siege of Zara, where he beat the King of Hungary and his army of eighty thousand men, killing eight thousand men, and keeping the besieged at the same time in check; an exploit to which I know none similar in history, except that of Cæsar at Alcesta, and of Prince Eugene at Belgrade. He was afterwards commander of the fleet in the same war. He took Capo d'Istria. He was ambassador at Genoa and Rome,—at which last he received the news of his election to the dukedom; his absence being a proof that he sought it by no intrigue, since he was apprised of his predecessor's death and his own succession at the same moment. But he appears to have been of an ungovernable temper. A story is told by Sanuto, of his having, many years before, when podesta and captain at Treviso, boxed the ears of the bishop, who was somewhat tardy in bringing the Host. For this, honest Sanuto "saddles him with a judgment," as Thwackum did Square; but he does not tell us whether he was punished or rebuked by the Senate for this outrage at the time of its commission. He seems, indeed, to have been afterwards at peace with the church, for we find him ambassador at Rome, and invested with the fief of Val di Marino, in the march of Treviso, and with the title of count, by Lorenzo Count-bishop of Ceneda. For these facts my authorities are Sanuto, Vettor Sandi, Andrea Navagero, and the account of the siege of Zara, first published by the indefatigable

Abate Morelli, in his "Monumenti Veneziani di varia Letteratura," printed in 1796, all of which I have looked over in the original language. The moderns, Darb, Sismondi, and Laugier, nearly agree with the ancient chroniclers. Sismondi attributes the conspiracy to his *jealousy*; but I find this nowhere asserted by the national historians. Vettor Sandi, indeed, says, that "Altri scrissero che . . . dalla gelosa suspizion di esso Doge siasi fatto (Michel Steno) staccar con violenza," &c. &c.; but this appears to have been by no means the general opinion, nor is it alluded to by Sanuto, or by Navagero: and Sandi himself adds, a moment after, that "per altre Veneziane memorie traspiri, che non il solo desiderio di vendetta lo dispose alla congiura ma anche la innata abituale ambizion sua, per cui anelava a farsi principe indipendente." The first motive appears to have been excited by the gross affront of the words written by Michel Steno on the ducal chair, and by the light and inadequate sentence of the Forty on the offender, who was one of their "tre Capi." The attentions of Steno himself appear to have been directed towards one of her damsels, and not to the "Dogaressa" herself, against whose fame not the slightest insinuation appears, while she is praised for her beauty, and remarked for her youth. Neither do I find it asserted (unless the hint of Sandi be an assertion), that the Doge was actuated by jealousy of his wife; but rather by respect for her, and for his own honour, warranted by his past services and present dignity.

I know not that the historical facts are alluded to in English, unless by Dr. Moore in his View of Italy. His account is false and flippant, full of stale jests about old men and young wives, and wondering at so great an effect from so slight a cause. How so acute and severe an observer of mankind as the author of Zelucco could wonder at this is inconceivable. He knew that a basin of water spilt on Mrs. Masham's gown deprived the Duke of Marlborough of his command, and led to the inglorious peace of Utrecht—that Louis XIV. was plunged into the most desolating wars, because his minister was nettled at his

finding fault with a window, and wished to give him another occupation—that Helen lost Troy—that Lucretia expelled the Tarquins from Rome—and that Cava brought the Moors to Spain—that an insulted husband led the Gauls to Clusium, and thence to Rome—that a single verse of Frederick II. of Prussia on the Abbé de Bernis, and a jest on Madame de Pompadour, led to the battle of Rosbach—that the elopement of Dearbhorgú with Mac Murchad conducted the English to the slavery of Ireland—that a personal pique between Maria Antoinette and the Duke of Orleans precipitated the first expulsion of the Bourbons—and, not to multiply instances, that Commodus, Domitian, and Caligula fell victims not to their public tyranny, but to private vengeance—and that an order to make Cromwell disembark from the ship in which he would have sailed to America destroyed both King and Commonwealth. After these instances, on the least reflection, it is indeed extraordinary in Dr. Moore to seem surprised that a man used to command, who had served and swayed in the most important offices, should fiercely resent, in a fierce age, an unpunished affront, the grossest that can be offered to a man, be he prince or peasant. The age of Faliero is little to the purpose, unless to favour it—

"The young man's wrath is like straw on fire,
But like red-hot steel is the old man's ire."

"Young men soon give and soon forget affronts,
Old age is slow at both."

Laugier's reflections are more philosophical:—"Tale fu il fine ignominioso di un' uomo, che la sua nascita, la sua età, il suo carattere dovevano tener lontano dalle passioni produttrici di grandi delitti. I suoi talenti per lungo tempo esercitati ne' maggiori impieghi, la sua capacità sperimentata ne' governi e nelle ambasciate, gli avevano acquistato la stima e la fiducia de' cittadini. ed avevano uniti i suffragi per collocarlo alla testa della repubblica. Innalzato ad un grado che terminava gloriosamente la sua vita, il risentimento di un' ingiuria leggiera insinuò nel suo cuore tal veleno che bastò a corrompere le antiche sue qualità, e a condurlo al termine dei scellerati; serio esempio, che prova non esservi età, in cui la prudenza umana sia sicura, e che nell' uomo restano sempre passioni capaci a disonorarlo, quando non invigili sopra se stesso*."

Where did Dr. Moore find that Marino Faliero begged his life? I have searched the chroniclers, and find nothing of the kind: it is true that he avowed all. He was conducted to the place of torture, but there is no mention made of any application for mercy on his part; and the very circumstance of their having taken him to the rack seems to argue anything but his having shown a want of firmness, which would doubtless have been also mentioned by those minute historians, who by no means favour him; such, indeed, would be contrary to his character as a soldier, to the age in which he lived, and

at which he died, as it is to the truth of history. I know no justification, at any distance of time, for calumniating an historical character: surely truth belongs to the dead, and to the unfortunate: and they who have died upon a scaffold have generally had faults enough of their own, without attributing to them that which the very incurring of the perils which conducted them to their violent death renders, of all others, the most improbable. The black veil which is painted over the place of Marino Faliero amongst the Doges, and the Giants' Staircase where he was crowned, and discrowned, and decapitated, struck forcibly upon my imagination; as did his fiery character and strange story. I went, in 1819, in search of his tomb more than once to the church San Giovanni e San Paolo; and, as I was standing before the monument of another family, a priest came up to me and said, "I can show you finer monuments than that." I told him that I was in search of that of the Faliero family, and particularly of the Doge Marino's. "Oh," said he, "I will show it you;" and conducting me to the outside, pointed out a sarcophagus in the wall with an illegible inscription. He said that it had been in a convent adjoining, but was removed after the French came, and placed in its present situation; that he had seen the tomb opened at its removal; there were still some bones remaining, but no positive vestige of the decapitation. The equestrian statue of which I have made mention in the third act as before that church is not, however, of a Faliero, but of some other now obsolete warrior, although of a later date. There were two other Doges of this family prior to Marino; Ordelafò, who fell in battle at Zara, in 1117 (where his descendant afterwards conquered the Huns), and Vital Faliero, who reigned in 1082. The family, originally from Fano, was of the most illustrious in blood and wealth in the city of once the most wealthy and still the most ancient families in Europe. The length I have gone into on this subject will show the interest I have taken in it. Whether I have succeeded or not in the tragedy, I have at least transferred into our language an historical fact worthy of commemoration.

It is now four years that I have meditated this work; and before I had sufficiently examined the records, I was rather disposed to have made it turn on a jealousy in Faliero. But, perceiving no foundation for this in historical truth, and aware that jealousy is an exhausted passion in the drama, I have given it a more historical form. I was, besides, well advised by the late Matthew Lewis on that point, in talking with him of my intention at Venice in 1817. "If you make him jealous," said he, "recollect that you have to contend with established writers, to say nothing of Shakspeare, and an exhausted subject:—stick to the old fiery Doge's natural character, which will bear you out, if properly drawn: and make your plot as regular as you can." Sir William Drummond gave me nearly the same counsel. How far I have followed these instructions, or whether they have availed me, is not for me to decide. I have had no view to the stage;

* Laugier, Hist. de la Répub. de Venise.

In its present state it is, perhaps, not a very exalted object of ambition; besides, I have been too much behind the scenes to have thought it so at any time. And I cannot conceive any man of irritable feeling putting himself at the mercies of an audience. The sneering reader, and the loud critic, and the tart review, are scattered and distant calamities; but the trampling of an intelligent or of an ignorant audience on a production which, be it good or bad, has been a mental labour to the writer, is a palpable and immediate grievance, heightened by a man's doubt of their competency to judge, and his certainty of his own imprudence in electing them his judges. Were I capable of writing a play which could be deemed stage-worthy, success would give me no pleasure, and failure great pain. It is for this reason that, even during the time of being one of the committee of one of the theatres, I never made the attempt, and never will. But surely there is dramatic power somewhere; where Joanna Baillie, and Milman, and John Wilson exist. The "City of the Plague" and the "Fall of Jerusalem" are full of the best *materiel* for tragedy that has been seen since Horace Walpole, except passages of Ethwald and De Montfort. It is the fashion to underrate Horace Walpole; firstly, because he was a nobleman, and secondly, because he was a gentleman; but, to say

nothing of the composition of his incomparable letters, and of the "Castle of Otranto," he is the "Ultimus Romanorum," the author of the "Mysterious Mother," a tragedy of the highest order, and not a puling love-play. He is the father of the first romance and of the last tragedy in our language, and surely worthy of a higher place than any living writer, be he who he may.

In speaking of the drama of "Marino Faliero," I forgot to mention, that the desire of preserving, though still too remote, a nearer approach to unity than the irregularity, which is the reproach of the English theatrical compositions, permits, has induced me to represent the conspiracy as already formed, and the Doge acceding to it; whereas, in fact, it was of his own preparation, and that of Israel Bertuccio. The other characters (except that of the Duchess), incidents, and almost the time, which was wonderfully short for such a design in real life, are strictly historical, except that all the consultations took place in the palace. Had I followed this, the unity would have been better preserved; but I wished to produce the Doge in the full assembly of the conspirators, instead of monotonously placing him always in dialogue with the same individuals. For the real facts, I refer to the Appendix.

MARINO FALIERO, DOGE OF VENICE.

Dramatis Personæ.

MEN.

MARINO FALIERO, *Doge of Venice.*
BERTUCCIO FALIERO, *Nephew of the Doge.*
LIONI, *a Patrician and Senator.*
BENINTENDE, *Chief of the Council of Ten.*
MICHEL STENO, *One of the three Capi of the Forty.*
ISRAEL BERTUCCIO, *Chief of the Arsenal.*
PHILIP CALENDARO,
DAGOLINO,
BERTRAM,
Signor of the Night, } *Conspirators.*
} *"Signore di Notte," one of the Officers belonging to the Republic.*

First Citizen.
Second Citizen.
Third Citizen.
VINCENZO,
PIETRO,
BATTISTA, } *Officers belonging to the Ducal Palace.*
Secretary of the Council of Ten.
Guards, Conspirators, Citizens, The Council of Ten, The Giunta, &c., &c.

WOMEN.

ANGIOLINA, *Wife to the Doge.*
MARIANNA, *her Friend.*

Female Attendants, &c.

Scene.—VENICE in the year 1355.

Act I.

Scene I.—*An Antechamber in the Ducal Palace.*

PIETRO speaks, in entering, to BATTISTA.

Pie. Is not the messenger return'd?

Bat. Not yet;

I have sent frequently, as you commanded, But still the Signory is deep in council, And long debate on Steno's accusation.

Pie. Too long—at least so thinks the Doge.

Bat. How hears he

These moments of suspense?

Pie. With struggling patience.

Placed at the ducal table, cover'd o'er With all the apparel of the state; petitions, Despatches, judgments, acts, relieves, reports,

He sits as rapt in duty; but when'er He hears the jarring of a distant door, Or aught that intimates a coming step, Or murmur of a voice, his quick eye wanders, And he will start up from his chair, then pause,

And seat himself again, and fix his gaze Upon some edict; but I have observed For the last hour he has not turned a leaf.

Bat. 'Tis said he is much moved,—and doubtless 'twas Foul scorn in Steno to offend so grossly.

Pie. Ay, if a poor man: Steno's a patrician,

Young, galliard, gay, and haughty.

Bat. Then you think He will not be judged hardly?

Pie. 'T were enough He be judged justly, but 'tis not for us To anticipate the sentence of the Forty.

Bat. And here it comes.—What news, Vincenzo?

Enter VINCENZO.

Vin. 'Tis Decided; but as yet his doom's unknown: I saw the president in act to seal The parchment which will bear the Forty's judgment

Unto the Doge, and hasten to inform him. [Exeunt.]

Scene II.

The Ducal Chamber.

MARINO FALIERO, *Doge*; and his Nephew, BERTUCCIO FALIERO.

Ber. F. It cannot be but they will do you justice.

Doge. Ay, such as the Avogadori did,
Who sent up my appeal unto the Forty
To try him by his peers, his own tribunal.

Ber. F. His peers will scarce protect him;
such an act

Would bring contempt on all authority.

Doge. Know you not Venice? Know you
not the Forty?

But we shall see anon.

Ber. F. (*addressing VINCENZO, then entering*).

Vin. I am charged to tell his highness that
the court

Has pass'd its resolution, and that, soon
As the due forms of judgment are gone
through,

The sentence will be sent up to the Doge;
In the mean time the Forty doth salute
The Prince of the Republic, and entreat
His acceptance of their duty.

Doge. Yes—
They are wondrous dutiful, and ever humble.
Sentence is pass'd, you say?

Vin. It is, your highness:
The president was sealing it, when I
Was call'd in, that no moment might be
lost

In forwarding the intimation due
Not only to the Chief of the Republic,
But the complainant, both in one united.

Ber. F. Are you aware, from aught you
have perceived,

Of their decision?

Vin. No, my lord; you know
The secret custom of the courts in Venice.

Ber. F. True; but there still is something
given to guess,
Which a shrewd gleaner and quick eye would
catch at;

A whisper, or a murmur, or an air
More or less solemn spread o'er the tribu-
nal.

The Forty are but men—most worthy men,
And wise, and just, and cautious—this I
grant—

And secret as the grave to which they doom
The guilty: but with all this, in their as-
pects—

At least in some, the juniors of the number—
A searching eye, an eye like yours, Vincenzo,
Would read the sentence ere it was pro-
nounced.

Vin. My lord, I came away upon the mo-
ment,

And had no leisure to take note of that
Which pass'd among the judges, even in
seeming;

My station near the accused too, Michel
Steno,

Made me—

Doge (*abruptly*). And how look'd he? de-
liver that.

Vin. Calm, but not overcast, he stood re-
sign'd

To the decree, what'er it were;—but lo!
It comes, for the perusal of his highness.

Enter the SECRETARY of the Forty.

Sec. The high tribunal of the Forty sends
Health and respect to the Doge Faliero,
Chief magistrate of Venice, and requests
His highness to peruse and to approve
The sentence pass'd on Michel Steno, born
Patrician, and arraign'd upon the charge
Contain'd, together with its penalty,
Within the rescript which I now present.

Doge. Retire, and wait without.

{*Exeunt SECRETARY and VINCENZO.*

Take thou this paper:
The misty letters vanish from my eyes;
I cannot fix them.

Ber. F. Patience, my dear uncle:
Why do you tremble thus?—nay, doubt not,
all

Will be as could be wish'd.

Doge. Say on.

Ber. F. (*reading*). “Decreed
In council, without one dissenting voice,
That Michel Steno, by his own confession,
Guilty on the last night of Carnival
Of having graven on the ducal throne
The following words—”

Doge. Wouldst thou repeat them?
Wouldst thou repeat them—*thou*, a Faliero,
Harp on the deep dishonour of our house,
Dishonour'd in its chief—that chief the
prince

Of Venice, first of cities?—To the sentence.

Ber. F. Forgive me, my good lord; I will
obey—

(*Reads*). “That Michel Steno be detain'd a
month

In close arrest.”

Doge. Proceed.

Ber. F. My Lord, 't is finish'd.

Doge. How say you?—finish'd! Do I
dream?—'t is false—

Give me the paper—(*Snatches the paper and
reads*)—“T is decreed in council

That Michael Steno”—Nephew, thine arm!
Ber. F. Nay,

Cheer up, be calm; this transport is uncall'd
for—

Let me seek some assistance.

Doge. Stop, sir—Stir not—
'T is past.

Ber. F. I cannot but agree with you
The sentence is too slight for the offence;
It is not honourable in the Forty
To affix so slight a penalty to that

Which was a foul affront to you, and even
To them, as being your subjects; but 'tis not
Yet without remedy: you can appeal
To them once more, or to the Avogadori,
Who, seeing that true justice is withheld,
Will now take up the cause they once de-
clined,

And do you right upon the bold delinquent.
Think you not thus, good uncle? why do you
stand

So fix'd? You heed me not:—I pray you,
hear me!

Doge (*dashing down the ducal bonnet, and offering to trample upon it, exclaims, as he is withheld by his nephew*).

Oh! that the Saracen were in St. Mark's!
Thus would I do him homage.

Ber. F. For the sake
Of Heaven and all its saints, my lord —

Doge. Away!
Oh, that the Genoese were in the port!
Oh, that the Huns whom I o'erthrew at Zara
Were ranged around the palace!

Ber. F. 'Tis not well
In Venice' Duke to say so.

Doge. Venice' Duke!
Who now is Duke in Venice? let me see him,
That he may do me right.

Ber. F. If you forget
Your office, and its dignity and duty,
Remember that of man, and curb this passion.
The Duke of Venice —

Doge (*interrupting him*). There is no such
thing—

It is a word—nay, worse—a worthless hy-
word:

The most despised, wrong'd, outraged, help-
less wretch,

Who begs his bread, if 'tis refused by one,
May win it from another kinder heart:
But he, who is denied his right by those
Whose place it is to do no wrong, is poorer
Than the rejected beggar—he's a slave—
And that am I, and thou, and all our house,
Even from this hour; the meanest artisan
Will point the finger, and the haughty noble
May spit upon us:—where is our redress?

Ber. F. The law, my prince—
Doge (*interrupting him*). You see what it
has done;

I ask'd no remedy but from the law,
I sought no vengeance but redress by law,
I call'd no judges but those named by law;
As sovereign, I appeal'd unto my subjects,
The very subjects who had made me sovereign,
And gave me thus a double right to be so.
The rights of place and choice, of birth and
service,

Honours and years, these scars, these hoary
hairs,

The travel, toil, the perils, the fatigues,
The blood and sweat of almost eighty years,
Were weigh'd i' the balance, 'gainst the foulest
stain,

The grossest insult, most contemptuous crime
Of a rank, rash patrician—and found wanting!
And this is to be borne!

Ber. F. I say not that:—
In case your fresh appeal should be rejected,
We will find other means to make all even.

Doge. Appeal again! art thou my brother's
son?

A scion of the house of Faliero?
The nephew of a Doge? and of that blood
Which hath already given three dukes to
Venice?

But thou say'st well—we must be humble now.
Ber. F. My princely uncle! you are too
much moved;—

I grant it was a gross offence, and grossly
Left without fitting punishment: but still
This fury doth exceed the provocation,
Or any provocation: if we are wrong'd,
We will ask justice; if it be denied,
We'll take it; but may do all this in calm-
ness—

Deep Vengeance is the daughter of deep
Silence.

I have yet scarce a third part of your years,
I love our house, I honour you, its chief,
The guardian of my youth, and its instructor—
But though I understand your grief, and enter
In part of your disdain, it doth appeal me
To see your anger, like our Adrian waves,
O'ersweep all bounds, and foam itself to air.

Doge. I tell thee—*must* I tell thee—what
thy father

Would have required no words to compre-
hend?

Hast thou no feeling save the external sense
Of torture from the touch? hast thou no
soul—

No pride—no passion—no deep sense of
honour?

Ber. F. 'Tis the first time that honour has
been doubted,

And were the last, from any other sceptic.

Doge. You know the full offence of this born
villain,

This creeping, coward, rank, acquitted felon,
Who threw his sting into a poisonous libel,
And on the honour of—Oh God! my wife,
The nearest, dearest part of all men's honour,
Left a base slur to pass from mouth to mouth
Of loose mechanics, with all coarse foul com-
ments,

And villainous jests, and blasphemies obscene;
While sneering nobles, in more polish'd
guise,

Whisper'd the tale, and smiled upon the lie

Which made me look like them—a courteous
wittol,

Patient—ay, proud, it may be, of dishonour.

Ber. F. But still it was a lie—you knew it
false,

And so did all men.

Doge. Nephew, the high Roman
Said, "Cæsar's wife must not even be sus-
pected,"

And put her from him.

Ber. F. True—but in those days—

Doge. What is it that a Roman would not
suffer,

That a Venetian prince must bear? old Dan-
dolo

Refused the diadem of all the Cæsars,
And wore the ducal cap I trample on,
Because 'tis now degraded.

Ber. F. 'Tis even so.

Doge. It is—it is;—I did not visit on
The innocent creature thus most vilely slan-
der'd

Because she took an old man for her lord,
For that he had been long her father's friend
And patron of her house, as if there were
No love in woman's heart but lust of youth
And beardless faces;—I did not for this
Visit the villain's infamy on her,
But craved my country's justice on his head,
The justice due unto the humblest being
Who hath a wife whose faith is sweet to him,
Who hath a home whose hearth is dear to him,
Who hath a name whose honour's all to him,
When these are tainted by the accursing breath
Of calumny and scorn.

Ber. F. And what redress
Did you expect as his fit punishment?

Doge. Death! Was I not the sovereign of
the state—

Insulted on his very throne, and made
A mockery to the men who should obey me?
Was I not injured as a husband? scorn'd
As man? reviled, degraded, as a prince?
Was not offence like his a complication
Of insult and of treason?—and he lives!
Had he instead of on the Doge's throne
Stamp'd the same brand upon a peasant's
stool,
His blood had gilt the threshold; for the
carle

Had stabb'd him on the instant.

Ber. F. Do not doubt it,
He shall not live till sunset—leave to me
The means, and calm yourself.

Doge. Hold, nephew: this
Would have sufficed but yesterday; at present
I have no further wrath against this man.

Ber. F. What mean you? is not the offence
redoubled

By this most rank—I will not say—acquittal;

For it is worse, being full acknowledgment
Of the offence, and leaving it unpunish'd?

Doge. It is redoubled, but not now by him:
The Forty hath decreed a month's arrest—
We must obey the Forty.

Ber. F.

Obey them!

Who have forgot their duty to the sovereign?

Doge. Why yes;—ho, you perceive it then
at last:

Whether as fellow citizen who sues
For justice, or as sovereign who commands it,
They have defrauded me of both my rights
(For here the sovereign is a citizen);
But, notwithstanding, harm not thou a hair
Of Steno's head—he shall not wear it long.

Ber. F. Not twelve hours longer, had you
left to me

The mode and means: if you had calmly
heard me,

I never meant this miscreant should escape,
But wish'd you to repress such gusts of
passion,

That we more surely might devise together
His taking off.

Doge. No, nephew, he must live;

At least, just now—a life so vile as his
Were nothing at this hour; in th' olden time
Some sacrifices ask'd a single victim,
Great expiations had a hecatomb.

Ber. F. Your wishes are my law: and yet
I fain

Would prove to you how near unto my heart
The honour of our house must ever be.

Doge. Fear not; you shall have time and
place of proof:

But he not thou too rash, as I have been.

I am ashamed of my own anger now;

I pray you, pardon me.

Ber. F.

Why, that's my uncle!

The leader, and the statesman, and the chief
Of commonwealths, and sovereign of himself!
I wonder'd to perceive you so forget
All prudence in your fury at these years,
Although the cause—

Doge. Ay, think upon the cause—
Forget it not;—When you lie down to rest,
Let it be black among your dreams; and
when

The morn returns, so let it stand between
The sun and you, as an ill-omen'd cloud

Upon a summer day of festival:
So will it stand to me;—but speak not, stir
not,—

Leave all to me; we shall have much to do,
And you shall have a part.—But now retire,
'Tis fit I were alone.

Ber. F.

(taking up and placing the ducal
bonnet on the table). Ere I depart,

I pray you to resume what you have spurn'd,
Till you can change it haply for a crown.

And now I take my leave, imploring you
In all things to rely upon my duty
As doth become your near and faithful kins-
man,
And not less loyal citizen and subject.

[Exit BERTUCCIO FALIERO.]

Doge (solus). Adieu, my worthy nephew.—
Hollow bauble?

[Taking up the ducal cap.]

Beset with all the thorns that line a crown,
Without investing the insulted brow
With the all-swaying majesty of kings;
Thou idle, gilded, and degraded toy,
Let me resume thee as I would a vizor.

[Puts it on.]

How my brain aches beneath thee! and my
temples

Throb feverish under thy dishonest weight.
Could I not turn thee to a diadem?

Could I not shatter the Briarean sceptre
Which in this hundred-handed senate rules,

Making the people nothing, and the prince
A pageant? In my life I have achieved
Tasks not less difficult—achieved for them,
Who thus repay me! Can I not requite them?
Oh for one year! Oh! but for even a day
Of my full youth, while yet my body served
My soul as serves the generous steed his lord,
I would have dash'd amongst them, asking
few

In aid to overthrow these sworn patricians;
But now I must look round for other hands
To serve this hoary head;—but it shall plan
In such a sort as will not leave the task
Herculean, though as yet 't is but a chaos
Of darkly brooding thoughts: my fancy is
In her first work, more nearly to the light
Holding the sleeping images of things
For the selection of the pausing judgment.—
The troops are few in—

Enter VINCENZO.

Vin. There is one without
Craves audience of your highness.

Doge. I'm unwell—
I can see no one, not even a patrician—
Let him refer his business to the council.

Vin. My lord, I will deliver your reply;
It cannot much import—he's a plebeian,
The master of a galley, I believe.

Doge. How! did you say the patron of a
galley?

That is—I mean—a servant of the state:
Admit him, he may be on public service.

[Exit VINCENZO.]

Doge (solus). This patron may be sounded;
I will try him.

I know the people to be discontented:
They have cause, since Sapienza's adverse
day,

When Genoa conquer'd: they have further
cause,

Since they are nothing in the state, and in
The city worse than nothing—mere machines,
To serve the nobles' most patrician pleasure.
The troops have long arrears of pay, oft
promised,

And murmur deeply—any hope of change
Will draw them forward: they shall pay
themselves

With plunder:—but the priests—I doubt the
priesthood

Will not be with us; they have hated me
Since that rash hour, when, madden'd with
the drone,

I smote the tardy bishop at Treviso,
Quickening his holy march; yet ne'ertheless,
They may be won, at least their chief at Rome,
By some well-timed concessions; but, above
All things, I must be speedy: at my hour
Of twilight little light of life remains.

Could I free Venice, and avenge my wrongs,
I had lived too long, and willingly would
sleep

Next moment with my sires; and, wanting
this,

Better that sixty of my fourscore years
Had been already where—how soon, I care
not—

The whole must be extinguish'd; better that
They ne'er had been, than drag me on to be
The thing these arch-oppressors fain would
make me.

Let me consider—of efficient troops
There are three thousand posted at—

Enter VINCENZO and ISRAEL BERTUCCIO.

Vin. May it please

Your highness, the same patron whom I
spake of

Is here to crave your patience.

Doge. Leave the chamber,
Vincenzo.— [Exit VINCENZO.]

Sir, you may advance—what
would you?

I. Ber. Redress.

Doge. Of whom?

I. Ber. Of God and of the Doge.

Doge. Alas! my friend, you seek it of the
twain

Of least respect and interest in Venice.

You must address the council.

I. Ber. 'T were in vain;

For he who injured me is one of them.

Doge. There's blood upon thy face—how
came it there?

I. Ber. 'T is mine, and not the first I've
shed for Venice,

But the first shed by a Venetian hand:
A noble smote me.

Doge. Doth he live?

I. Ber. Not long—
But for the hope I had and have, that you,
My prince, yourself a soldier, will redress
Him, whom the laws of discipline and Venice
Permit not to protect himself:—if not—
I say no more.

Doge. But something you would do—
Is it not so?

I. Ber. I am a man, my lord.

Doge. Why so is he who smote you.

I. Ber. He is call'd so;
Nay, more, a noble one—at least, in Venice:
But since he hath forgotten that I am
one,
And treats me like a brute, the brute may
turn—

'Tis said the worm will.

Doge. Say—his name and lineage?

I. Ber. Barbaro.

Doge. What was the cause? or
the pretext?

I. Ber. I am the chief of the arsenal, em-
ploy'd

At present in repairing certain galleys
But roughly used by the Genoese last year.
This morning comes the noble Barbaro
Full of reproof, because our artisans
Had left some frivolous order of his house,
To execute the state's decree: I dared
To justify the men—he raised his hand;—
Behold my blood! the first time it e'er flow'd
Dishonourably.

Doge. Have you long time served?

I. Ber. So long as to remember Zara's
siege,
And fight beneath the chief who heat the
Huns there,
Sometime my general, now the Doge Fa-
liero.—

Doge. How! are we comrades?—the state's
ducal robes

Sit newly on me, and you were appointed
Chief of the arsenal ere I came from Rome;
So that I recognised you not. Who placed
you?

I. Ber. The late Doge; keeping still my
old command

As patron of a galley: my new office
Was given as the reward of certain scars
(So was your predecessor pleased to say):
I little thought his bounty would conduct me
To his successor as a helpless plaintiff;
At least, in such a cause.

Doge. Are you much hurt?

I. Ber. Irreparably in my self-esteem.

Doge. Speak out; fear nothing: being
stung at heart,

What would you do to be revenged on this
man?

I. Ber. That which I dare not name, and
yet will do.

Doge. Then wherefore came you here?

I. Ber. I come for justice,
Because my general is Doge, and will not
See his old soldier trampled on. Had any,
Save Faliero, fill'd the ducal throne,
This blood had been wash'd out in other
blood.

Doge. You come to me for justice—unto
me!

The Doge of Venice, and I cannot give it;
I cannot even obtain it—'t was denied
To me most solemnly an hour ago!

I. Ber. How says your highness?

Doge. Steno is condemn'd
To a month's confinement.

I. Ber. What! the same who dared
To stain the ducal throne with those foul
words,
That have cried shame to every ear in
Venice?

Doge. Ay, doubtless they have echo'd o'er
the arsenal,

Keeping due time with every hammer's clink
As a good jest to jolly artisans;
Or making chorus to the creaking oar,
In the vile tune of every galley-slave,
Who, as he sung the merry stave, exulted
He was not a shamed dotard like the Doge.

I. Ber. Is't possible? a month's imprison-
ment!

No more for Steno?

Doge. You have heard the offence,
And now you know his punishment; and
then

You ask redress of me! Go to the Forty,
Who pass'd the sentence upon Michel Steno;
They'll do as much by Barbaro, no doubt.

I. Ber. Ah! dared I speak my feelings!

Doge. Give them breath.
Mine have no further outrage to endure.

I. Ber. Then in a word, it rests but on your
word

To punish and avenge—I will not say
My petty wrong, for what is a mere blow,
However vile, to such a thing as I am?—
But the base insult done your state and
person.

Doge. You overrate my power, which is a
pageant.

This cap is not the monarch's crown; these
robes

Might move compassion, like a beggar's rags;
Nay, more, a beggar's are his own, and
these

But lent to the poor puppet, who must play
Its part with all its empire in this ermine.

I. Ber. Wouldst thou he king?

Doge. Yes—of a happy people.

I. Ber. Wouldst thou be sovereign lord of Venice?

Doge. Ay,
If that the people shared that sovereignty,
So that nor they nor I were further slaves
To this o'ergrown aristocratic Hydra,
The poisonous heads of whose envenom'd
body
Have breathed a pestilence upon us all.

I. Ber. Yet, thou wast born, and still hast lived, patrician.

Doge. In evil hour was I so born; my birth
Hath made me Doge to be insulted: but
I lived and toil'd a soldier and a servant
Of Venice and her people, not the senate;
Their good and my own honour were my
guerdon.

I have fought and bled; commanded, ay,
and conquer'd;

Have made and marr'd peace oft in em-
bassies,

As it might chance to be our country's
'vantage;

Have traversed land and sea in constant
duty,

Through almost sixty years, and still for
Venice,

My fathers' and my birthplace, whose dear
spires,

Rising at distance o'er the blue Lagoon,
It was reward enough for me to view

Once more; but not for any knot of men,
Nor sect, nor faction, did I bleed or sweat!
But would you know why I have done all
this?

Ask of the bleeding pelican why she
Hath ripp'd her bosom? Had the bird a
voice,

She'd tell thee 't was for all her little ones.

I. Ber. And yet they made thee duke.

Doge. *They made me so;*
I sought it not, the flattering fetters met me
Returning from my Roman embassy,
And never having hitherto refused
Toil, charge, or duty for the state, I did not,
At these late years, decline what was the
highest

Of all in seeming, but of all most base
In what we have to do and to endure:
Bear witness for me thou, my injured sub-
ject,

When I can neither right myself nor thee.

I. Ber. You shall do both, if you possess
the will;

And many thousands more not less oppress'd,
Who wait but for a signal—will you give it?

Doge. You speak in riddles.

I. Ber. Which shall soon he read
At peril of my life, if you disdain not
To lend a patient ear.

Doge. Say on.

I. Ber. Not thou,
Nor I alone, are injured and abused,
Contemn'd and trampled on; but the whole
people

Groan with the strong conception of their
wrongs;

The foreign soldiers in the senate's pay
Are discontented for their long arrears;

The native mariners, and civic troops,
Feel with their friends; for who is he
amongst them

Whose brethren, parents, children, wives,
or sisters,

Have not partook oppression, or pollution,
From the patricians? And the hopeless war
Against the Genoese, which is still main-
tain'd

With the plebeian blood, and treasure wrung
From their hard earnings, has inflamed them
further:

Even now—but, I forget that speaking thus,
Perhaps I pass the sentence of my death!

Doge. And suffering what thou hast done—
fear'st thou death?

Be silent then, and live on, to be beaten
By those for whom thou hast bled.

I. Ber. No, I will speak
At every hazard; and if Venice' Doge
Should turn delator, he the shame on him,
And sorrow too; for he will lose far more
Than I.

Doge. From me fear nothing; out with it!
I. Ber. Know then, that there are met and
sworn in secret

A band of brethren, valiant hearts and true;
Men who have proved all fortunes, and have
long

Grieved over that of Venice, and have right
To do so; having served her in all climes,
And having rescued her from foreign foes,
Would do the same from those within her
walls.

They are not numerous, nor yet too few
For their great purpose; they have arms,
and means,
And hearts, and hopes, and faith, and patient
courage.

Doge. For what then do they pause?

I. Ber. An hour to strike.

Doge (aside). Saint Mark's shall strike
that hour!

I. Ber. I now have placed
My life, my honour, all my earthly hopes
Within thy power, but in the firm belief
That injuries like ours, sprung from one
cause,

Will generate one vengeance: should it
be so,

Be our chief now—our sovereign hereafter.

Doge. How many are ye?

I. Ber. I'll not answer that
Till I am answer'd.

Doge. How, sir! do you menace?

I. Ber. No; I affirm: I have betray'd
myself;

But there's no torture in the mystic wells
Which undermine your palace, nor in those
Not less appalling cells, the "lead'n roofs,"
To force a single name from me of others.
The Pozzi and the Piombi were in vain;
They might wring blood from me, but
treachery never.

And I would pass the fearful "Bridge of
Sighs,"

Joyous that mine must be the last that e'er
Would echo o'er the Stygian wave which
flows

Between the murderers and the murder'd,
washing

The prison and the palace walls: there are
Those who would live to think on't, and
avenge me.

Doge. If such your power and purpose,
why come here

To sue for justice, being in the course
To do yourself due right?

I. Ber. Because the man,

Who claims protection from authority,
Showing his confidence and his submission
To that authority, can hardly be
Suspected of combining to destroy it.
Had I sat down too humbly with this blow,
A moody brow and mutter'd threats had
made me

A mark'd man to the Forty's inquisition;
But loud complaint, however angrily
It shapes its phrase, is little to be fear'd,
And less distrusted. But, besides all this,
I had another reason.

Doge. What was that?

I. Ber. Some rumours that the Doge was
greatly moved

By the reference of the Avogadori
Of Michel Steno's sentence to the Forty
Had reach'd me. I had served you, honour'd
you,

And felt that you were dangerously insulted,
Being of an order of such spirits, as
Requite tenfold both good and evil: 'twas
My wish to prove and urge you to redress.
Now you know all; and that I speak the
truth,

My peril be the proof.

Doge. You have deeply ventured;

But all must do so who would greatly win:
Thus far I'll answer you—your secret's safe.

I. Ber. And is this all?

Doge. Unless with all intrusted,

What would you have me answer?

I. Ber. I would have you
Trust him who leaves his life in trust with
you.

Doge. But I must know your plan, your
names, and numbers;
The last may then be doubled, and the
former

Matured and strengthen'd.

I. Ber. We're enough already;
You are the sole ally we covet now.

Doge. But bring me to the knowledge of
your chiefs.

I. Ber. That shall be done upon your
formal pledge

To keep the faith that we will pledge to you.

Doge. When? where?

I. Ber. This night I'll bring to your
apartment

Two of the principals: a greater number
Were hazardous.

Doge. Stay, I must think of this.—
What if I were to trust myself amongst you,
And leave the palace?

I. Ber. You must come alone.

Doge. With but my nephew.

I. Ber. Not were he your son.

Doge. Wretch! darest thou name my son?
He died in arms

At Sapienza for this faithless state.

Oh! that he were alive, and I in ashes!

Or that he were alive ere I be ashes!

I should not need the dubious aid of
strangers.

I. Ber. Not one of all those strangers
whom thou doubtest,

But will regard thee with a filial feeling,
So that thou keep'st a father's faith with
them.

Doge. The die is cast. Where is the place
of meeting?

I. Ber. At midnight I will be alone and
mask'd

Where'er your highness pleases to direct me,
To wait your coming, and conduct you where
You shall receive our homage, and pronounce
Upon our project.

Doge. At what hour arises
The moon?

I. Ber. Late, but the atmosphere is thick
and dusky,

'Tis a sirocco.

Doge. At the midnight hour, then,
Near to the church where sleep my sires;
the same,

Twin-named from the apostles John and
Paul;

A gondola, with one oar only, will
Lurk in the narrow channel which glides by.
Be there.

I. Ber. I will not fail.

Doge. And now retire—

I. Ber. In the full hope your highness will not falter

In your great purpose. Prince, I take my leave.

Doge (solus). At midnight, by the church Saints John and Paul,

Where sleep my noble fathers, I repair—
To what? to hold a council in the dark
With common ruffians leagued to ruin states!
And will not my great sires leap from the vault,

Where lie two doges who preceded me,
And pluck me down amongst them? Would they could!

For I should rest in honour with the honour'd.
Alas! I must not think of them, but those
Who have made me thus unworthy of a name

Noble and brave as aught of consular
On Roman marbles; but I will redeem it
Back to its antique lustre in our annals,
By sweet revenge on all that's base in Venice,

And freedom to the rest, or leave it black
To all the growing calumnies of time,
Which never spare the fame of him who fails,

But try the Cæsar, or the Catiline,
By the true touchstone of desert—success.

—♦—
Act II.

Scene I.—*An Apartment in the Ducal Palace.*

ANGIOLINA (*wife of the DOGE*) and MARIANNA.

Ang. What was the Doge's answer?

Mar. That he was

That moment summon'd to a conference.
But 'tis by this time ended. I perceived
Not long ago the senators embarking;
And the last gondola may now be seen
Gliding into the throng of barks which stud
The glittering waters.

Ang. Would he were return'd!
He has been much disquieted of late;
And Time, which has not tamed his fiery spirit,

Nor yet enfeebled even his mortal frame,
Which seems to me more nourish'd by a soul
So quick and restless that it would consume
Less hardy clay—Time has but little power
On his resentments or his griefs. Unlike
To other spirits of his order, who,
In the first hurst of passion, pour away
Their wrath or sorrow, all things wear in
him

An aspect of eternity: his thoughts,
His feelings, passions, good or evil, all
Have nothing of old age; and his bold brow
Bears but the scars of mind, the thoughts of
years,

Not their decrepitude: and he of late
Has been more agitated than his wont.
Would he were come! for I alons have
power
Upon his troubled spirit.

Mar. It is true,
His highness has of late been greatly moved
By the affront of Steno, and with cause:
But the offender doubtless even now
Is doom'd to expiate his rash insult with
Such chastisement as will enforce respect
To female virtue, and to noble blood.

Ang. 'Twas a gross insult; but I heed it
not

For the rash scorner's falsehood in itself,
But for the effect, the deadly deep impression
Which it has made upon Faliero's soul,
The proud, the fiery, the austere—austere
To all save me: I tremble when I think
To what it may conduct.

Mar. Assuredly
The Doge cannot suspect you?

Ang. Suspect me!
Why Steno dared not: when he scrawl'd his
lie,
Groveling by stealth in the moon's glimmer-
ing light,

His own still conscience smote him for the
act,
And every shadow on the walls frown'd
shame

Upon his coward calumny.

Mar. 'Twere fit
He should be punish'd grievously.

Ang. He is so.
Mar. What! is the sentence pass'd? is he
condemn'd?

Ang. I know not that, but he has been
detected.

Mar. And deem you this enough for such
foul scorn?

Ang. I would not be a judge in my own
cause,

Nor do I know what sense of punishment
May reach the soul of ribalds such as Steno;
But if his insults sink no deeper in
The minds of the inquisitors than they
Have ruffled mine, he will, for all acquittance,
Be left to his own shamelessness or shame.

Mar. Some sacrifice is due to slander'd
virtue.

Ang. Why, what is virtue if it needs a
victim?

Or if it must depend upon men's words?
The dying Roman said, "'twas but a name."

It were indeed no more, if human breath
Could make or mar it.

Mar. Yet full many a dame,
Stainless and faithful, would feel all the
wrong

Of such a slander; and less rigid ladies,
Such as abound in Venice, would be loud
And all-inexorable in their cry
For justice.

Ang. This but proves it is the name
And not the quality they prize: the first
Have found it a hard task to hold their
honour,

If they require it to be blazon'd forth;
And those who have not kept it, seek its
seeming

As they would look out for an ornament
Of which they feel the want, but not because
They think it so; they live in others' thoughts,
And would seem honest as they must seem
fair.

Mar. You have strange thoughts for a
patrician dame.

Ang. And yet they were my father's; with
his name,

The sole inheritance he left.

Mar. You want none;
Wife to a prince, the chief of the Republic.

Ang. I should have sought none though
a peasant's bride,

But feel not less the love and gratitude
Due to my father, who bestow'd my hand
Upon his early, tried, and trusted friend,
The Count Val di Marino, now our Doge.

Mar. And with that hand did he bestow
your heart?

Ang. He did so, or it had not been
bestow'd.

Mar. Yet this strange disproportion in
your years,

And, let me add, disparity of tempera,
Might make the world doubt whether such
an union

Could make you wisely, permanently happy.

Ang. The world will think with world-
lings; but my heart

Has still been in my duties, which are many,
But never difficult.

Mar. And do you love him?

Ang. I love all noble qualities which merit
Love, and I loved my father, who first
taught me

To single out what we should love in others,
And to subdue all tendency to lend

The best and purest feelings of our nature
To base passions. He bestow'd my hand
Upon Faliero: he had known him noble,
Brave, generous; rich in all the qualities
Of soldier, citizen, and friend; in all
Such have I found him as my father said.

His faults are those that dwell in the high
bosoms

Of men who have commanded; too much
pride,

And the deep passions fiercely foster'd by
The uses of patricians, and a life
Spent in the storms of state and war; and
also

From the quick sense of honour, which
becomes

A duty to a certain sign, a vice
When overstrain'd, and this I fear in him.
And then he has been rash from his youth,
upwards,

Yet temper'd by redeeming nobleness
In such sort, that the wariest of republics
Has lavish'd all its chief employs upon him,
From his first fight to his last embassy,
From which on his return the dukedom met
him.

Mar. But previous to this marriage, had
your heart

Ne'er beat for any of the noble youth,
Such as in years had been more meet to
match

Beauty like yours? or since have you ne'er
seen

One, who, if your fair hand were still to
give,

Might now pretend to Loredano's daughter?

Ang. I answer'd your first question when
I said

I married.

Mar. And the second?

Ang. Needs no answer.

Mar. I pray you pardon, if I have offended.

Ang. I feel no wrath, but some surprise:
I knew not

That wedded bosoms could permit themselves
To ponder upon what they now might choose,
Or ought save their past choice.

Mar. 'Tis their past choice
That far too often makes them deem they
would

Now choose more wisely, could they cancel it.

Ang. It may be so. I knew not of such
thoughts.

Mar. Here comes the Doge—shall I
retire?

Ang. It may
Be better you should quit me; he seems
wrapt

In thought—How pensively he takes his way!
[Exit MARIANNA.

Enter the DOGE and PIETRO.

Doge (musing). There is a certain Philip
Calendaro

Now in the Arsenal, who holds command
Of eighty men, and has great influence

Besides on all the spirits of his comrades :
This man, I hear, is bold and popular,
Sudden and daring, and yet secret ; 't would
Be well that he were won : I needs must
hope

That Israel Bertuccio has secured him,
But fain would be—

Pie. My lord, pray pardon me
For breaking in upon your meditation ;
The Senator Bertuccio, your kinsman,
Charged me to follow and inquire your pleasure

To fix an hour when he may speak with you.

Doge. At sunset.—Stay a moment—let me see—

Say in the second hour of night. [*Exit PIETRO.*

Ang. My lord!

Doge. My dearest child, forgive me—why
delay

So long approaching me?—I saw you not.

Ang. You were absorb'd in thought, and
he who now

Has parted from you might have words of
weight

To hear you from the senate.

Doge. From the senate?

Ang. I would not interrupt him in his duty
And theirs.

Doge. The senate's duty! you mistake ;
'Tis we who owe all service to the senate.

Ang. I thought the Duke had held command
in Venice.

Doge. He shall.—But let that pass.—We
will be jocund.

How fares it with you? have you been
abroad?

The day is overcast, but the calm wave
Favours the gondolier's light skimming oar ;
Or have you held a levee of your friends?
Or has your music made you solitary?

Say—is there aught that you would will
within

The little sway now left the Duke? or aught
Of fitting splendour, or of honest pleasure,
Social or lonely, that would glad your heart,
To compensate for many a dull hour, wasted
On an old man oft moved with many cares?
Speak, and 'tis done.

Ang. You're ever kind to me.
I have nothing to desire, or to request,
Except to see you oftener and calmer.

Doge. Calmer?

Ang. Ay, calmer, my good lord.—Ah, why
Do you still keep apart, and walk alone,
And let such strong emotions stamp your
brow,

As not betraying their full import, yet
Disclose too much?

Doge. Disclose too much!—of what?
What is there to disclose?

Ang. A heart so ill
At ease.

Doge. 'Tis nothing, child.—But in the state
You know what daily cares oppress all those
Who govern this precarious commonwealth ;
Now suffering from the Genoese without,
And malcontents within—'tis this which
makes me

More pensive and less tranquil than my wont,
Ang. Yet this existed long before, and
never

Till in these late days did I see you thus.
Forgive me; there is something at your heart

More than the mere discharge of public duties,
Which long use and a talent like to yours

Have render'd light, nay, a necessity,
To keep your mind from stagnating. 'Tis not

In hostile states, nor perils, thus to shake
you,—

You, who have stood all storms and never
sunk,

And climb'd up to the pinnacle of power
And never faint'd by the way, and stand

Upon it, and can look down steadily
Along the depth beneath, and ne'er feel dizzy.

Were Genoa's galleys riding in the port,
Were civil fury raging in Saint Mark's,

You are not to be wrought on, but would
fall,

As you have risen, with an unalter'd brow:
Your feelings now are of a different kind;

Something has stung your pride, not patriot-
ism.

Doge. Pride! Angiolina? Alas! none is
left me.

Ang. Yes—the same sin that overthrew
the angels,

And of all sins most easily besets
Mortals the nearest to the angelic nature:

The vile are only vain; the great are proud.

Doge. I had the pride of honour, of your
honour,

Deep at my heart—But let us change the
theme.

Ang. Ah no!—As I have ever shared your
kindness

In all things else, let me not be shut out
From your distress: were it of public import,

You know I never sought, would never seek
To win a word from you; but feeling now

Your grief is private, it belongs to me
To lighten or divide it. Since the day

When foolish Steno's ribaldry detected
Unfix'd your quiet, you are greatly changed,
And I would soothe you back to what you were.

Doge. To what I was!—have you heard
Steno's sentence?

Ang. No.

Doge. A month's arrest.

Ang. Is it not enough?

Doge. Enough!—yes, for a drunken galley slave,
Who, stung by stripes, may murmur at his master;

But not for a deliberate, false, cool villain,
Who stains a lady's and a prince's honour
Even on the throne of his authority.

Ang. There seems to me enough in the conviction

Of a patrician guilty of a falsehood;
All other punishment were light unto
His loss of honour.

Doge. Such men have no honour;
They have but their vile lives—and these are spared.

Ang. You would not have him die for this offence?

Doge. Not now:—being still alive, I'd have him live

Long as he can; he has ceased to merit death;
The guilty saved hath damn'd his hundred judges,

And he is pure, for now his crime is theirs.

Ang. Oh! had this false and flippant li-beller

Shed his young blood for his absurd lampoon,
Ne'er from that moment could this breast have known

A joyous hour, or dreamless slumber more.

Doge. Does not the law of Heaven say blood for blood?

And he who taints kills more than he who sheds it.

Is it the pain of blows, or shame of blows,
That makes such deadly to the sense of man?

Do not the laws of man say blood for honour,—

And, less than honour, for a little gold?

Say not the laws of nations blood for treason?
Is't nothing to have fill'd these veins with poison

For their once healthful current? is it nothing

To have stain'd your name and mine—the noblest names?

Is't nothing to have brought into contempt
A prince before his people? to have fail'd

In the respect accorded by mankind
To youth in woman, and old age in man?

To virtue in your sex, and dignity
In ours?—But let them look to it who have saved him.

Ang. Heaven bids us to forgive our enemies.

Doge. Doth Heaven forgive her own? Is Satan saved

From wrath eternal?

Ang. Do not speak thus wildly—
Heaven will alike forgive you and your foes.

Doge. Amen! May Heaven forgive them!

Ang. And will you?

Doge. Yes, when they are in heaven!

Ang. And not till then?

Doge. What matters my forgiveness? an old man's,

Worn out, scorn'd, spurn'd, abused; what matters then

My pardon more than my resentment, both
Being weak and worthless? I have lived too long;

But let us change the argument.—My child!

My injured wife, the child of Loredano,

The brave, the chivalrous, how little deem'd

Thy father, wedding thee unto his friend,

That he was linking thee to shame!—Alas!

Shame without sin, for thou art faultless.

Hadst thou

But had a different husband, any husband
In Venice save the Doge, this blight, this brand,

This blasphemy had never fallen upon thee.

So young, so beautiful, so good, so pure,

To suffer this, and yet be unavenged!

Ang. I am too well avenged, for you still love me,

And trust, and honour me; and all men know
That you are just, and I am true: what more

Could I require, or you command?

Doge. 'Tis well,
And may be better; but what'er betide,

Be thou at least kind to my memory.

Ang. Why speak you thus?

Doge. It is no matter why;

But I would still, whatever others think,

Have your respect both now and in my grave.

Ang. Why should you doubt it? has it ever fail'd?

Doge. Come hither, child; I would a word with you.

Your father was my friend; unequal fortune

Made him my debtor for some courtesies

Which bind the good more firmly: when, oppress'd

With his last malady, he will'd our union,

It was not to repay me, long repaid

Before by his great loyalty in friendship;

His object was to place your orphan beauty

In honourable safety from the perils

Which, in this scorpion nest of vice, assail

A lonely and undower'd maid. I did not

Think with him, but would not oppose the thought

Which soothed his death-bed.

Ang. I have not forgotten

The nobleness with which you bade me speak

If my young heart held any preference

Which would have made me happier; nor

your offer

To make my dowry equal to the rank

Of aught in Venice, and forego all claim

My father's last injunction gave you.

Doge. Thus,
 'Twas not a foolish dotard's vile caprice,
 Nor the false edge of aged appetite,
 Which made me covetous of girlish beauty,
 And a young bride: for in my fieriest youth
 I sway'd such passions; nor was this my age
 Infected with that leprosy of lust
 Which taints the hoariest years of vicious
 men,

Making them ransack to the very last
 The dregs of pleasure for their vanish'd joys;
 Or buy in selfish marriage some young victim,
 Too helpless to refuse a state that's honest,
 Too feeling not to know herself a wretch.
 Our wedlock was not of this sort; you had
 Freedom from me to choose, and urged in
 answer

Your father's choice.

Ang. I did so; I would do so
 In face of earth and heaven; for I have never
 Repented for my sake; sometimes for yours,
 In pondering o'er your late disquietudes.

Doge. I knew my heart would never treat
 you harshly;

I knew my days could not disturb you
 long;

And then the daughter of my earliest friend,
 His worthy daughter, free to choose again,
 Wealthier and wiser, in the ripest bloom
 Of womanhood, more skilful to select
 By passing these probationary years
 Inheriting a prince's name and riches,
 Secured, by the short penance of enduring
 An old man for some summers, against all
 That law's chicane or envious kinsmen might
 Have urged against her right; my best
 friend's child

Would choose more fitly in respect of years,
 And not less truly in a faithful heart.

Ang. My lord, I look'd but to my father's
 wishes,

Hallow'd by his last words, and to my heart
 For doing all its duties, and replying
 With faith to him with whom I was affianced.
 Ambitious hopes ne'er cross'd my dreams;
 and should

The hour you speak of come, it will be seen
 so.

Doge. I do believe you; and I know you
 true:

For love, romantic love, which in my youth
 I knew to be illusion, and ne'er saw
 Lasting, but often fatal, it had been
 No lure for me, in my most passionate days,
 And could not be so now, did such exist.
 But such respect, and mildly paid regard
 As a true feeling for your welfare, and
 A free compliance with all honest wishes,—
 A kindness to your virtues, watchfulness

Not shown, but shadowing o'er such little
 failings

As youth is apt in, so as not to check
 Rashly, but win you from them ere you knew
 You had been won, but thought the change
 your choice;

A pride not in your beauty, but your conduct;
 A trust in you; a patriarchal love,
 And not a doting homage friendship, faith,—
 Such estimation in your eyes as these
 Might claim, I hoped for.

Ang. And have ever had.
Doge. I think so. For the difference in
 our years

You knew it, choosing me, and chose: I
 trusted

Not to my qualities, nor would have faith
 In such, nor outward ornaments of nature,
 Were I still in my five and twentieth spring;
 I trusted to the blood of Loredano
 Pure in your veins; I trusted to the soul
 God gave you—to the truths your father
 taught you—

To your belief in Heaven—to your mild vir-
 tues—

To your own faith and honour, for my own.

Ang. You have done well.—I thank you
 for that trust,

Which I have never for one moment ceased
 To honour you the more for.

Doge. Where is honour,
 Innate and precept-strengthen'd, 'tis the rock
 Of faith connubial: where it is not—where
 Light thoughts are lurking, or the vanities
 Of worldly pleasure rankle in the heart,
 Or sensual throbs convulse it, well I know
 'T were hopeless for humanity to dream
 Of honesty in such infected blood,
 Although 't were wed to him it covets most:
 An incarnation of the poet's god

In all his marble-chisell'd beauty, or
 The demi-deity, Alcides, in
 His majesty of superhuman manhood,
 Would not suffice to bind where virtue is not;
 It is consistency which forms and proves it:
 Vice cannot fix, and virtue cannot change.
 The once fall'n woman must for ever fall;
 For vice must have variety, while virtue
 Stands like the sun, and all which rolls
 around

Drinks life, and light, and glory from her
 aspect.

Ang. And seeing, feeling thus this truth
 in others,
 (I pray you pardon me;) but wherefore yield
 you

To the most fierce of fatal passions, and
 Disquiet your great thoughts with restless
 hate

Of such a thing as Steno?

Doge. You mistake me.
It is not Steno who could move me thus;
Had it been so, he should—but let, that
pass.

Ang. What is't you feel so deeply, then,
even now?

Doge. The violated majesty of Venice,
At once insulted in her lord and laws.

Ang. Alas! why will you thus consider it?

Doge. I have thought on't till—but let
me lead you back

To what I urged; all these things being
noted,

I wedded you; the world then did me justice
Upon the motive, and my conduct proved
They did me right, while yours was all to
praise:

You had all freedom, all respect, all trust
From me and mine; and, born of those who
made

Princes at home, and swept kings from their
thrones

On foreign shores, in all things you appear'd
Worthy to be our first of native dames.

Ang. To what does this conduct?

Doge. To thus much—that

A miscreant's angry breath may blast it all—
A villain, whom for his unbridled bearing,
Even in the midst of our great festival,
I caused to be conducted forth, and taught
How to demean himself in ducal chambers;
A wretch like this may leave upon the
wall

The blighting venom of his sweltering heart,
And this shall spread itself in general poison;
And woman's innocence, man's honour, pass
Into a by-word; and the doubly felon

(Who first insulted virgin modesty
By a gross affront to your attendant damsels
Amidst the noblest of our dames in public)
Requite himself for his most just expulsion
By blackening publicly his sovereign's con-
sort,

And he absolved by his upright compeers.

Ang. But he has been condemn'd into
captivity.

Doge. For such as him a dungeon were
acquittal;

And his brief term of mock-arrest will pass
Within a palace. But I've done with him;
The rest must be with you.

Ang. With me, my lord?

Doge. Yes, Angiolina. Do not marvel; I
Have let this prey upon me till I feel
My life cannot be long; and fain would have
you

Regard the injunctions you will find within
This scroll (*Giving her a paper*)—Fear not;
they are for your advantage:

Read them hereafter at the fitting hour.

Ang. My lord, in life, and after life, you
shall

Be honour'd still by me: but may your days
Be many yet—and happier than the present!
This passion will give way, and you will be
Serene, and what you should be—what you
were.

Doge. I will be what I should be, or be
nothing;

But never more—oh! never, never more,
O'er the few days or hours which yet await
The blighted old age of Faliero, shall
Sweet quiet shed her sunset! Never more
Those summer shadows rising from the past
Of a not ill-spent nor inglorious life,
Mellowing the last hours as the night
approaches,

Shall soothe me to my moment of long rest.
I had but little more to ask, or hope,
Save the regards due to the blood and sweat,
And the soul's labour through which I had
toil'd

To make my country honour'd. As her ser-
vant—

Her servant, though her chief—I would have
gone

Down to my fathers with a name serene
And pure as theirs; but this has been denied
me.—

Would I had died at Zara!

Ang.

There you saved
The state; then live to save her still. A day,
Another day like that would be the best
Reproof to them, and sole revenge for you.

Doge. But one such day occurs within an
age;

My life is little less than one, and 't is
Enough for Fortune to have granted *once*,
That which scarce one more favour'd citizen
May win in many states and years. But why
Thus speak I? Venice has forgot that day—
Then why should I remember it?—Farewell,
Sweet Angiolina! I must to my cabinet;
There's much for me to do—and the hour
hastens.

Ang. Remember what you were.

Doge.

It were in vain!
Joy's recollection is no longer joy,
While sorrow's memory is a sorrow still.

Ang. At least, whate'er may urge, let me
implore

That you will take some little pause of rest:
Your sleep for many nights has been so
turbid,

That it had been relief to have awaked you,
Had I not hoped that Nature would o'erpower
At length the thoughts which shock your
slumbers thus.

An hour of rest will give you to your toils
With fitter thoughts and freshen'd strength.

Doge. I cannot—
I must not, if I could; for never was
Such reason to be watchful: yet a few—
Yet a few days and dream-perturbed nights,
And I shall slumber well—but where?—no
matter.

Adieu, my Angiolina.

Ang. Let me be
An instant—yet an instant your companion!
I cannot bear to leave you thus.

Doge. Come then,
My gentle child—forgive me; thou wert made
For better fortunes than to share in mine,
Now darkling in their close toward the deep
vale

Where Death sits robed in his all-sweeping
shadow.

When I am gone—it may be sooner than
Even these years warrant, for there is that
stirring

Within, above, around, that in this city
Will make the cemeteries populous
As e'er they were by pestilence or war,—
When I *am* nothing, let that which I *was*
Be still sometimes a name on thy sweet lips,
A shadow in thy fancy, of a thing
Which would not have thee mourn it, but
remember.

Let us begone, my child—the time is pressing.
[*Exeunt.*]

Scene II.

A retired spot near the Arsenal.

ISRAEL BERTUCCIO and PHILIP CALENDARO.

Cal. How sped you, Israel, in your late
complaint?

I. Ber. Why, well.

Cal. Is't possible! will he be punish'd?

I. Ber. Yes.

Cal. With what? a mulct or an arrest?

I. Ber. With death!

Cal. Now you rave, or must intend re-
venge,

Such as I counsell'd you, with your own
hand.

I. Ber. Yes; and for one sole draught of
hate, forego

The great redress we meditate for Venice,
And change a life of hope for one of exile;
Leaving one scorpion crush'd, and thousands
stinging

My friends, my family, my countrymen!
No, Calendaro; these same drops of blood,
Shed shamefully, shall have the whole of his
For their requital—but not only his;
We will not strike for private wrongs alone:
Such are for selfish passions and rash men,
But are unworthy a tyrannicide.

Cal. You have more patience than I care
to boast.

Had I been present when you bore this in-
sult,

I must have slain him, or expired myself
In the vain effort to repress my wrath.

I. Ber. Thank Heaven you were not—all
had else been marr'd:

As 't is, our cause looks prosperous still.

Cal. You saw
The *Doge*—what answer gave he?

I. Ber. That there was
No punishment for such as *Barbaro*.

Cal. I told you so before, and that 't was
idle

To think of justice from such hands.

I. Ber. At least,
It lull'd suspicion, showing confidence.

Had I been silent, not a sbirro but
Had kept me in his eye, as meditating

A silent, solitary, deep revenge.

Cal. But wherefore not address you to
the Council?

The *Doge* is a mere puppet, who can scarce
Obtain right for himself. Why speak to him?

I. Ber. You shall know that hereafter.

Cal. Why not now?

I. Ber. Be patient but till midnight. Get
your musters,

And bid our friends prepare their companies;
Set all in readiness to strike the blow,
Perhaps in a few hours; we have long waited
For a fit time—that hour is on the dial,
It may be, of to-morrow's sun: delay
Beyond may breed us double danger. See
That all be punctual at our place of meeting,
And arm'd, excepting those of the Sixteen,
Who will remain among the troops to wait
The signal.

Cal. These brave words have breathed
new life

Into my veins; I'm sick of these protracted
And hesitating councils: day on day
Crawl'd on, and added but another link
To our long fetters, and some fresher wrong
Inflicted on our brethren or ourselves,
Helping to swell our tyrants' bloated strength.
Let us but deal upon them, and I care not
For the result, which must be death or free
dom!

I'm weary to the heart of finding neither.

I. Ber. We will be free in life or death!
the grave

Is chainless. Have you all the musters ready?
And are the sixteen companies completed
To sixty?

Cal. All save two, in which there are
Twenty-five wanting to make up the number.

I. Ber. No matter; we can do without
Whose are they?

Cal. Bertram's and old Soranzo's, both
of whom
Appear less forward in the cause than we are.

I. Ber. Your fiery nature makes you deem
all those

Who are not restless cold: but there exists
Off in concentrated spirits not less daring
Than in more loud avengers. Do not doubt
them.

Cal. I do not doubt the elder; but in
Bertram
There is a hesitating softness, fatal
To enterprise like ours: I've seen that man
Weep like an infant o'er the misery
Of others, heedless of his own, though
greater;

And in a recent quarrel I beheld him
Turn sick at sight of blood, although a
villain's.

I. Ber. The truly brave are soft of heart
and eyes,
And feel for what their duty bids them do.
I have known Bertram long; there doth not
breathe
A soul more full of honour.

Cal. It may be so:
I apprehend less treachery than weakness;
Yet as he has no mistress, and no wife
To work upon his milkiness of spirit,
He may go through the ordeal; it is well
He is an orphan, friendless save in us:
A woman or a child had made him less
Than either in resolve.

I. Ber. Such ties are not
For those who are call'd to the high des-
tinies

Which purify corrupted commonwealths;
We must forget all feelings save the *one*,
We must resign all passions save our pur-
pose,

We must behold no object save our country,
And only look on death as beautiful,
So that the sacrifice ascend to heaven,
And draw down freedom on her evermore.

Cal. But if we fail—

I. Ber. They never fail who die
In a great cause: the block may soak their
gore;

Their heads may sodden in the sun; their
limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though
years

Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping
thoughts

Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom. What were
we,

If Brutus had not lived? He died in giving

Rome liberty, but left a deathless lesson—
A name which is a virtue, and a soul
Which multiplies itself throughout all time,
When wicked men wax mighty, and a state
Turns servile. He and his high friend were
styled

“The last of Romans!” Let us be the first
Of true Venetians, sprung from Roman sires.

Cal. Our fathers did not fly from Attila
Into these isles, where palaces have sprung
On banks redeem'd from the rude ocean's
ooze,

To own a thousand despots in his place.
Better how down before the Hun, and call
A Tartar lord, than these swoln silkworms
masters!

The first at least was man, and used his
sword

As sceptre: these unmanly creeping things
Command our swords, and rule us with a
word

As with a spell.

I. Ber. It shall be broken soon.
You say that all things are in readiness;
To-day I have not been the usual round,
And why thou knowest; but thy vigilance
Will better have supplied my care: these
orders

In recent council to redouble now
Our efforts to repair the galleys, have
Lent a fair colour to the introduction
Of many of our cause into the arsenal,
As new artificers for their equipment,
Or fresh recruits obtained in haste to man
The hoped-for fleet.—Are all supplied with
arms?

Cal. All who were deem'd trustworthy:
there are some

Whom it were well to keep in ignorance
Till it be time to strike, and then supply
them;

When in the heat and hurry of the hour
They have no opportunity to pause,
But needs must on with those who will sur-
round them.

I. Ber. You have said well. Have you re-
mark'd all such?

Cal. I've noted most; and caused the
other chiefs

To use like caution in their companies.
As far as I have seen, we are enough
To make the enterprise secure, if 'tis
Commenced to-morrow; but, till 'tis begun,
Each hour is pregnant with a thousand perils.

I. Ber. Let the Sixteen meet at the wonted
hour,

Except Soranzo, Nicoletto Blondo,
And Marco Giada, who will keep their watch
Within the arsenal, and hold all ready,
Expectant of the signal we will fix on.

Cal. We will not fail.

I. Ber. Let all the rest be there ;
I have a stranger to present to them.

Cal. A stranger ! doth he know the secret ?

I. Ber. Yes.

Cal. And have you dared to peril your
friends' lives

On a rash confidence in one we know not ?

I. Ber. I have risk'd no man's life except
my own—

Of that be certain : he is one who may
Make our assurance doubly sure, according
His aid ; and if reluctant, he no less
Is in our power : he comes alone with me,
And cannot 'scape us ; but he will not swerve.

Cal. I cannot judge of this until I know
him :

Is he one of our order ?

I. Ber. Ay, in spirit,

Although a child of greatness ; he is one—
Who would become a throne, or overthrow
one—

One who has done great deeds, and seen
great changes ;

No tyrant, though bred up to tyranny ;
Valiant in war, and sage in council : noble
In nature, although haughty ; quick, yet
wary :

Yet for all this, so full of certain passions,
That if once stirr'd and baffled, as he has
been

Upon the tenderest points, there is no Fury
In Grecian story like to that which wrings
His vitals with her burning hands, till he
Grows capable of all things for revenge ;
And add too, that his mind is liberal,
He sees and feels the people are oppress'd,
And shares their sufferings. Take him all in
all,

We have need of such, and such have need of
us.

Cal. And what part would you have him
take with us ?

I. Ber. It may be, that of chief.

Cal. What ! and resign
Your own command as leader ?

I. Ber. Even so.

My object is to make your cause end well,
And not to push myself to power. Ex-
perience,
Some skill, and your own choice, had mark'd
me out

To act in trust as your commander, till
Some worthier should appear : if I have
found such

As you yourselves shall own more worthy,
think you

That I would hesitate from selfishness,
And, covetous of brief authority,
Stake our deep interest on my single thoughts,

Rather than yield to one above me in
All leading qualities ? No, *Calendaro*,
Know your friend better ; but you all shall
judge.

Away ! and let us meet at the fix'd hour.
Be vigilant, and all will yet go well.

Cal. Worthy *Bertuccio*, I have known
you ever

Trusty and brave, with head and heart to
plan

What I have still been prompt to execute.

For my own part, I seek no other chief ;

What the rest will decide I know not, but

I am with you, as I have ever been,

In all our undertakings. Now farewell,

Until the hour of midnight sees us meet.

[*Exeunt.*]

Act III.

Scene I.—*Scene, the Space between the Canal
and the Church of San Giovanni e San
Paolo. An equestrian Statue before it.—
A Gondola lies in the Canal at some dis-
tance.*

Enter the DOGE alone, disguised.

Doge (solus). I am before the hour, the
hour whose voice,

Pealing into the arch of night, might strike
These palaces with ominous tottering,
And rock their marbles to the corner-stone,
Waking the sleepers from some hideous
dream

Of indistinct but awful augury

Of that which will befall them. Yes, proud
city !

Thou must be cleansed of the black blood
which makes thee

A lazar-house of tyranny : the task

Is forced upon me, I have sought it not ;

And therefore was I punish'd, seeing this

Patrician pestilence spread on and on,

Until at length it smote me in my slumbers,

And I am tainted, and must wash away

The plague spots in the healing wave. Tall
fane !

Where sleep my fathers, whose dim statues
shadow

The floor which doth divide us from the dead,
Where all the pregnant hearts of our bold

blood,

Moulder'd into a mite of ashes, hold

In one shrunk heap what once made many
heroes,

When what is now a handful shook the
earth—

Fane of the tutelar saints who guard our
house !

Vault where two Doges rest—my sires! who died

The one of toil, the other in the field,
With a long race of other lineal chiefs
And sages, whose great labours, wounds, and state

I have inherited,—let the graves gape,
Till all thine aisles be peopled with the dead,
And pour them from thy portals to gaze
on me!

I call them up, and them and thee to witness
What it hath been which put me to this task—

Their pure high blood, their blazon-roll of glories,

Their mighty name dishonour'd all in me,
Not by me, but by the ungrateful nobles
We fought to make our equals, not our lords:

And chiefly thou, Ordelafo the brave,
Who perish'd in the field, where I since conquer'd,

Battling at Zara, did the hecatombs
Of thine and Venice' foes, there offer'd up
By thy descendant, merit such acquittance?
Spirits! smile down upon me; for my cause
Is yours, in all life now can be of yours,—
Your fame, your name, all mingled up in mine,

And in the future fortunes of our race!
Let me but prosper, and I make this city
Free and immortal, and our house's name
Worthier of what you were, now and here-
after:

Enter ISRAEL BERTUCCIO.

I. Ber. Who goes there?

Doge. A friend to Venice.

I. Ber. 'Tis he.

Welcome, my lord,—you are before the time.

Doge. I am ready to proceed to your assembly.

I. Ber. Have with you.—I am proud and pleased to see

Such confident alacrity. Your doubts
Since our last meeting, then, are all dispell'd?

Doge. Not so—but I have set my little
left

Of life upon this cast: the die was thrown
When I first listen'd to your treason.—Start
not!

That is the word; I cannot shape my tongue
To syllable black deeds into smooth names,
Though I be wrought on to commit them.

When

I heard you tempt your sovereign, and
forbore

To have you dragg'd to prison, I became
Your guiltiest accomplice: now you may,
If it so please you, do as much by me.

I. Ber. Strange words, my lord, and most
unmerited;

I am no spy, and neither are we traitors.

Doge. We—We!—no matter—you have
earn'd the right

To talk of us.—But to the point.—If this
Attempt succeeds, and Venice, render'd free
And flourishing, when we are in our graves,
Conducts her generations to our tombs,
And makes her children with their little
hands

Strew flowers o'er her deliverers' ashes, then
The consequence will sanctify the deed,
And we shall be like the two Bruti in
The annals of hereafter; but if not,
If we should fail, employing bloody means
And secret plot, although to a good end,
Still we are traitors, honest Israel;—thou
No less than he who was thy sovereign
Six hours ago, and now thy brother rebel.

I. Ber. 'Tis not the moment to consider
thus,

Else I could answer.—Let us to the meeting,
Or we may be observed in lingering here.

Doge. We are observed, and have been.

I. Ber. We observed!
Let me discover—and this steel—

Doge. Put up;
Here are no human witnesses: look there—
What see you?

I. Ber. Only a tall warrior's statue
Bestriding a proud steed, in the dim light
Of the dull moon.

Doge. That warrior was the sire
Of my sire's fathers, and that statue was
Decreed to him by the twice rescued city:—
Think you that he looks down on us or no?

I. Ber. My lord, these are mere fantasies;
there are

No eyes in marble.

Doge. But there are in Death.

I tell thee, man, there is a spirit in
Such things that acts and sees, unseen,
though felt;

And, if there be a spell to stir the dead,
'Tis in such deeds as we are now upon.
Deem'st thou the souls of such a race as
mine

Can rest, when he, their last descendant
chief,
Stands plotting on the brink of their pure
graves

With stung plebeians?

I. Ber. It had been as well
To have pondered this before,—ere you em-
bark'd

In our great enterprise.—Do you repent?

Doge. No—but I feel, and shall do, to the
last.

I cannot quench a glorious life at once

Nor dwindle to the thing I now must be,
And take men's lives by stealth, without
some pause :

Yet doubt me not ; it is this very feeling,
And knowing *what* has wrung me to be thus,
Which is your best security. There's not
A roused mechanic in your busy plot
So wrong'd as I, so fall'n, so loudly call'd
To his redress : the very means I am forced
By these fell tyrants to adopt is such,
That I abhor them doubly for the deeds
Which I must do to pay them back for theirs.

I. Ber. Let us away—hark—the hour
strikes.

Doge. On—on—

It is our knell, or that of Venice—On.

I. Ber. Say rather, 'tis her freedom's
rising peal

Of triumph.—This way—we are near the
place. [Exeunt.]

Scene II.

The House where the Conspirators meet.

DAGOLINO, DORO, BERTRAM, FEDELE TREVI-
SANO, CALENDARO, ANTONIO DELLE BENDE,
&c. &c.

Cal. (entering). Are all here ?

Dag. All with you ; except the three
On duty, and our leader Israel,
Who is expected momentarily.

Cal. Where's Bertram ?

Ber. Here !

Cal. Have you not been able to
complete
The number wanting in your company ?

Ber. I had mark'd out some : but I have
not dared

To trust them with the secret, till assured
That they were worthy faith.

Cal. There is no need
Of trusting to their faith ; *who*, save ourselves
And our more chosen comrades, is aware
Fully of our intent ? they think themselves
Engaged in secret to the Signory,
To punish some more dissolute young nobles
Who have defied the law in their excesses ;
But once drawn up, and their new swords
well flesh'd

In the rank hearts of the more odious
senators,

They will not hesitate to follow up
Their blow upon the others, when they see
The example of their chiefs, and I for one
Will set them such, that they for very shame
And safety will not pause till all have perish'd.

Ber. How say you ? *all* !

Cal. Whom wouldst thou spare ?

Ber. I spare ?

I have no power to spare. I only question'd,

Thinking that even amongst these wicked
men

There might be some, whose age and qualities
Might mark them out for pity.

Cal. Yes, such pity
As when the viper hath been cut to pieces,
The separate fragments quivering in the sun,
In the last energy of venomous life,
Deserve and have. Why, I should think as
soon

Of pitying some particular fang which made
One in the jaw of the swoln serpent, as
Of saving one of these : they form but links
Of one long chain ; one mass, one breath,
one body ;

They eat, and drink, and live, and breed
together,

Revel, and lie, oppress, and kill in concert,—
So let them die as *one* !

Dag. Should *one* survive,
He would be dangerous as the whole ; it is
not

Their number, be it tens or thousands, but
The spirit of this aristocracy.

Which must be rooted out ; and if there were
A single shoot of the old tree in life,
'T would fasten in the soil, and spring again
To gloomy verdure and to bitter fruit.

Bertram, we must be firm !

Cal. Look to it well,
Bertram ; I have an eye upon thee.

Ber. Who
Distrusts me ?

Cal. Not I ; for if I did so,
Thou wouldst not now be there to talk of
trust :

It is thy softness, not thy want of faith,
Which makes thee to be doubted.

Ber. You should know
Who hear me, who and what I am ; a man
Roused like yourselves to overthrow oppres-
sion ;

A kind man, I am apt to think, as some
Of you have found me ; and if brave or no,
You, Calendaro, can pronounce, who have
seen me

Put to the proof ; or, if you should have
doubts,

I'll clear them on your person !

Cal. You are welcome,
When once our enterprise is o'er, which
must not

Be interrupted by a private brawl.

Ber. I am no brawler ; but can bear my-
self

As far among the foe as any he
Who hears me ; else why have I been selected
To be of your chief comrades ? but no less
I own my natural weakness ; I have not
Yet learn'd to think of indiscriminate murder

Without some sense of shuddering; and the sight

Of blood which spouts through hoary scalps
is not

To me a thing of triumph, nor the death
Of men surprised a glory. Well—too well
I know that we must do such things on those
Whose acts have raised up such avengers;
but

If there were some of these who could be
saved

From out this sweeping fate, for our own
sakes

And for our honour, to take off some stain
Of massacre, which else pollutes it wholly,
I had been glad; and see no cause in this
For sneer, nor for suspicion!

Dag. Calm thee, Bertram,
For we suspect thee not, and take good heart.
It is the cause, and not our will, which asks
Such actions from our hands: we'll wash
away

All stains in Freedom's fountain!

*Enter ISRAEL BERTUCCIO, and the DOGE,
disguised.*

Dag. Welcome, Israel.

Consp. Most welcome.—Brave Bertuccio,
thou art late—

Who is this stranger?

Cal. It is time to name him.
Our comrades are even now prepared to
greet him

In brotherhood, as I have made it known
That thou wouldst add a brother to our
cause,

Approved by thee, and thus approved by all,
Such is our trust in all thine actions. Now
Let him unfold himself.

I. Ber. Stranger, step forth!
[*The Doge discovers himself.*

Consp. To arms!—we are betray'd—it is
the Doge!

Down with them both! our traitorous cap-
tain, and

The tyrant he hath sold us to.

Cal. (*drawing his sword.*) Hold! hold!
Who moves a step against them dies. Hold!
hear

Bertuccio—What! are you appall'd to see
A lone, unguarded, weaponless old man
Amongst you?—Israel, speak; what means
this mystery?

I. Ber. Let them advance and strike at
their own bosoms,
Ungrateful suicides! for on our lives
Depend their own, their fortunes, and their
hopes.

Doge. Strike!—If I dreaded death, a death
more fearful

Than any your rash weapons can inflict,
I should not now be here: Oh, noble Courage!
The eldest born of Fear, which makes you
brave

Against this solitary hoary head!

See the bold chiefs, who would reform a state
And shake down senates, mad with wrath
and dread

At sight of one patrician! Butcher me!

You can, I care not.—Israel, are these men
The mighty hearts you spoke of? look upon
them!

Cal. Faith! he hath shamed us, and
deservedly.

Was this your trust in your true chief
Bertuccio,

To turn your swords against him and his
guest?

Sheathe them, and hear him.

I. Ber. I disdain to speak.
They might and must have known a heart
like mine

Incapable of treachery; and the power
They gave me to adopt all fitting means
To further their design was ne'er abused.

They might be certain that who'er was
brought

By me into this council had been led
To take his choice—as brother, or as victim.

Doge. And which am I to be? your actions
leave

Some cause to doubt the freedom of the
choice.

I. Ber. My lord, we would have perish'd
here together,

Had these rash men proceeded; but, behold,
They are ashamed of that mad moment's
impulse,

And droop their heads; believe me, they
are such

As I described them.—Speak to them.

Cal. Ay, speak;
We are all listening in wonder.

I. Ber. (*addressing the conspirators.*) You
are safe,

Nay, more, almost triumphant—listen then,
And know my words for truth.

Doge. You see me here,
As one of you hath said, an old, unarm'd,
Defenceless man; and yesterday you saw me
Presiding in the hall of ducal state,
Apparent sovereign of our hundred isles,
Robed in official purple, dealing out
The edicts of a power which is not mine,
Nor yours, but of our masters—the patri-
cians.

Why I was there you know, or think you
know;

Why I am *here*, he who hath been most
wrong'd,

He who among you hath been most insulted,
Outraged, and trodden on, until he doubt
If he be worm or no, may answer for me,
Asking of his own heart what brought him
here?

You know my recent story, all men know it,
And judge of it far differently from those
Who sate in judgment to heap scorn on
scorn.

But spare me the recital—it is here,
Here at my heart the outrage—but my words,
Already spent in unavailing plaints,
Would only show my feebleness the more,
And I come here to strengthen even the
strong,

And urge them on to deeds, and not to war
With woman's weapons; but I need not
urge you.

Our private wrongs have sprung from public
vices,

In this—I cannot call it commonwealth,
Nor kingdom, which hath neither prince nor
people,

But all the sins of the old Spartan state
Without its virtues—temperance and valour.
The Lords of Lacedæmon were true soldiers,
But ours are Sybarites, while we are Helots,
Of whom I am the lowest, most enslaved;
Although dress'd out to head a pageant, as
The Greeks of yore made drunk their slaves
to form

A pastime for their children. You are met
To overthrow this monster of a state,
This mockery of a government, this spectre,
Which must be exorcised with blood,—and
then

We will renew the times of truth and justice,
Condensing in a fair free commonwealth
Not rash equality but equal rights,
Proportion'd like the columns to the temple,
Giving and taking strength reciprocal,
And making firm the whole with grace and
beauty,

So that no part could be removed without
Infringement of the general symmetry.
In operating this great change, I claim
To be one of you—if you trust in me;
If not, strike home,—my life is compromised,
And I would rather fall by freemen's hands
Than live another day to act the tyrant
As delegate of tyrants: such I am not,
And never have been—read it in our annals;
I can appeal to my past government
In many lands and cities; they can tell you
If I were an oppressor, or a man
Feeling and thinking for my fellow men.
Haply had I been what the senate sought,
A thing of robes and trinkets, dizen'd out
To sit in state as for a sovereign's picture;
A popular scourge, a ready sentence-signer,

A stickler for the Senate and "the Forty,"
A sceptic of all measures which had not
The sanction of "the Ten," a council-fawner
A tool, a fool, a puppet,—they had ne'er
Foster'd the wretch who stung me. What]
suffer

Has reach'd me through my pity for the
people;

That many know, and they who know not
yet

Will one day learn: meantime I do devote,
Whate'er the issue, my last days of life—
My present power such as it is, not that
Of Doge, but of a man who has been great
Before he was degraded to a Doge,
And still has individual means and mind;
I stake my fame (and I had fame)—my
breath—

(The least of all, for its last hours are nigh)
My heart, my hope, my soul, upon this cast!
Such as I am, I offer me to you
And to your chiefs; accept me or reject me,—
A Prince who fain would be a citizen
Or nothing, and who has left his throne to
be so.

Cal. Long live Faliero!—Venice shall be
free!

Cons. Long live Faliero!

I. Ber. Comrades! did I well?
Is not this man a host in such a cause?

Doge. This is no time for eulogies, nor
place
For exultation. Am I one of you?

Cal. Ay, and the first among us, as thou
hast been

Of Venice—be our general and chief.

Doge. Chief!—general!—I was general at
Zara,

And chief in Rhodes and Cyprus, prince in
Venice:

I cannot stoop—that is, I am not fit
To lead a band of—patriots: when I lay
Aside the dignities which I have borne,
'Tis not to put on others, but to be
Mate to my fellows—but now to the point;
Israel has stated to me your whole plan—
'Tis bold, but feasible if I assist it,
And must be set in motion instantly.

Cal. E'en when thou wilt. Is it not so, my
friends?

I have disposed all for a sudden blow;
When shall it be then?

Doge. At sunrise.

Ber. So soon?

Doge. So soon?—so late—each hour ac-
cumulates

Peril on peril, and the more so now
Since I have mingled with you;—know you not
The Council, and "the Ten?" the spies, the
eyes

Of the patricians dubious of their slaves,
And now more dubious of the prince they have
made one?

I tell you, you must strike, and suddenly,
Full to the Hydra's heart—its heads will
follow.

Cal. With all my soul and sword, I yield
assent;

Our companies are ready, sixty each,
And all now under arms by Israel's order;
Each at their different place of rendezvous,
And vigilant, expectant of some blow;
Let each repair for action to his post!
And now, my lord, the signal?

Doge. When you hear
The great bell of St. Mark's, which may not be
Struck without special order of the Doge
(The last poor privilege they leave their
prince),

March on Saint Mark's!

I. Ber. And there?—

Doge. By different routes
Let your march be directed, every sixty
Entering a separate avenue, and still
Upon the way let your cry be of war
And of the Genoese fleet, by the first dawn
Discern'd before the port; form round the
palace,

Within whose court will be drawn out in arms
My nephew and the clients of our house,
Many and martial; while the bell tolls on,
Shout ye, "Saint Mark!—the foe is on our
waters!"

Cal. I see it now—but on, my noble lord.

Doge. All the patricians flocking to the
Council,
(Which they dare not refuse, at the dread
signal
Pealing from out their patron saint's proud
tower),
Will then be gather'd in unto the harvest,
And we will reap them with the sword for
sickle.

If some few should be tardy or absent them.
'Twill be but to be taken faint and single,
When the majority are put to rest.

Cal. Would that the hour were come! we
will not scotch,
But kill.

Ber. Once more, sir, with your pardon, I
Would now repeat the question which I ask'd
Before Bertuccio added to our cause
This great ally who renders it more sure,
And therefore safer, and as such admits
Some dawn of mercy to a portion of
Our victims—must all perish in this slaugh-
ter?

Cal. All who encounter me and mine, be
sure,
The mercy they have shown, I show.

Consp.

All! all!

Is this a time to talk of pity? when
Have they e'er shown, or felt, or feign'd it?

I. Ber. Bertram,

This false compassion is a folly, and
Injustice to thy comrades and thy cause!
Dost thou not see, that if we single out
Some for escape, they live but to avenge
The fallen? and how distinguish now the
innocent

From out the guilty? all their acts are one—
A single emanation from one body,
Together knit for our oppression! 'Tis
Much that we let their children live; I doubt
If all of these even should be set apart:
The hunter may reserve some single cub
From out the tiger's litter, but who e'er
Would seek to save the spotted sire or dam,
Unless to perish by their fangs? however,
I will abide by Doge Faliero's counsel:
Let him decide if any should be saved.

Doge. Ask me not—tempt me not with
such a question—
Decide yourselves.

I. Ber. You know their private virtues
Far better than we can, to whom alone
Their public vices, and most foul oppression,
Have made them deadly; if there be amongst
them

One who deserves to be repeal'd, pronounce.

Doge. Dolfino's father was my friend, and
Lando

Fought by my side, and Marc Cornaro shared
My Genoese embassy: I saved the life
Of Veniero—shall I save it twice?

Would that I could save them and Venice
also!

All these men, or their fathers, were my
friends

Till they became my subjects; then fell
from me

As faithless leaves drop from the o'erblown
flower,

All left me a lone blighted thorny stalk,
Which, in its solitude, can shelter nothing;
So, as they let me wither, let them perish.

Cal. They cannot co-exist with Venice's
freedom!

Doge. Ye, though you know and feel our
mutual mass

Of many wrongs, even ye are ignorant
What fatal poison to the springs of life,
To human ties, and all that's good and dear,
Lurks in the present institutes of Venice:
All these men were my friends: I loved them,
they

Required honourably my regards;
We served and fought; we smiled and wept
in concert;

We revell'd or we sorrow'd side by side:

We made alliances of blood and marriage ;
We grew in years and honours fairly,—till
Their own desire, not my ambition, made
Them choose me for their prince, and then
farewell !

Farewell all social memory ! all thoughts
In common ! and sweet bonds which link old
friendships,

When the survivors of long years and actions,
Which now belong to history, soothe the
days

Which yet remain by treasuring each other,
And never meet, but each beholds the mirror
Of half a century on his brother's brow,
And sees a hundred beings, now in earth,
Flit round them whispering of the days gone
by,

And seeming not all dead, as long as two
Of the brave, joyous, reckless, glorious band,
Which once were one and many, still retain
A breath to sigh for them, a tongue to speak
Of deeds that else were silent, save on
marble—

Oime ! Oime !—and must I do this deed ?

I. Ber. My lord, you are much moved : it
is not now

That such things must be dwelt upon.

Doge. Your patience
A moment—I recede not : mark with me
The gloomy vices of this government.

From the hour they made me Doge, the *Doge*
THEY made me—

Farewell the past ! I died to all that had been,
Or rather they to me : no friends, no kindness,
No privacy of life—all were cut off :

They came not near me, such approach gave
unbrage ;

They could not love me, such was not the
law ;

They thwarted me, 't was the state's policy ;
They baffled me, 't was a patrician's duty ;

They wrong'd me, for such was to right the
state ;

They could not right me, that would give
suspicion ;

So that I was a slave to my own subjects ;
So that I was a foe to my own friends ;

Begirt with spies for guards, with robes for
power,

With pomp for freedom, gaolers for a council,
Inquisitors for friends, and hell for life !

I had one only fount of quiet left,
And *that* they poison'd ! My pure household
gods

Were shiver'd on my hearth, and o'er their
shrine

Sate grinning Ribaldry and sneering Scorn.

I. Ber. You have been deeply wrong'd,
and now shall be

Nobly avenged before another night

Doge. I had borne all—it hurt me, but I
bore it—

Till this last running over of the cup
Of bitterness—until this last loud insult,
Not only unredress'd, but sanction'd ; then,
And thus, I cast all further feelings from me—
The feelings which they crush'd for me, long,
long

Before, even in their oath of false allegiance !
Even in that very hour and vow, they ab-
jured

Their friend and made a sovereign, as boys
make

Playthings, to do their pleasure—and be
broken !

I from that hour have seen but senators
In dark suspicious conflict with the Doge,
Brooding with him in mutual hate and fear ;
They dreading he should snatch the tyranny
From out their grasp, and he abhorring ty-
rants.

To me, then, these men have no *private* life,
Nor claim to ties they have cut off from others ;

As senators for arbitrary acts

Amenable, I look on them—as such

Let them be dealt upon.

Cal. And now to action !

Hence, brethren, to our posts, and may this be
The last night of mere words : I'd fain be
doing !

Saint Mark's great bell at dawn shall find me
wakeful !

I. Ber. Disperse then to your posts : be
firm and vigilant ;

Think on the wrongs we bear, the rights we
claim.

This day and night shall be the last of peril !
Watch for the signal, and then march. I go

To join my band ; let each be prompt to
marshal

His separate charge : the Doge will now
return

To the palace to prepare all for the blow.
We part to meet in freedom and in glory !

Cal. Doge, when I greet you next, my
homage to you

Shall be the head of Steno on this sword !

Doge. No ; let him be reserved unto the
last,

Nor turn aside to strike at such a prey,
Till nobler game is quarried : his offence

Was a mere ebullition of the vice,
The general corruption generated

By the foul aristocracy : he could not—
He dared not in more honourable days

Have risk'd it. I have merged all private
wrath

Against him in the thought of our great pur-
pose.

A slave insults me—I require his punishment

From his proud master's hands; if he refuse it,
The offence grows his, and let him answer it.

Cal. Yet, as the immediate cause of the
alliance

Which consecrates our undertaking more,
I owe him such deep gratitude, that fain
I would repay him as he merits; may I?

Doge. You would but lop the hand, and I
the head;

You would but smite the scholar, I the master;
You would but punish Steno, I the senate.
I cannot pause on individual hate,
In the absorbing, sweeping, whole revenge,
Which, like the sheeted fire from heaven, must
blast

Without distinction, as it fell of yore,
Where the Dead Sea hath quench'd two cities'
ashes.

I. Ber. Away, then, to your posts! I but
remain

A moment to accompany the Doge
To our late place of tryst, to see no spies
Have been upon the scout, and thence I hasten
To where my allotted hand is under arma.

Cal. Farewell, then,—until dawn!

I. Ber. Success go with you!

Consp. We will not fail—Away! My lord,
farewell!

[*The Conspirators salute the DOGE and ISRAEL BERTUCCIO, and retire, headed by PHILIP CALENDARO. The DOGE and ISRAEL BERTUCCIO remain.*]

I. Ber. We have them in the toil—it can
not fail!

Now thou'rt indeed a sovereign, and wilt make
A name immortal greater than the greatest:
Free citizens have struck at kings ere now;
Cæsars have fallen, and even patrician hands
Have crush'd dictators, as the popular steel
Has reach'd patricians: but, until this hour,
What prince has plotted for his people's
freedom?

Or risk'd a life to liberate his subjects?
For ever, and for ever, they conspire
Against the people, to abuse their hands
To chains, but laid aside to carry weapons
Against the fellow nations, so that yoke
On yoke, and slavery and death may whet,
Not glut, the never-gorged Leviathan!
Now, my lord, to our enterprise;—'t is
great,

And greater the reward; why stand you rapt?
A moment back, and you were all im-
patience!

Doge. And is it then decided! must they
die?

I. Ber. Who?

Doge. My own friends by blood and
courtesy,
And many deeds and days—the senators?

I. Ber. You pass'd their sentence, and it
is a just one.

Doge. Ay, so it seems, and so it is to
you;

You are a patriot, plebeian Gracchus—
The rebels' oracle, the people's tribune—

I blame you not—you act in your vocation;
They smote you, and oppress'd you, and
despised you;

So they have me: but you ne'er spake with
them;

You never broke their bread, nor shared their
salt;

You never had their wine-cup at your lips;
You grew not up with them, nor laugh'd,
nor wept,

Nor held a revel in their company;
Ne'er smiled to see them smile, nor claim'd
their smile

In social interchange for yours, nor trusted
Nor wore them in your heart of hearts, as
I have:

These hairs of mine are grey, and so are
theirs,

The elders of the Council: I remember
When all our locks were like the raven's
wing,

As we went forth to take our prey around
The isles wrung from the false Mahometan;
And can I see them dabbled o'er with blood?
Each stab to them will seem my suicide.

I. Ber. Doge! Doge! this vacillation is
unworthy

A child; if you are not in second childhood,
Call back your nerves to your own purpose,
nor

Thus shame yourself and me. By heavens!
I'd rather

Forego even now, or fail in our intent,
Than see the man I venerate subside

From high resolves into such shallow weak-
ness!

You have seen blood in battle, shed it, both
Your own and that of others; can you shrink
then?

From a few drops from veins of hoary
vampires,

Who but give back what they have drain'd
from millions?

Doge. Bear with me! Step by step, and
blow on blow,

I will divide with you; think not I waver:
Ah! no; it is the *certainty* of all

Which I must do doth make me tremble
thus.

But let these last and lingering thoughts
have way,

To which you only and the night are con-
scious,

And both regardless: when the hour arrives,

'Tis mine to sound the knell, and strike
the blow,
Which shall unpeople many palaces,
And hew the highest genealogic trees
Down to the earth, strew'd with their bleed-
ing fruit,
And crush their blossoms into barrenness:
This will I—must I—have I sworn to do,
Nor aught can turn me from my destiny;
But still I quiver to behold what I
Must be, and think what I have been! Bear
with me.

I. Ber. Re-man your breast; I feel no such
remorse,
I understand it not: why should you change?
You acted, and you act, on your free will.

Doge. Ay, there it is—you feel not, nor
do I,

Else I should stab thee on the spot, to save
A thousand lives, and killing, do no murder;
You *feel not—you go to this butcher-work*
As if these high-born men were steers for
shambles:

When all is over, you'll be free and merry,
And calmly wash those hands incarnadine;
But I, outgoing thee and all thy fellows
In this surpassing massacre, shall be,
Shall see and feel—oh God! oh God! 'tis
true,

And thou dost well to answer that it was
"My own free will and act," and yet you err,
For *I will do this!* Doubt not—fear not; I
Will be your most unmerciful accomplice!
And yet I act no more on my free will,
Nor my own feelings—both compel me back;
But there is *hell* within me and around,
And like the demon who believes and
trembles

Must I abhor and do. Away! away!
Get thee unto thy fellows, I will hie me
To gather the retainers of our house.
Doubt not, St. Mark's great bell shall wake
all Venice,

Except her slaughtered senate: ere the sun
Be broad upon the Adriatic there
Shall be a voice of weeping, which shall
drown

The roar of waters in the cry of blood!
I am resolved—come on.

I. Ber. With all my soul!
Keep a firm rein upon these bursts of
passion;
Remember what these men have dealt to
thee,

And that this sacrifice will be succeeded
By ages of prosperity and freedom
To this unshackled city: a true tyrant
Would have depopulated empires, nor
Have felt the strange compunction which
hath wrung you

To punish a few traitors to the people.
Trust me, such were a pity more misplaced
Than the late mercy of the state to Steno.

Doge. Man, thou hast struck upon the
chord which jars
All nature from my heart. Hence to our
task! [*Exeunt.*]

Act IV.

Scene I.—*Palazzo of the Patrician LIONI.*
LIONI laying aside the mask and cloak
which the Venetian Nobles wore in public,
attended by a Domestic.

Lioni. I will to rest, right weary of this
revel,

The gayest we have held for many moons,
And yet, I know not why, it cheer'd me not;
There came a heaviness across my heart,
Which, in the lightest movement of the
dance,

Though eye to eye, and hand in hand united
Even with the lady of my love, oppress'd me,
And through my spirit chill'd my blood, until
A damp like death rose o'er my brow; I
strove

To laugh the thought away, but 't would
not be;

Through all the music ringing in my ears
A knell was sounding as distinct and clear,
Though low and far, as e'er the Adrian wave
Rose o'er the city's murmur in the night,
Dashing against the outward Lido's bul-
wark:

So that I left the festival before
It reach'd its zenith, and will woo my pillow
For thoughts more tranquil, or forgetfulness.
Antonio, take my mask and cloak, and light
The lamp within my chamber.

Ant. Yes, my lord:
Command you no refreshment?

Lioni. Nought, save sleep,
Which will not be commanded. Let me
hope it, [*Exit ANTONIO.*]

Though my breast feels too anxious; I will
try

Whether the air will calm my spirits: 'tis
A goodly night; the clondy wind which blew
From the Levant hath crept into its cave,
And the broad moon has brighten'd. What
a stillness! [*Goes to an open lattice.*]

And what a contrast with the scene I left,
Where the tall torches' glare, and silver
lamps'

More pallid gleam along the tapestried walls,
Spread over the reluctant gloom which
haunts

Those vast and dimly-latticed galleries
A dazzling mass of artificial light,
Which show'd all things, but nothing as they
were.

There Age essaying to recall the past,
After long striving for the hues of youth
At the sad labour of the toilet, and
Full many a glance at the too faithful
mirror,

Frank'd forth in all the pride of ornament,
Forgot itself, and trusting to the falsehood
Of the indulgent beams, which show, yet
hide,

Believed itself forgotten, and was fool'd.
There Youth, which needed not, nor thought
of such

Vain adjuncts, lavish'd its true bloom, and
health,
And bridal beauty, in the unwholesome press
Of flush'd and crowded wassailers, and
wasted

Its hours of rest in dreaming this was
pleasure,
And so shall waste them till the sunrise
streams

On sallow cheeks and sunken eyes, which
should not

Have worn this aspect yet for many a year.
The music, and the banquet, and the wine,
The garlands, the rose odours, and the
flowers,

The sparkling eyes, and flashing ornaments,
The white arms and the raven hair, the braids
And bracelets; swanlike bosoms, and the
necklace,

An India in itself, yet dazzling not
The eye like what it circled; the thin robes,
Floating like light clouds 'twixt our gaze
and heaven;

The many-twinkling feet so small and sylph-
like,

Suggesting the more secret symmetry
Of the fair forms which terminate so well—
All the delusion of the dizzy scene,
Its false and true enchantments—art and
nature,

Which swam before my giddy eyes, that
drank

The sight of beauty as the parch'd pilgrim's
On Arab sands the false mirage, which offers
A lucid lake to his eluded thirst,
Are gone. Around me are the stars and
waters—

Worlds mirror'd in the ocean, goodlier sight
Than torches glared back by a gaudy glass;
And the great element, which is to space
What ocean is to earth, spreads its blue
depths,
Softened with the first breathings of the
spring;

The high moon sails upon her beauteous way,
Serenely smoothing o'er the lofty walls
Of those tall piles and sea-girt palaces,
Whose porphyry pillars, and whose costly
fronts,

Fraught with the orient spoil of many
marbles,

Like altars ranged along the broad canal,
Seem each a trophy of some mighty deed
Rear'd up from out the waters, scarce less
strangely

Than those more massy and mysterious
giants

Of architecture, those Titanian fabrics,
Which point in Egypt's plains to times that
have

No other record. All is gentle: nought
Stirs rudely; hut, congenial with the night,
Whatever walks is gliding like a spirit.

The tinklings of some vigilant guitars
Of sleepless lovers to a wakeful mistress,
And cautious opening of the casement, show-
ing

That he is not unheard; while her young
hand,

Fair as the moonlight of which it seems part,
So delicately white, it trembles in

The act of opening the forbidden lattice,
To let in love through music, makes his heart
Thrill like his lyre-strings at the sight; the
dash

Phosphoric of the oar, or rapid twinkle
Of the far lights of skimming gondolas,
And the responsive voices of the choir
Of boatmen answering back with verse for
verse;

Some dusky shadow checkering the Rialto;
Some glimmering palace roof, or tapering
spire,

Are all the sights and sounds which here
pervade

The ocean-born and earth-commanding city—
How sweet and soothing is this hour of
calm!

I thank thee, Night! for thou hast chased
away

Those horrid bodements which, amidst the
throng,

I could not dissipate: and with the blessing
Of thy benign and quiet influence,
Now will I to my couch, although to rest
Is almost wronging such a night as this.—

[A knocking is heard from without.
Hark! what is that? or who at such a
moment?

Enter ANTONIO.

Ant. My lord, a man without, on urgent
business,
Implores to be admitted.

Lioni. Is he a stranger?

Ant. His face is muffled in his cloak, but both

His voice and gestures seem familiar to me; I craved his name, but this he seem'd reluctant

To trust, save to yourself; most earnestly He sues to be permitted to approach you.

Lioni. 'Tis a strange hour, and a suspicious bearing!

And yet there is slight peril: 't is not in Their houses noble men are struck at; still, Although I know not that I have a foe In Venice, 't will be wise to use some caution.

Admit him, and retire; but call up quickly Some of thy fellows, who may wait without.—

Who can this man be?

[*Exit ANTONIO, and returns with BERTRAM muffled.*]

Ber. My good lord *Lioni*, I have no time to lose, nor thou,—dismiss This menial hence; I would be private with you.

Lioni. It seems the voice of *Bertram*—Go, *Antonio*. [*Exit ANTONIO.*]
Now, stranger, what would you at such an hour?

Ber. (*discovering himself*). A boon, my noble patron; you have granted Many to your poor client, *Bertram*; add This one, and make him happy.

Lioni. Thou hast known me From boyhood, ever ready to assist thee In all fair objects of advancement, which Beseeem one of thy station; I would promise Ere thy request was heard, but that the hour, Thy bearing, and this strange and hurried mode

Of suing, gives me to suspect this visit Hath some mysterious import—but say on—What has occurred, some rash and sudden broil?—

A cup too much, a scuffle, and a stah?—Mere things of every day; so that thou hast not

Spilt noble blood, I guarantee thy safety; But then thou must withdraw, for angry friends

And relatives, in the first burst of vengeance, Are things in Venice deadlier than the laws.

Ber. My lord, I thank you; but—

Lioni. But what? You have not Raised a rash hand against one of our order?

If so, withdraw and fly, and own it not; I would not slay—but then I must not save thee!

He who has shed patrician blood—

Ber. I come To save patrician blood, and not to shed it!

And thereunto I must be speedy, for Each minute lost may lose a life; since Time Has changed his slow scythe for the two-edged sword,

And is about to take, instead of sand, The dust from sepulchres to fill his hour-glass!—

Go not thou forth to-morrow!

Lioni. Wherefore not? What means this menace?

Ber. Do not seek its meaning, But do as I implore thee;—stir not forth, Whate'er be stirring; though the roar of crowds—

The cry of women, and the shrieks of babes—The groans of men—the clash of arms—the sound

Of rolling drum, shrill trumpet, and hollow bell, Peal in one wide alarm!—Go not forth, Until the tocsin's silent, nor even then Till I return!

Lioni. Again, what does this mean? *Ber.* Again, I tell thee, ask not; but by all

Thou holdest dear on earth or heaven—by all The souls of thy great fathers, and thy hope To emulate them, and to leave behind Descendants worthy both of them and thee—By all thou hast of bless'd in hope or memory—

By all thou hast to fear here or hereafter—By all the good deeds thou hast done to me, Good I would now repay with greater good, Remain within—trust to thy household gods, And to my word for safety, if thou dost As I now counsel—but if not, thou art lost!

Lioni. I am indeed already lost in wonder; Surely thou ravest! what have I to dread? Who are my foes? or if there be such, why Art thou leagued with them? thou! or if so leagued,

Why comest thou to tell me at this hour, And not before?

Ber. I cannot answer this. Wilt thou go forth despite of this true warning?

Lioni. I was not born to shrink from idle threats,

The cause of which I know not: at the hour Of council, be it soon or late, I shall not Be found among the absent.

Ber. Say not so! Once more, art thou determined to go forth?

Lioni. I am. Nor is there aught which shall impede me!

Ber. Then, Heaven have mercy on thy soul!—Farewell! [*Going.*]

Lioni. Stay—there is more in this than my own safety

Which makes me call thee back; we must not part thus:

Bertram, I have known thee long.

Ber. From childhood, signor, You have been my protector: in the days Of reckless infancy, when rank forgets, Or, rather, is not yet taught to remember, Its cold prerogative, we play'd together; Our sports, our smiles, our tears, were mingled off;

My father was your father's client, I His son's, scarce less than foster-brother; years

Saw us together—happy, heart-full hours! Oh God! the difference 'twixt those hours and this!

Lioni. Bertram, 'tis thou who hast forgotten them.

Ber. Nor now, nor ever; whatsoe'er betide, I would have saved you: when to manhood's growth

We sprung, and you, devoted to the state, As suits your station, the more humble Bertram

Was left unto the labours of the humble, Still you forsook me not; and if my fortunes Have not been towering, 'twas no fault of him

Who ofttimes rescued and supported me, When struggling with the tides of circumstance,

Which bear away the weaker: noble blood Ne'er mantled in a nobler heart than thine Has proved to me, the poor plebeian Bertram. Would that thy fellow senators were like thee!

Lioni. Why, what hast thou to say against the senate?

Ber. Nothing. *Lioni.* I know that there are angry spirits And turbulent mutterers of stifed treason, Who lurk in narrow places, and walk out Muffled to whisper curses to the night; Disbanded soldiers, discontented ruffians, And desperate libertines who brawl in taverns;

Thou herdest not with such: 'tis true, of late I have lost sight of thee, but thou wert wont To lead a temperate life, and break thy bread With honest mates, and bear a cheerful aspect.

What hath come to thee? in thy hollow eye And hueless cheek, and thine unquiet motions, Sorrow and shame and conscience seem at war

To waste thee. *Ber.* Rather shame and sorrow light On the accursed tyranny which rides The very air in Venice, and makes men Madden as in the last hours of the plague

Which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! *Lioni.* Some villains have been tampering with thee, Bertram;

This is not thy old language, nor own thoughts; Some wretch has made thee drunk with disaffection:

But thou must not be lost so; thou wert good And kind, and art not fit for such base acts As vice and villainy would put thee to: Confess—confide in me—thou know'st my nature.

What is it thou and thine are bound to do, Which should prevent thy friend, the only son Of him who was a friend unto thy father, So that our good-will is a heritage We should bequeath to our posterity Such as ourselves received it, or augmented; I say, what is it thou must do, that I Should deem thee dangerous, and keep the house

Like a sick girl? *Ber.* Nay, question me no further: I must be gone.—

Lioni. And I be murder'd!—say, Was it not thus thou said'st, my gentle Bertram?

Ber. Who talks of murder? what said I of murder?

'Tis false! I did not utter such a word. *Lioni.* Thou didst not; but from out thy wolfish eye,

So changed from what I knew it, there glares forth

The gladiator. If my life's thine object, Take it—I am unarm'd,—and then away! I would not hold my breath on such a tenure As the capricious mercy of such things As thou and those who have set thee to thy taskwork.

Ber. Sooner than spill thy blood, I peril mine;

Sooner than harm a hair of thine, I place In jeopardy a thousand heads, and some As noble, nay, even nobler than thine own.

Lioni. Ay, is it even so? Excuse me, Bertram;

I am not worthy to be singled out From such exalted hecatombs—who are they That are in danger, and that make the danger?

Ber. Venice, and all that she inherits, are Divided like a house against itself, And so will perish ere to-morrow's twilight!

Lioni. More mysteries, and awful ones! But now,

Or thou, or I, or both, it may be, are Upon the verge of ruin; speak once out, And thou art safe and glorious; for 'tis more Glorious to save than slay, and slay i' the dark too—

Fie, Bertram! that was not a craft for thee!
How would it look to see upon a spear
The head of him whose heart was open to
thee,

Borne by thy hand before the shuddering
people?

And such may be my doom; for here I swear,
Whate'er the peril or the penalty
Of thy denunciation, I go forth,
Unless thou dost detail the cause, and show
The consequence of all which led thee here!

Ber. Is there no way to save thee? minutes fly,

And thou art lost!—*thou!* my sole benefactor,
The only being who was constant to me
Through every change. Yet, make me not a
traitor!

Let me save thee—but spare my honour!

Lioni. Where Can lie the honour in a league of murder?
And who are traitors save unto the state?

Ber. A league is still a compact, and more
binding

In honest hearts when words must stand for
law;

And in my mind, there is no traitor like
He whose domestic treason plants the poniard
Within the breast which trusted to his
truth.

Lioni. And *who* will strike the steel to
mine?

Ber. Not I; I could have wound my soul up to all things
Save this. *Thou* must not die! and think
how dear

Thy life is, when I risk so many lives,
Nay, more, the life of lives, the liberty
Of future generations, *not* to be
The assassin thou miscall'st me:—once, once
more

I do adjure thee, pass not o'er thy threshold!
Lioni. It is in vain—this moment I go
forth.

Ber. Then perish Venice rather than my
friend!

I will disclose—ensnare—betray—destroy—
Oh, what a villain I become for thee!

Lioni. Say, rather, thy friend's saviour
and the state's!—

Speak—pause not—all rewards, all pledges
for

Thy safety and thy welfare; wealth such as
The state accords her worthiest servants;
nay,

Nobility itself I guarantee thee,
So that thou art sincere and penitent.

Ber. I have thought again: it must not
be—I love thee—

Thou know'st it—that I stand here is the
proof,

Not least though last; but having done my
duty

By thee, I now must do it by my country!
Farewell—we meet no more in life!—farewell!

Lioni. What, ho!—Antonio—Pedro—to
the door!

See that none pass—arrest this man!—

*Enter ANTONIO and other armed Domestics,
who seize BERTRAM.*

Lioni (continues). Take care
He hath no harm; bring me my sword and
cloak,

And man the gondola with four oars—quick—
[*Exit ANTONIO.*

We will unto Giovanni Gradenigo's,
And send for Marc Cornaro:—fear not, Ber-
tram;

This needful violence is for thy safety,
No less than for the general weal.

Ber. Where wouldst thou
Bear me a prisoner?

Lioni. Firstly to “the Ten;”
Next to the Doge.

Ber. To the Doge?
Lioni. Assuredly:

Is he not chief of the state?
Ber. Perhaps at sunrise—

Lioni. What mean you?—but we'll know
anon.

Ber. Art sure?
Lioni. Sure as all gentle means can
make; and if

They fail, you know “the Ten” and their
tribunal,

And that St. Mark's has dungeons, and the
dungeons

A rack.
Ber. Apply it then before the dawn

Now hastening into heaven.—One more such
word,

And you shall perish piecemeal, by the death
You think to doom to me.

Re-enter ANTONIO.

Ant. The bark is ready,
My lord, and all prepared.

Lioni. Look to the prisoner.
Bertram, I'll reason with thee as we go

To the Magnifico's, sage Gradenigo.
[*Exeunt.*

Scene II.

The Ducal Palace.—The Doge's Apartment.

*The DOGE and his Nephew BERTUCCIO,
FALIERO.*

Doge. Are all the people of our house in
muster?

Ber. F. They are array'd, and eager for the signal,

Within our palace precincts at San Polo.
I come for your last orders.

Doge. It had been
As well had there been time to have got together,

From my own fief, Val di Marino, more
Of our retainers—but it is too late.

Ber. F. Methinks, my lord, 'tis better as it is:

A sudden swelling of our retinue
Had waked suspicion; and, though fierce and trusty,

The vassals of that district are too rude
And quick in quarrel to have long maintain'd
The secret discipline we need for such
A service, till our foes are dealt upon.

Doge. True; but when once the signal has been given,

These are the men for such an enterprise;
These city slaves have all their private bias
Their prejudice *against* or *for* this noble,
Which may induce them to o'erdo or spare
Where mercy may be madness; the fierce
peasants,

Serfs of my county, of Val di Marino,
Would do the bidding of their lord without
Distinguishing for love or hate his foes;
Alike to them Marcello or Cornaro,
A Gradenigo or a Foscari;

They are not used to start at those vain
names,

Nor bow the knee before a civic senate;
A chief in armour is their Suzerain,
And not a thing in robes.

Ber. F. We are enough;
And for the dispositions of our clients
Against the senate I will answer.

Doge. Well,
The die is thrown; but for a warlike service,
Done in the field, commend me to my peasants:

They made the sun shine through the host
of Huns

When sallow burghers slunk back to their
tents,

And cower'd to hear their own victorious
trumpet.

If there be small resistance you will find
These citizens all lions, like their standard;
But if there's much to do, you'll wish, with
me,

A band of iron rustics at our backs.

Ber. F. Thus thinking, I must marvel
you resolve

To strike the blow so suddenly.

Doge. Such blows
Must be struck suddenly or never. When
I had o'er-master'd the weak false remorse

Which yearn'd about my heart, too fondly
yielding

A moment to the feelings of old days,
I was most fain to strike; and, firstly, that
I might not yield again to such emotions;
And, secondly, because of all these men,
Save Israel and Philip Calendaro,
I know not well the courage or the faith:
To-day might find 'mongst them a traitor
to us,

As yesterday a thousand to the senate;
But once in, with their hilts hot in their
hands,

They must *on* for their own sakes: one
stroke struck,
And the mere instinct of the first-born Cain,
Which ever lurks somewhere in human
hearts,

Though circumstance may keep it in abey-
ance,

Will urge the rest on like to wolves; the
sight

Of blood to crowds begets the thirst of more,
As the first wine-cup leads to the long revel;
And you will find a harder task to quell
Than urge them when they *have* commenced,
but *till*

That moment, a mere voice, a straw, a
shadow,

Are capable of turning them aside.—

How goes the night?

Ber. F. Almost upon the dawn.

Doge. Then it is time to strike upon the
bell.

Are the men posted?

Ber. F. By this time they are;
But they have orders not to strike, until
They have command from you through me
in person.

Doge. 'Tis well.—Will the morn never
put to rest

These stars which twinkle yet o'er all the
heavens?

I am settled and bound up, and being so,
The very effort which it cost me to
Resolve to cleanse this commonwealth with
fire,

Now leaves my mind more steady. I have
wept

And trembled at the thought of this dread
duty;

But now I have put down all idle passion,
And look the growing tempest in the face,
As doth the pilot of an admiral galley:
Yet (wouldst thou think it, kinsman?) it hath
been

A greater struggle to me, than when nations
Beheld their fate merged in the approaching
fight,

Where I was leader of a phalanx, where

Thousands were sure to perish—Yes, to spill
The rank polluted current from the veins
Of a few bloated despots needed more
To steel me to a purpose such as made
Timoleon immortal, than to face
The toils and dangers of a life of war.

Ber. F. It gladdens me to see your former wisdom

Subdue the furies which so wrung you ere
You were decided.

Doge. It was ever thus
With me; the hour of agitation came
In the first glimmerings of a purpose, when
Passion had too much room to sway; but in
The hour of action I have stood as calm
As were the dead who lay around me: this
They knew who made me what I am, and
trusted

To the subduing power which I preserved
Over my mood, when its first burst was spent.
But they were not aware that there are
things

Which make revenge a virtue by reflection,
And not an impulse of mere anger; though
The laws sleep, justice wakes, and injured
souls

Off do a public right with private wrong,
And justify their deeds unto themselves.—
Methinks the day breaks—is it not so? look,
Thine eyes are clear with youth;—the air
puts on

A morning freshness, and, at least to me,
The sea looks greyer through the lattice.

Ber. F. True, True,
The morn is dappling in the sky.

Doge. Away then!
See that they strike without delay, and with
The first toll from St. Mark's, march on the
palace

With all our house's strength; here I will
meet you;

The Sixteen and their companies will move
In separate columns at the self-same mo-
ment:

Be sure you post yourself at the great gate:
I will not trust "the Ten" except to us—
The rest, the rabble of patricians, may
Glut the more careless swords of those
leagued with us.

Remember that the cry is still "Saint Mark!
The Genoese are come—ho!" to the rescue!
Saint Mark and Liberty!"—Now—now to
action!

Ber. F. Farewell then, noble uncle! we
will meet

In freedom and true sovereignty, or never!

Doge. Come hither, my Bertuccio—one
embrace;

Speed, for the day grows broader; send me
soon

A messenger to tell me how all goes
When you rejoin our troops, and then sound—
sound

The storm-bell from St. Mark's!

[*Exit* BERTUCCIO FALIERO.]

Doge (solus). He is gone,
And on each footstep moves a life. 'Tis done.
Now the destroying angel hovers o'er
Venice, and pauses ere he pours the vial,
Even as the eagle overlooks his prey,
And for a moment, poised in middle air,
Suspends the motion of his mighty wings,
Then swoops with his unerring beak. Thou
day!

That slowly walk'st the waters! march—
march on—

I would not smite i' the dark, but rather see
That no stroke errs. And you, ye blue sea
waves!

I have seen you dyed ere now, and deeply too,
With Genoese, Saracen, and Hunnish gore,
While that of Venice flow'd too, but vic-
torious,

Now thou must wear an unmix'd crimson; no
Barbaric blood can reconcile us now

Unto that horrible incarnadine,
But friend or foe will roll in civic slaughter.
And have I lived to fourscore years for this?

I, who was named Preserver of the City?
I, at whose name the million's caps were
flung

Into the air, and cries from tens of thousands
Rose up, imploring Heaven to send me
blessings,

And fame, and length of days—to see this
day?

But this day, black within the calendar,
Shall be succeeded by a bright millennium.

Doge Dandolo survived to ninety summers
To vanquish empires, and refuse their crown;

I will resign a crown, and make the state
Renew its freedom—but oh! by what means?

The noble end must justify them. What
Are a few drops of human blood? 'tis false,

The blood of tyrants is not human; they,
Like to incarnate Molochs, feed on ours,

Until 'tis time to give them to the tombs
Which they have made so populous.—Oh
world!

Oh men! what are ye, and our best designs,
That we must work by crime to punish
crime?

And slay as if Death had but this one gate,
When a few years would make the sword
superfluous?

And I, upon the verge of th' unknown realm,
Yet send so many heralds on before me?—
I must not ponder this.

[*A pause.*
Hark! was there not
A murmur as of distant voices, and

The tramp of feet in martial music?
What phantoms even of sound our wishes
raise!

It cannot be—the signal hath not rung—
Why pauses it? My nephew's messenger
Should be upon his way to me, and he
Himself perhaps even now draws grating
back

Upon its ponderous hinge the steep tower
portal,

Where swings the sullen huge oracular bell,
Which never knells but for a princely death,
Or for a state in peril, pealing forth
Tremendous bodements; let it do its office,
And be this peal its awfulest and last
Sound till the strong tower rock!—What!
silent still?

I would go forth, but that my post is here,
To be the centre of re-union to
The oft discordant elements which form
Leagues of this nature, and to keep compact
The wavering of the weak, in case of conflict;
For if they should do battle, 't will be here,
Within the palace, that the strife will thicken:
Then here must be my station, as becomes
The master-mover.—Hark! he comes—he
comes,

My nephew, brave Bertuccio's messenger.—
What tidings? Is he marching? hath he
sped?

They here!—all's lost—yet will I make an
effort.

*Enter a SIGNOR OF THE NIGHT, with
Guards, &c. &c.*

Sig. Doge, I arrest thee of high treason!

Doge. Me!

Thy prince, of treason?—Who are they that
dare

Cloak their own treason under such an order?

Sig. (showing his order). Behold my order
from the assembled Ten.

Doge. And *whers* are they, and *why* as-
sembled? no

Such council can be lawful, till the prince
Preside there, and that duty's mine: on
thine

I charge thee, give me way, or marshal me
To the council chamber.

Sig. Duke! it may not be:

Nor are they in the wonted Hall of Council,
But sitting in the convent of Saint Saviour's.

Doge. You dare to disobey me, then?

Sig. I serve

The state, and needs must serve it faithfully;
My warrant is the will of those who rule it.

Doge. And till that warrant has my sig-
nature

It is illegal, and, as *now* applied,

Rebellious. Hast thou weigh'd well thy life's
worth,
That thus you dare assume a lawless func-
tion?

Sig. 'Tis not my office to reply, but act—
I am placed here as guard upon thy person,
And not as judge to hear or to decide.

Doge (aside). I must gain time. So that
the storm-bell sound,
All may be well yet.—Kinsman, speed—
speed—speed!—

Our fate is trembling in the balance, and
Woe to the vanquish'd! be they prince and
people,
Or slaves and senate—

[*The great bell of St. Mark's tolls.*

Lo! it sounds—it tolls!

(*Aloud*). Hark, Signor of the Night! and
you, ye hirelings,

Who wield your mercenary staves in fear,
It is your knell—Swell on, thou lusty peal!
Now, knaves, what ransom for your lives?

Sig. Confusion!
Stand to your arms, and guard the door—
all's lost

Unless that fearful bell be silenced soon.
The officer hath miss'd his path or purpose,
Or met some unforeseen and hideous obstacle.
Anselmo, with thy company proceed
Straight to the tower; the rest remain with
me. [*Exit part of the Guard.*

Doge. Wretch! if thou wouldst have thy
vile life, implore it;

It is not now a lease of sixty seconds.

Ay, send thy miserable ruffians forth;
They never shall return.

Sig. So let it be!
They die then in their duty, as will I.

Doge. Fool! the high eagle flies at nobler
game

Than thou and thy base myrmidons,—live on,
So thou provok'st not peril by resistance,
And learn (if souls so much obscured can
bear

To gaze upon the sunbeams) to be free.

Sig. And learn thou to be captive. It
hath ceased, [*The bell ceases to toll.*

The traitorous signal, which was to have
set

The bloodhound mob on their patrician
prey—

The knell hath rung, but it is not the senate's!
Doge (after a pause). All's silent, and all's
lost!

Sig. Now, Doge, denounce me
As rebel slave of a revolted council!

Have I not done my duty?

Doge. Peace, thou thing!
Thou hast done a worthy deed, and earn'd
the price

Of blood, and they who use thee will reward thee.

But thou wert sent to watch, and not to prate,

As thou said'st even now—then do thine office,

But let it be in silence, as behoves thee, Since, though thy prisoner, I am thy prince.

Sig. I did not mean to fail in the respect Due to your rank: in this I shall obey you.

Doge (aside). There now is nothing left me save to die;

And yet how near success! I would have fallen,

And proudly, in the hour of triumph, but To miss it thus!—

Enter other SIGNORS OF THE NIGHT, with BERTUCCIO FALIERO prisoner.

2nd Sig. We took him in the act Of issuing from the tower, where, at his order,

As delegated from the Doge, the signal Had thus begun to sound.

1st Sig. Are all the passes Which lead up to the palace well secured?

2nd Sig. They are—besides, it matters not; the chiefs

Are all in chains, and some even now on trial—

Their followers are dispersed, and many taken.

Ber. F. Uncle!

Doge. It is in vain to war with Fortune; The glory hath departed from our house.

Ber. F. Who would have deem'd it?— Ah! one moment sooner!

Doge. That moment would have changed the face of ages;

This gives us to eternity—We'll meet it As men whose triumph is not in success, But who can make their own minds all in all, Equal to every fortune. Droop not, 'tis But a brief passage—I would go alone, Yet if they send us, as 'tis like, together, Let us go worthy of our sires and selves.

Ber. F. I shall not shame you, uncle.

1st Sig. Lords, our orders Are to keep guard on both in separate chambers,

Until the council call ye to your trial.

Doge. Our trial! will they keep their mockery up

Even to the last? but let them deal upon us, As we had dealt on them, but with less pomp.

'Tis but a game of mutual homicides, Who have cast lots for the first death, and they

Have won with false dice.—Who hath been our Judas?

1st Sig. I am not warrant'd to answer that.

Ber. F. I'll answer for thee—'tis a certain Bertram,

Even now deposing to the secret giunta.

Doge. Bertram, the Bergamask! With what vile tools

We operate to slay or save! This creature, Black with a double treason, now will earn Rewards and honours, and be stamp'd in story

With the geese in the Capitol, which gabbled Till Rome awoke, and had an annual triumph, While Manlius, who hurl'd down the Gauls, was cast

From the Tarpeian.

1st Sig. He aspired to treason, And sought to rule the state.

Doge. He saved the state, And sought but to reform what he revived— But this is idle—Come, sirs, do your work.

1st Sig. Noble Bertuccio, we must now remove you

Into an inner chamber.

Ber. F. Farewell, uncle! If we shall meet again in life I know not,

But they perhaps will let our ashes mingle.

Doge. Yes, and our spirits, which shall yet go forth,

And do what our frail clay, thus clogg'd, hath fail'd in!

They cannot quench the memory of those Who would have hurl'd them from their guilty thrones,

And such examples will find heirs, though distant.



Act V.

Scene I.—*The Hall of the Council of Ten, assembled with the additional Senators, who, on the Trials of the Conspirators for the Treason of MARINO FALIERO, composed what was called the Giunta.—Guards, Officers, &c. &c.—ISRAEL BERTUCCIO and PHILIP CALENDARO as Prisoners.—BERTRAM, LIONI, and Witnesses, &c.*

The Chief of the Ten, BENINTEDE.

Ber. There now rests, after such conviction of

Their manifold and manifest offences, But to pronounce on these obdurate men The sentence of the law:—a grievous task To those who hear, and those who speak.

Alas!

That it should fall to me! and that my days

Of office should be stigmatised through all
The years of coming time, as bearing record
To this most foul and complicated treason
Against a just and free state, known to all
The earth as being the Christian bulwark
'gainst

The Saracen and the schismatic Greek,
The savage Hun, and not less barbarous
Frank;

A city which has open'd India's wealth
To Europe; the last Roman refuge from
O'erwhelming Attila; the ocean's queen;
Proud Genoa's prouder rival! 'Tis to sap
The throne of such a city, these lost men
Have risk'd and forfeited their worthless
lives—

So let them die the death,

I. Ber. We are prepared;
Your racks have done that for us. Let us
die.

Ben. If ye have that to say which would
obtain

Abatement of your punishment, the Giunta
Will hear you; if you have aught to confess,
Now is your time, perhaps it may avail ye.

I. Ber. We stand to hear, and not to
speak.

Ben. Your crimes
Are fully proved by your accomplices,
And all which circumstance can add to aid
them;

Yet we would hear from your own lips com-
plete

Avowal of your treason: on the verge
Of that dread gulf which none repass, the
truth

Alone can profit you on earth or heaven—
Say, then, what was your motive?

I. Ber. Justice!
Ben. What

Your object?

I. Ber. Freedom!
Ben. You are brief, sir.

I. Ber. So my life grows: I
Was bred a soldier, not a senator.

Ben. Perhaps you think by this blunt
brevity

To brave your judges to postpone the sen-
tence?

I. Ber. Do you be brief as I am, and be-
lieve me,

I shall prefer that mercy to your pardon.

Ben. Is this your sole reply to the tribunal?

I. Ber. Go, ask your racks what they have
wrung from us,

Or place us there again; we have still some
blood left,

And some slight sense of pain in these
wrench'd limbs:

But this ye dare not do; for if we die there—

And you have left us little life to spend
Upon your engines, gorged with pangs al-
ready—

Ye lose the public spectacle, with which
You would appal your slaves to further
slavery!

Groans are not words, nor agony assent,
Nor affirmation truth, if nature's sense
Should overcome the soul into a lie,
For a short respite—must we bear or die?

Ben. Say, who were your accomplices?

I. Ber. The Senate.

Ben. What do you mean?

I. Ber. Ask of the suffering people,
Whom your patrician crimes have driven
to crime.

Ben. You know the Doge?

I. Ber. I served with him at Zara
In the field, when *you* were pleading here
your way

To present office; we exposed our lives,
While you but hazarded the lives of others,
Alike by accusation or defence;
And for the rest, all Venice knows her Doge,
Through his great actions, and the Senate's
insults.

Ben. You have held conference with him?
I. Ber. I am weary—

Even wearier of your questions than your
tortures:

I pray you pass to judgment.

Ben. It is coming.

And you, too, Philip Calendars, what
Have you to say why you should not be
doomed?

Cal. I never was a man of many words,
And now have few left worth the utterance.

Ben. A further application of yon engine
May change your tone.

Cal. Most true, it *will* do so;
A former application did so; but

It will not change my words, or, if it did—

Ben. What then?

Cal. Will my avowal on yon rack
Stand good in law?

Ben. Assuredly.

Cal. Whoe'er
The culprit be whom I accuse of treason?

Ben. Without doubt, he will be brought
up to trial.

Cal. And on this testimony would he
perish?

Ben. So your confession be detail'd and full,
He will stand here in peril of his life.

Cal. Then look well to thy proud self,
President!

For by the eternity which yawns before me,
I swear that *thou*, and only *thou*, shalt be
The traitor I denounce upon that rack,
If I be stretch'd there for the second time.

One of the Giunta. Lord President, 'twere best proceed to judgment;
There is no more to be drawn from these men.

Ben. Unhappy men! prepare for instant death.

The nature of your crime, our law, and peril
The state now stands in, leave not an hour's respite.

Guards! lead them forth, and upon the balcony

Of the red columns, where, on festal Thursday,

The Doge stands to behold the chase of bulls,
Let them be justified: and leave exposed
Their wavering relics, in the place of judgment,

To the full view of the assembled people!
And Heaven have mercy on their souls!

The Giunta. Amen!

I. Ber. Signors, farewell! we shall not all again

Meet in one place.

Ben. And lest they should essay
To stir up the distracted multitude—

Guards! let their mouths be gagg'd even in the act

Of execution. Lead them hence!

Cal. What! must we
Not even say farewell to some fond friend,
Nor leave a last word with our confessor?

Ben. A priest is waiting in the antechamber;

But, for your friends, such interviews would be

Painful to them, and useless all to you.

Cal. I knew that we were gagg'd in life;
at least

All those who had not heart to risk their lives

Upon their open thoughts; but still I deem'd
That in the last few moments, the same idle

Freedom of speech accorded to the dying,
Would not now be denied to us; but since—

I. Ber. Even let them have their way,
brave Calendaro!

What matter a few syllables? let's die
Without the slightest show of favour from them;

So shall our blood more readily arise
To Heaven against them, and more testify
To their atrocities, than could a volume
Spoken or written of our dying words!

They tremble at our voices—nay, they dread
Our very silence—let them live in fear!

Leave them unto their thoughts, and let us now

Address our own above!—Lead on; we are ready.

Cal. Israel, hadst thou but hearken'd unto me

It had not now been thus; and yon pale villain,

The coward Bertram, would—

I. Ber. Peace, Calendaro!

What brooks it now to ponder upon this?

Bert. Alas! I fain you died in peace with me:

I did not seek this task; 'twas forced upon me:

Say, you forgive me, though I never can
Retrieve my own forgiveness—frown not thus!

I. Ber. I die and pardon thee!

Cal. (*spitting at him.*) I die and scorn thee!

[*Exeunt* ISRAEL BERTUCCIO and PHILIP CALENDARO, Guards, &c.]

Ben. Now that these criminals have been disposed of,

'Tis time that we proceed to pass our sentence

Upon the greatest traitor upon record

In any annals, the Doge Faliero!

The proofs and process are complete; the time

And crime require a quick procedure: shall He now be call'd in to receive the award?

The Giunta. Ay, ay.

Ben. Avogadori, order that the Doge Be brought before the council.

One of the Giunta. And the rest,

When shall they be brought up?

Ben. When all the chiefs

Have been disposed of. Some have fled to Chiozza;

But there are thousands in pursuit of them,
And such precaution ta'en on terra firma,
As well as in the islands, that we hope
None will escape to utter in strange lauds
His libellous tale of treasons 'gainst the senate.

[*Enter the* DOGE as Prisoner, with Guards, &c. &c.]

Ben. Doge—for such still you are, and by the law

Must be consider'd, till the hour shall come
When you must doff the ducal bonnet from
That head, which could not wear a crown more noble

Than empires can confer, in quiet honour,
But it must plot to overthrow your peers,
Who made you what you are, and quench in blood

A city's glory—we have laid already
Before you in your chamber at full length,
By the Avogadori, all the proofs

Which have appear'd against you; and more ample

Ne'er rear'd their sanguinary shadows to
Confront a traitor. What have you to say
In your defence?

Doge. What shall I say to ye,
Since my defence must be your condemna-
tion?

You are at once offenders and accusers,
Judges and executioners!—Proceed
Upon your power.

Ben. Your chief accomplices
Having confess'd, there is no hope for you.

Doge. And who be they?

Ben. In number many; but
The first now stands before you and the court,
Bertram, of Bergamo,—would you question
him?

Doge (looking at him contemptuously). No.

Ben. And two others, Israel Bertuccio
And Philip Calendars, have admitted
Their fellowship in treason with the Doge!

Doge. And where are they?

Ben. Gone to their place, and now
Answering to Heaven for what they did on
earth.

Doge. Ah! the plebeian Brutus, is he
gone?

And the quick Cassius of the arsenal?—
How did they meet their doom?

Ben. Think of your own:
It is approaching. You decline to plead,
then?

Doge. I cannot plead to my inferiors, nor
Can recognise your legal power to try me.
Show me the law!

Ben. On great emergencies
The law must be remodell'd or amended:
Our fathers had not fix'd the punishment
Of such a crime, as on the old Roman tables
The sentence against parricide was left
In pure forgetfulness; they could not render
That penal, which had neither name nor
thought

In their great bosoms; who would have
foreseen

That nature could be filed to such a crime
As sons 'gainst sires, and princes 'gainst
their realms?

Your sin hath made us make a law which will
Become a precedent 'gainst such haught
traitors,

As would with treason mount to tyranny;
Not even contented with a sceptre, till
They can convert it to a two-edged sword!
Was not the place of Doge sufficient for ye?
What's nobler than the signory of Venice?

Doge. The signory of Venice! You be-
tray'd me—

You—you, who sit there, traitors as ye are!

From my equality with you in birth,
And my superiority in action,
You drew me from my honourable toils
In distant lands—on flood, in field, in cities—
You singled me out like a victim to
Stand crown'd, but bound and helpless, at
the altar

Where you alone could minister. I knew not,
I sought not, wish'd not, dream'd not the
election,

Which reach'd me first at Rome, and I
obey'd;

But found on my arrival, that, besides
The jealous vigilance which always led you
To mock and mar your sovereign's best in-
tents,

You had, even in the interregnum of
My journey to the capital, curtail'd
And mutilated the few privileges
Yet left the duke: all this I bore, and would
Have borne, until my very hearth was stain'd
By the pollution of your ribaldry,
And he, the ribald, whom I see amongst you—
Fit judge in such a tribunal!—

Ben. (interrupting him). Michel Steno
Is here in virtue of his office, as

One of the Forty; "the Ten" having craved
A Giunta of patricians from the senate
To aid our judgment in a trial arduous
And novel as the present: he was set
Free from the penalty pronounced upon him,
Because the Doge, who should protect the law,
Seeking to abrogate all law, can claim
No punishment of others by the statutes
Which he himself denies and violates!

Doge. His PUNISHMENT! I rather see him
there,

Where he now sits, to glut him with my
death,

Than in the mockery of castigation,
Which your foul, outward, juggling show of
justice

Decreed as sentence! Base as was his crime,
'Twas purity compared with your protection.

Ben. And can it be, that the great Doge
of Venice,

With three parts of a century of years
And honours on his head, could thus allow
His fury, like an angry boy's, to master
All feeling, wisdom, faith, and fear, on such
A provocation as a young man's petulance?

Doge. A spark creates the flame—'tis the
last drop

Which makes the cup run o'er, and mine
was full

Already: you oppress'd the prince and people;
I would have freed both, and have fail'd in
both:

The price of such success would have been
glory,

Vengeance, and victory, and such a name
 As would have made Venetian history
 Rival to that of Greece and Syracuse
 When they were freed, and flourish'd ages
 after,
 And mine to Gelon and to Thrasylulus:—
 Failing, I know the penalty of failure
 Is present infamy and death—the future
 Will judge, when Venice is no more, or free;
 Till then, the truth is in abeyance. Pause
 not;
 I would have shown no mercy, and I seek
 none;
 My life was staked upon a mighty hazard,
 And being lost, take what I would have
 taken!
 I would have stood alone amidst your tombs:
 Now you may flock round mine, and trample
 on it,
 As you have done upon my heart while living.
Ben. You do confess then, and admit the
 justice
 Of our tribunal?
Doge. I confess to have fail'd;
 Fortune is female: from my youth her favours
 Were not withheld, the fault was mine to
 hope
 Her former smiles again at this late hour.
Ben. You do not then in aught arraign
 our equity?
Doge. Noble Venetians! stir me not with
 questions.
 I am resign'd to the worst; but in me still
 Have something of the blood of brighter days,
 And am not over-patient. Pray you, spare
 me
 Further interrogation, which boots nothing,
 Except to turn a trial to debate.
 I shall but answer that which will offend
 you,
 And please your enemies—a host already;
 'Tis true, these sullen walls should yield no
 echo:
 But walls have ears—nay, more, they have
 tongues; and if
 There were no other way for truth to o'er-
 leap them,
 You who condemn me, you who fear and
 slay me,
 Yet could not bear in silence to your graves
 What you would hear from me of good or
 evil;
 The secret were too mighty for your souls:
 Then let it sleep in mine, unless you court
 A danger which would double that you escape.
 Such my defence would be, had I full scope
 To make it famous; for true words are things,
 And dying men's are things which long out-
 live,
 And oftentimes avenge them; bury mine,

If ye would fain survive me: take this
 counsel,
 And though too oft ye made me live in wrath,
 Let me die calmly; you may grant me this;
 I deny nothing, defend nothing, nothing
 I ask of you, but silence for myself,
 And sentence from the court!
Ben. This full admission
 Spares us the harsh necessity of ordering
 The torture to elicit the whole truth.
Doge. The torture! you have put me
 there already,
 Daily since I was Doge; but if you will
 Add the corporeal rack, you may: these limbs
 Will yield with age to crushing iron; but
 There's that within my heart shall strain
 your engines.

Enter an OFFICER.

Officer. Noble Venetians! Duchess Faliero
 Requests admission to the Giunta's presence.

Ben. Say, conscript fathers, shall she be
 admitted?

One of the Giunta. She may have revela-
 tions of importance

Unto the state, to justify compliance
 With her request.

Ben. Is this the general will?

All. It is.

Doge. Oh, admirable laws of Venice!
 Which would admit the wife, in the full hope
 That she might testify against the husband.
 What glory to the chaste Venetian dames!
 But such blasphemers 'gainst all honour, as
 Sit here, do well to act in their vocation.
 Now, villain Steno! if this woman fail,
 I'll pardon thee thy lie, and thy escape,
 And my own violent death, and thy vile life.

The DUCHESS enters.

Ben. Lady! this just tribunal has resolved,
 Though the request be strange, to grant it,
 and

Whatever be its purport, to accord
 A patient hearing with the due respect
 Which fits your ancestry, your rank, and
 virtues:

But you turn pale—ho! there, look to the
 lady!

Place a chair instantly.

Ang. A moment's faintness—
 'Tis past; I pray you pardon me,—I sit not
 In presence of my prince and of my husband,
 While he is on his feet.

Ben. Your pleasure, lady?

Ang. Strange rumours, but most true, if
 all I hear

And see he sooth, have reach'd me, and I
 come

To know the worst, even at the worst; forgive
The abruptness of my entrance and my
bearing.

Is it—I cannot speak—I cannot shape
The question—but you answer it ere spoken,
With eyes averted, and with gloomy brows—
Oh God! this is the silence of the grave!

Ben. (after a pause). Spare us, and spare
thyself the repetition
Of our most awful, but inexorable
Duty to Heaven and man!

Ang. Yet speak; I cannot—
I cannot—no—even now believe these things.
Is he condemned?

Ben. Alas!

Ang. And was he guilty?

Ben. Lady! the natural distraction of
Thy thoughts at such a moment makes the
question

Merit forgiveness; else a doubt like this
Against a just and paramount tribunal
Were deep offence. But question even the
Doge,

And if he can deny the proofs, believe him
Guiltless as thy own bosom.

Ang. Is it so?
My lord, my sovereign, my poor father's
friend,

The mighty in the field, the sage in council,
Unsay the words of this man!—Thou art
silent!

Ben. He hath already own'd to his own
guilt,

Nor, as thou see'st, doth he deny it now.

Ang. Ay, but he must not die! Spare his
few years,
Which grief and shame will soon cut down to
days!

One day of baffled crime must not efface
Near sixteen lustres crowded with brave acts.

Ben. His doom must be fulfill'd without
remission
Of time or penalty—'t is a decree.

Ang. He hath been guilty, but there may
be mercy.

Ben. Not in this case with justice.

Ang. Alas! signor,
He who is only just is cruel; who
Upon the earth would live were all judged
justly?

Ben. His punishment is safety to the state.

Ang. He was a subject, and hath served
the state;

He was your general, and hath saved the
state;

He is your sovereign, and hath ruled the
state.

One of the Council. He is a traitor, and
betray'd the state.

Ang. And, but for him, there now had
been no state

To save or to destroy; and you, who sit
There to pronounce the death of your de-
liverer,

Had now been groaning at a Moslem oar,
Or digging in the Hunnish mines in fetters!

One of the Council. No, lady, there are
others who would die

Rather than breathe in slavery!

Ang. If there are so
Within these walls, thou art not of the
number:

The truly brave are generous to the fallen!—
Is there no hope?

Ben. Lady, it cannot be.

Ang. (turning to the Doge). Then die,
Faliero! since it must be so;

But with the spirit of my father's friend.
Thou hast been guilty of a great offence,
Half cancell'd by the harshness of these men.
I would have sued to them, have pray'd to
them,

Have begg'd as famish'd mendicants for
bread,

Have wept as they will cry unto their God
For mercy, and he answer'd as they answer,—

Had it been fitting for thy name or mine,
And if the cruelty in their cold eyes
Had not announced the heartless wrath
within.

Then, as a prince, address thee to thy doom!

Doge. I have lived too long not to know
how to die!

Thy suing to these men were but the bleating
Of the lamb to the butcher, or the cry
Of seamen to the surge: I would not take
A life eternal, granted at the hands
Of wretches, from whose monstrous villainies
I sought to free the groaning nations!

Michel Steno. Doge,

A word with thee, and with this noble lady,
Whom I have grievously offended. Would
Sorrow, or shame, or penance on my part,
Could cancel the inexorable past!

But since that cannot be, as Christians let us
Say farewell, and in peace: with full con-
trition

I crave, not pardon, but compassion from
you,

And give, however weak, my prayers for
both.

Ang. Sage Benintende, now chief judge
of Venice,

I speak to thee in answer to yon signor.

Inform the rihald Steno, that his words

Ne'er weigh'd in mind with Loredano's
daughter,

Further than to create a moment's pity
For such as he is: would that others had

Despis'd him as I pity! I prefer
My honour to a thousand lives, could such
Be multiplied in mine, but would not have
A single life of others lost for that
Which nothing human can impugn—the
sense

Of virtne, looking not to what is call'd
A good name for reward, but to itself.
To me the scorner's words were as the wind
Unto the rock: but as there are—alas!
Spirits more sensitive, on which such things
Light as the whirlwind on the waters; souls
To whom dishonour's shadow is a substance
More terrible than death, here and hereafter;
Men whose vice is to start at vice's scoffing,
And who, though proof against all blandish-
ments

Of pleasure, and all pangs of pain, are feeble
When the proud name on which they pin-
naced

Their hopes is breathed on, jealous as the
eagle

Of her high aiery; let what we now
Behold, and feel, and suffer, be a lesson
To wretches how they tamper in their spleen
With beings of a higher order. Insects
Have made the lion mad ere now; a shaft
I' the heel o'erthrew the bravest of the brave;
A wife's dishonour was the lane of Troy;
A wife's dishonour unking'd Rome for ever;
An injured husband brought the Gauls to
Clusium,

And thence to Rome, which perish'd for a
time;

An obscene gesture cost Caligula
His life, while Earth yet bore his cruelties;
A virgin's wrong made Spain a Moorish pro-
vince;

And Steno's lie, couch'd in two worthless
lines,

Hath decimated Venice, put in peril
A senate which hath stood eight hundred
years,

Discrown'd a prince, cut off his crownless
head,

And forged new fetters for a groaning people!
Let the poor wretch, like to the courtesan
Who fired Persepolis, be proud of this,

If it so please him—'t were a pride fit for him!
But let him not insult the last hours of
Him, who, what'er he now is, was a hero,

By the intrusion of his very prayers;
Nothing of good can come from such a source,
Nor would we aught with him, nor now, nor
ever:

We leave him to himself, that lowest depth
Of human baseness. Pardon is for men,
And not for reptiles—we have none for Steno,
And no resentment: things like him must
sting,

And higher beings suffer; 'tis the charter
Of life. The man who dies by the adder's
fang

May have the crawler crush'd, but feels no
anger:

'T was the worm's nature; and some men
are worms

In soul more than the living things of tombs.
Doge (to Ben.). Signor! complete that
which you deem your duty.

Ben. Before we can proceed upon that
duty,

We would request the princess to withdraw;
'T will move her too much to be witness to it.

Ang. I know it will, and yet I must en-
dure it,

For 'tis a part of mine—I will not quit,
Except by force, my husband's side.—Pro-
ceed!

Nay, fear not either shriek, or sigh, or tear;
Though my heart burst it shall be silent.—
Speak!

I have that within which shall o'ermaster all.
Ben. Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice,

Count of Val di Marino, Senator,
And some time General of the Fleet and
Army,

Noble Venetian, many times and oft
Intrusted by the state with high employ-
ments,

Even to the highest, listen to the sentence.
Convict by many witnesses and proofs,

And by thine own confession, of the guilt
Of treachery and treason, yet unheard of
Until this trial—the decree is death.

Thy goods are confiscate unto the state,
Thy name is razed from out her records, save
Upon a public day of thanksgiving

For this our most miraculous deliverance,
When thou art noted in our calendars

With earthquakes, pestilence, and foreign
foes,

And the great enemy of man, as subject
Of grateful masses for Heaven's grace in
snatching

Our lives and country from thy wickedness.
The place wherein as Doge thou shouldst be
painted,

With thine illustrious predecessors, is
To be left vacant, with a death-black veil
Flung over these dim words engraved be-
neath,—

“This place is of Marino Faliero,
Decapitated for his crimes.”

Doge. “His crimes!”
But let it be so;—it will be in vain.

The veil which blackens o'er this blighted
name,

And hides, or seems to hide, these linea-
ments,

Shall draw more gazers than the thousand
portraits
Which glitter round it in their pictured
trappings—

Your delegated slaves—the people's tyrants!
"Decapitated for his crimes!"—*What crimes?*
Were it not better to record the facts,
So that the contemplator might approve,
Or at the least learn *whence* the crimes arose?
When the beholder knows a Doge conspired,
Let him be told the cause—it is your history.

Ben. Time must reply to that; our sons
will judge
Their fathers' judgment, which I now pro-
nounce.

As Doge, clad in the ducal robes and cap,
Thou shalt be led hence to the Giant's Stair-
case,

Where thou and all our princes are invested;
And there, the ducal crown being first re-
sumed

Upon the spot where it was first assumed,
Thy head shall be struck off; and Heaven
have mercy

Upon thy soul!

Doge. Is this the Giunta's sentence?

Ben. It is.

Doge. I can endure it.—And the time?

Ben. Must be immediate.—Make thy peace
with God:

Within an hour thou must be in His pre-
sence.

Doge. I am already; and my blood will
rise

To Heaven before the souls of those who
shed it.

Are all my lands confiscated?

Ben. They are;

And goods, and jewels, and all kind of trea-
sure,

Except two thousand ducats—these dispose of.

Doge. That's harsh.—I would have fain
reserved the lands

Near to Treviso, which I hold by investment
From Laurence the Count-bishop of Ceneda,
In fief perpetual to myself and heirs,
To portion them (leaving my city spoil,
My palace and my treasures, to your forfeit)
Between my consort and my kinsmen.

Ben. These
Lie under the state's ban; their chief, thy
nephew,

In peril of his own life; but the council
Postpones his trial for the present. If
Thou wilt'st a state unto thy widow'd prin-
cess,

Fear not, for we will do her justice.

Ang. Signors,
I share not in your spoil! From henceforth,
know

I am devoted unto God alone,
And take my refuge in the cloister.

Doge. Come!
The hour may be a hard one, but 't will end.
Have I aught else to undergo save death?

Ben. You have nought to do, except con-
fess and die.

The priest is robed, the scimitar is bare,
And both await without. But, above all,
Think not to speak unto the people; they
Are now by thousands swarming at the gates,
But these are closed: the Ten, the Avogadori,
The Giunta, and the chief men of the Forty,
Alone will be beholders of thy doom,
And they are ready to attend the Doge.

Doge. The Doge!

Ben. Yes, Doge, thou hast lived
and thou shalt die

A sovereign; till the moment which precedes:
The separation of that head and trunk,
That ducal crown and head shall be united.

Thou hast forgot thy dignity in deigning
To plot with petty traitors; not so we,
Who in the very punishment acknowledge
The prince. Thy vile accomplices have died:
The dog's death, and the wolf's: but thou
shalt fall

As falls the lion by the hunters, girt

By those who feel a proud compassion for
thee,

And mourn even the inevitable death
Provoked by thy wild wrath and regal fierce-
ness.

Now we remit thee to thy preparation:
Let it be brief, and we ourselves will be
Thy guides unto the place where first we
were

United to thee as thy subjects, and
Thy senate; and must now be parted from
thee

As such for ever, on the self-same spot.
Guards! form the Doge's escort to his
chamber. [Exeunt.

Scene II.

The Doge's Apartment.

*The DOGE as Prisoner, and the DUCHESS
attending him.*

Doge. Now, that the priest is gone, 't were
useless all

To linger out the miserable minutes;
But one pang more, the pang of parting from
thee,

And I will leave the few last grains of sand
Which yet remain of the accorded hour,
Still falling—I have done with Time.

Ang. Alas!
 And I have been the cause, the unconscious
 cause;
 And for this funeral marriage, this black
 union,
 Which thou, compliant with my father's
 wish,
 Didst promise at his death, thou hast seal'd
 thine own.

Doge. Not so; there was that in my spirit
 ever
 Which shaped out for itself some great
 reverse;
 The marvel is, it came not until now—
 And yet it was foretold me.

Ang. How foretold you?

Doge. Long years ago—so long, they are
 a doubt
 In memory, and yet they live in annals:
 When I was in my youth, and served the
 senate

And signory as podesta and captain
 Of the town of Treviso, on a day
 Of festival, the sluggish bishop who
 Convey'd the Host aroused my rash young
 anger

By strange delay, and arrogant reply
 To my reproof: I raised my hand and smote
 him,

Until he reel'd beneath his holy burthen;
 And as he rose from earth again, he raised
 His tremulous hands in pious wrath towards
 Heaven.

Thence pointing to the Host, which had
 fallen from him,

He turn'd to me, and said, "The hour will
 come

When he thou hast o'erthrown shall over-
 throw thee:

The glory shall depart from out thy house,
 The wisdom shall be shaken from thy soul,
 And in thy best maturity of mind
 A madness of the heart shall seize upon
 thee;

Passion shall tear thee when all passions
 cease

In other men, or mellow into virtues;
 And majesty, which decks all other heads,
 Shall crown to leave thee headless; honours
 shall

But prove to thee the heralds of destruction,
 And hoary hairs of shame, and both of death,
 But not such death as fits an aged man."
 Thus saying, he pass'd on.—That hour is
 come.

Ang. And with this warning couldst thou
 not have striven

To avert the fatal moment, and atone;
 By penitence, for that which thou hadst
 done?

Doge. I own the words went to my heart,
 so much

That I remember'd them amid the maze
 Of life, as if they form'd a spectral voice,
 Which shook me in a supernatural dream;
 And I repented; but 'twas not for me
 To pull in resolution: what must be
 I could not change, and would not fear.—

Nay more,
 Thou canst not have forgot, what all re-
 member,

That on my day of landing here as Doge,
 On my return from Rome, a mist of such
 Unwonted density went on before
 The Bucentaur, like the columnar cloud
 Which usher'd Israel out of Egypt, till
 The pilot was misled, and disembark'd us
 Between the pillars of Saint Mark's, where
 'tis

The custom of the state to put to death
 Its criminals, instead of touching at
 The Riva della Paglia, as the wont is,—
 So that all Venice shudder'd at the omen.

Ang. Ah! little boots it now to recollect
 Such things.

Doge. And yet I find a comfort in
 The thought, that these things are the work
 of Fate;

For I would rather yield to gods than men,
 Or cling to any creed of destiny,
 Rather than deem these mortals, most of
 whom

I know to be as worthless as the dust,
 And weak as worthless, more than instru-
 ments

Of an o'erruling power; they in themselves
 Were all incapable—they could not be
 Victors of him who oft had conquer'd for
 them.

Ang. Employ the minutes left in aspira-
 tions
 Of a more healing nature, and in peace
 Even with these wretches take thy flight to
 heaven.

Doge. I am at peace: the peace of cer-
 tainty

That a sure hour will come, when their
 sons' sons,

And this proud city, and these azure waters,
 And all which makes them eminent and
 bright,

Shall be a desolation and a curse,
 A hissing and a scoff unto the nations,
 A Carthage, and a Tyre, an Ocean Babel.

Ang. Speak not thus now: the surge of
 passion still

Sweeps o'er thee to the last; thou dost
 deceive

Thyself, and canst not injure them—be
 calmer.

Doge. I stand within eternity, and see
Into eternity, and I behold—
Ay, palpable as I see thy sweet face
For the last time—the days which I de-
nounce

Unto all time against these wave-girt walls,
And they who are indwellers.

Guard (coming forward). Doge of Venice,
The Ten are in attendance on your highness.

Doge. Then farewell, Angiolina!—one
embrace—

Forgive the old man who hath been to thee
A fond but fatal husband—love my memory—
I would not ask so much for me still living,
But thou canst judge of me more kindly now,
Seeing my evil feelings are at rest.

Besides, of all the fruit of these long years,
Glory, and wealth, and power, and fame,
and name,

Which generally leave some flowers to bloom
Even o'er the grave, I have nothing left,
not even

A little love, or friendship, or esteem,
No, not enough to extract an epitaph
From ostentatious kinsmen; in one hour
I have uprooted all my former life,

And outlived everything, except thy heart,
The pure, the good, the gentle, which will oft
With unimpair'd but not a clamorous grief
Still keep—Thou turn'st so pale!—Alas! she
faints,

She has no breath, no pulse!—Guards! lend
your aid—

I cannot leave her thus, and yet 't is better,
Since every lifeless moment spares a pang.
When she shakes off this temporary death,
I shall be with the Eternal.—Call her
women—

One look!—how cold her hand!—as cold as
mine

Shall be ere she recovers.—Gently tend her,
And take my last thanks—I am ready now.

[*The Attendants of ANGIOLINA enter, and
surround their Mistress, who has fainted.*
—*Exeunt the DOGE, Guards, &c. &c.*

Scene III.

*The Court of the Ducal Palace; the outer
gates are shut against the people.—The
DOGE enters in his ducal robes, in pro-
cession with the Council of Ten and other
Patricians, attended by the Guards, till
they arrive at the top of the "Giants' Stair-
case" (where the Doges took the oaths); the
Executioner is stationed there with his
sword.—On arriving, a Chief of the Ten
takes off the ducal cap from the Doge's
head.*

Doge. So now the Doge is nothing, and at
last

I am again Marino Faliero;

'T is well to be so, though but for a moment.
Here was I crown'd, and here, bear witness,
Heaven!

With how much more contentment I resign
That shining mockery, the ducal bangle,
Than I received the fatal ornament.

One of the Ten. Thou tremblest, Faliero!
Doge. 'T is with age, then.

Ben. Faliero! hast thou aught further to
commend,

Compatible with justice, to the senate?

Doge. I would commend my nephew to
their mercy,

My consort to their justice; for methinks
My death, and such a death, might settle all
Between the state and me.

Ben. They shall be cared for;
Even notwithstanding thine unheard-of
crime.

Doge. Unheard of! ay, there's not a
history

But shows a thousand crown'd conspirators
Against the people; but to set them free,
One sovereign only died, and one is dying.

Ben. And who were they who fell in such
a cause?

Doge. The King of Sparta and the Doge
of Venice—

Agis and Faliero!

Ben. Hast thou more
To utter or to do?

Doge. May I speak?

Ben. Thou may'st;
But recollect the people are without,
Beyond the compass of the human voice.

Doge. I speak to Time and to Eternity,
Of which I grow a portion, not to man.

Ye elements! in which to be resolved
I hasten, let my voice be as a spirit
Upon you! Ye blue waves! which bore my
banner,

Ye winds! which flutter'd o'er as if you
loved it,

And fill'd my swelling sails as they were
wafted

To many a triumph! Thou, my native earth,
Which I have bled for! and thou, foreign
earth,

Which drank this willing blood from many
a wound!

Ye stones, in which my gore will not sink,
but

Reek up to heaven! Ye skies, which will
receive it!

Thou sun! which shinest on these things,
and Thou!

Who kindest and who quenchest suns!—
Attest!

I am not innocent—but are these guiltless?

I perish, but not unavenged: far ages
Float up from the abyss of time to be,
And show these eyes, before they close, the
doom

Of this proud city, and I leave my curse
On her and hers for ever!—Yes, the hours
Are silently engendering of the day,
When she, who built 'gainst Attila a bul-
wark,

Shall yield, and bloodlessly and basely yield,
Unto a bastard Attila, without
Shedding so much blood in her last defence,
As these old veins, oft drain'd in shielding
' her,

Shall pour in sacrifice.—She shall be bought
And sold, and be an appanage to those
Who shall despise her!—She shall stoop
to be

A province for an empire, petty town
In lieu of capital, with slaves for senates,
Beggars for nobles, panders for a people!
Then when the Hebrew's in thy palaces,
The Hun in thy high places, and the Greek
Walks o'er thy mart, and smiles on it for
his:

When thy patricians beg their bitter bread
In narrow streets, and in their shameful
need

Make their nobility a plea for pity;
Then, when the few who still retain a wreck
Of their great fathers' heritage shall fawn
Round a barbarian Vice of Kings' Vice-
gerent,

Even in the palace where they sway'd as
sovereigns,

Even in the palace where they slew their
sovereign,

Proud of some name they have disgraced, or
sprung

From an adulteress boastful of her guilt
With some large gondolier or foreign soldier,
Shall bear about their bastardy in triumph
To the third spurious generation;—when
Thy sons are in the lowest scale of being,
Slaves turn'd o'er to the vanquish'd by the
victors,

Despised by cowards for greater cowardice,
And scorn'd even by the vicious for such
vices

As in the monstrous grasp of their con-
ception

Defy all codes to image or to name them;
Then, when of Cyprus, now thy subject
kingdom,

All thine inheritance shall be her shame
Entail'd on thy less virtuous daughters,
grown

A wider proverb for worse prostitution;—
When all the ills of conquer'd states shall
cling thee,

Vice without splendor, sin without relief
Even from the gloss of love to smooth it o'er,
But in its stead, coarse lusts of habitude,
Prurient yet passionless, cold studied lewd-
ness,

Depraving nature's frailty to an art;—
When these and more are heavy on thee,
when

Smiles without mirth, and pastimes without
pleasure,

Youth without honour, age without respect,
Meanness and weakness, and a sense of woe
'Gainst which thou wilt not strive, and dar'st
not murmur,

Have made thee last and worst of peopled
deserts,

Then, in the last gasp of thine agony,
Amidst thy many murders, think of mine!
Thou den of drunkards with the blood of
princes!

Gehenna of the waters! thou sea Sodom!
Thus I devote thee to the infernal gods!
Thee and thy serpent seed!

[Here the DOGE turns and addresses
the Executioner.

Slave, do thine office!

Strike as I struck the foe! Strike as I would
Have struck those tyrants! Strike deep as my
curse!

Strike—and but once!

[The DOGE throws himself upon his
knees, and as the Executioner raises
his sword the scene closes.

Scene IV.

*The Piazza and Piazzetta of St Mark's.—The
people in crowds gathered round the grated
gates of the Ducal Palace, which are shut.*

First Citizen. I have gain'd the gate, and
can discern the Ten;

Robed in their gowns of state, ranged round
the Doge.

Second Cit. I cannot reach thee with mine
utmost effort.

How is it? let us hear at least, since sight
Is thus prohibited unto the people,
Except the occupiers of those bars.

First Cit. One has approach'd the Doge,
and now they strip

The ducal bonnet from his head—and now
He raises his keen eyes to heaven; I see
Them glitter, and his lips move—Hush! hush!
—no,

'Twas but a murmur—Curse upon the dis-
tance!

His words are inarticulate, but the voice
Swells up like mutter'd thunder; would we
could

But gather a sole sentence!

Second Cit. Hush! we perhaps may catch the sound.

First Cit. 'Tis vain,
I cannot hear him.—How his hoary hair
Streams on the wind like foam upon the
wave!

Now—now—he kneels—and now they form a
circle

Round him, and all is hidden—but I see
The lifted sword in air—Ah! hark! it falls!

[*The people murmur.*]

Third Cit. Then they have murder'd him
who would have freed us.

Fourth Cit. He was a kind man to the
commons ever.

Fifth Cit. Wisely they did to keep their
portals barr'd.

Would we had known the work they were
preparing

Ere we were summon'd here—we would have
brought

Weapons, and forced them!

Sixth Cit. Are you sure he's dead?

First Cit. I saw the sword fall—Lo! what
have we here?

*Enter on the Balcony of the Palace which fronts
St. Mark's Place a CHIEF OF THE TEN, with
a bloody sword. He waves it thrice before
the People, and exclaims,*

"Justice hath dealt upon the mighty Traitor!"

[*The gates are opened; the populace rush in
towards the "Giants' Staircase," where
the execution has taken place. The fore-
most of them exclaims to those behind,*

"The gory head rolls down the Giants'
Steps!" [The curtain falls.]

Sardanapalus:

A TRAGEDY.

TO

THE ILLUSTRIOUS GOETHE

A STRANGER PRESUMES TO OFFER THE HOMAGE OF A
LITERARY VASSAL TO HIS LIEGE LORD, THE FIRST OF EXISTING WRITERS,
WHO HAS CREATED THE LITERATURE OF HIS OWN COUNTRY,
AND ILLUSTRATED THAT OF EUROPE.

THE UNWORTHY PRODUCTION

WHICH THE AUTHOR VENTURES TO INSCRIBE TO HIM IS ENTITLED,

SARDANAPALUS.

PREFACE.

IN publishing the following Tragedies* I have
only to repeat, that they were not composed with
the most remote view to the stage. On the attempt
made by the managers in a former instance, the
public opinion has been already expressed. With
regard to my own private feelings, as it seems
that they are to stand for nothing, I shall say
nothing.

For the historical foundation of the following
compositions the reader is referred to the Notes.

The Author has in one instance attempted to pre-
serve, and in the other to approach, the "unities;"
conceiving that with any very distant departure
from them, there may be poetry, but can be no

drama. He is aware of the unpopularity of this
notion in present English literature; but it is not
a system of his own, being merely an opinion,
which, not very long ago, was the law of literature
throughout the world, and is still so in the more
civilized parts of it. But "nous avons changé tout
cela," and are reaping the advantages of the
change. The writer is far from conceiving that
anything he can adduce by personal precept or
example can at all approach his regular, or even
irregular, predecessors: he is merely giving a rea-
son why he preferred the more regular formation
of a structure, however feeble, to an entire abandon-
ment of all rules whatsoever. Where he has failed,
the failure is in the architect,—and not in the
art.

* "Sardanapalus" and "The Two Foscari."

SARDANAPALUS.

Dramatis Personæ.

MEN.

SARDANAPALUS, *King of Nineveh and Assyria, &c.*
ARBACES, *the Mede who aspired to the Throne.*
BELESES, *a Chaldean and Soothsayer.*
SALEMENES, *the King's Brother-in-Law.*
ALTADA, *an Assyrian Officer of the Palace.*
PANIA.
ZAMES.
SFERO.
BALEA.

WOMEN.

ZARINA, *the Queen.*
MYRRHA, *an Ionian female Slave, and the Favourite of SARDANAPALUS.*
Women composing the Harem of SARDANAPALUS, Guards, Attendants, Chaldean Priests, Medes, &c. &c.

Scene.—*A Hall in the Royal Palace of Nineveh.*

In this tragedy it has been my intention to follow the account of Diodorus Siculus; reducing it, however, to such dramatic regularity as I best could, and trying to approach the unities. I therefore suppose the rebellion to explode and succeed in one day by a sudden conspiracy, instead of the long war of the history.

Act I.

Scene I.—*A Hall in the Palace.*

Salemene (solus). He hath wrong'd his queen, but still he is her lord;
He hath wrong'd my sister, still he is my brother;
He hath wrong'd his people, still he is their sovereign,
And I must be his friend as well as subject—
He must not perish thus. I will not see
The blood of Nimrod and Semiramis
Sink in the earth, and thirteen hundred years
Of empire ending like a shepherd's tale;
He must be roused. In his effeminate heart
There is a careless courage which corruption
Has not all quench'd, and latent energies,
Repress'd by circumstance, but not destroy'd—
Steep'd, but not drown'd, in deep voluptuousness.
If born a peasant, he had been a man
To have reach'd an empire: to an empire born,
He will bequeath none; nothing but a name,
Which his sons will not prize in heritage:
Yet, not all lost, even yet he may redeem
His sloth and shame, by only being that

Which he should be, as easily as the thing
He should not be and is. Were it less toil
To sway his nations than consume his life?
To head an army than to rule a harem?
He sweats in palling pleasures, dulls his soul,
And saps his goodly strength, in toils which
yield not
Health like the chase, nor glory like the
war—
He must be roused. Alas! there is no sound
[*Sound of soft music heard from within.*]
To rouse him short of thunder. Hark! the
lute,
The lyre, the timbrel; the lascivious tinklings
Of lulling instruments, the softening voices
Of women, and of beings less than women,
Must chime in to the echo of his revel,
While the great king of all we know of earth
Lolls crown'd with roses, and his diadem
Lies negligently by to be caught up
By the first manly hand which dares to snatch
it.
Lo, where they come! already I perceive
The reeking odours of the perfumed trains,
And see the bright gems of the glittering girls,
At once his chorus and his council, flash
Along the gallery, and amidst the damsels,
As femininely garb'd, and scarce less female,
The grandson of Semiramis, the man-queen.—

He comes! Shall I await him? yes, and front him,
And tell him what all good men tell each other,
Speaking of him and his. They come, the slaves
Led by the monarch subject to his slaves.

Scene II.

Enter SARDANAPALUS effeminately dressed, his Head crowned with Flowers, and his Robe negligently flowing, attended by a Train of Women and young Slaves.

Sar. (speaking to some of his attendants). Let the pavilion over the Euphrates
Be garlanded, and lit, and furnish'd forth
For an especial banquet; at the hour
Of midnight we will sup there: see nought wanting,
And bid the galley be prepared. There is
A cooling breeze which crisps the broad clear river:
We will embark anon. Fair nymphs, who deign
To share the soft hours of Sardanapalus,
We'll meet again in that the sweetest hour,
When we shall gather like the stars above us,
And you will form a heaven as bright as theirs;
Till then, let each be mistress of her time,
And thou, my own Ionian Myrrha, choose
Wilt thou along with them or me?

Myr. My lord—
Sar. My lord, my life! why answerest thou so coldly?
It is the curse of kings to be so answer'd.
Rule thy own hours, thou rulest mine—say, wouldst thou
Accompany our guests, or charm away
The moments from me?

Myr. The king's choice is mine.
Sar. I pray thee say not so: my chiefest joy
Is to contribute to thine every wish.
I do not dare to breathe my own desire,
Lest it should clash with thine; for thou art still
Too prompt to sacrifice thy thoughts for others.

Myr. I would remain: I have no happiness
Save in beholding thine; yet—
Sar. Yet! what YET?
Thy own sweet will shall be the only barrier
Which ever rises betwixt thee and me.

Myr. I think the present is the wonted hour
Of council; it were better I retire.
Sar. (comes forward and says). The Ionian
slave says well: let her retire.
Sar. Who answers? How now, brother?

Sal. The queen's brother,
And your most faithful vassal, royal lord.
Sar. (addressing his train). As I have
said, let all dispose their hours
Till midnight, when again we pray your
presence. [*The court retiring.*]
(*To MYRRHA, who is going.*) Myrrha! I
thought thou wouldst remain.

Myr. Great king,
Thou didst not say so.
Sar. But thou lookedst it:
I know each glance of those Ionic eyes,
Which said thou wouldst not leave me.
Myr. Sire! your brother—
Sal. His consort's brother, minion of Ionia!
How darest thou name me and not blush?
Sar. Not blush!
Thou hast no more eyes than heart to make
her crimson
Like to the dying day on Caucasus,
Where sunset tints the snow with rosy
shadows,
And then reproach her with thine own cold
blindness,
Which will not see it. What! in tears, my
Myrrha?

Sal. Let them flow on; she weeps for
more than one,
And is herself the cause of bitterer tears.
Sar. Cursed be he who caused those tears
to flow!
Sal. Curse not thyself—millions do that
already.
Sar. Thou dost forget thee: make me not
remember

I am a monarch.
Sal. Would thou couldst!
Myr. My sovereign,
I pray, and thou, too, prince, permit my
absence.
Sar. Since it must be so, and this churl
has check'd
Thy gentle spirit, go; but recollect
That we must forthwith meet: I had rather
lose
An empire than thy presence.

[*Exit MYRRHA.*]
Sal. It may be
Thou wilt lose both, and both for ever!
Sar. Brother!
I can at least command myself, who listen
To language such as this: yet urge me not
Beyond my easy nature.

Sal. 'Tis beyond
That easy, far too easy, idle nature,
Which I would urge thee. O that I could
rouse thee!
Though 't were against myself.
Sar. By the god Baal!
The man would make me tyrant.

Sal. So thou art.
Think'st thou there is no tyranny but that
Of blood and chains? The despotism of vice,
The weakness and the wickedness of luxury,
The negligence, the apathy, the evils
Of sensual sloth—produce ten thousand
tyrants,

Whose delegated cruelty surpasses
The worst acts of one energetic master,
However harsh and hard in his own bearing.
The false and fond examples of thy lusts
Corrupt no less than they oppress, and sap
In the same moment all thy pageant power
And those who should sustain it; so that
whether

A foreign foe invade, or civil broil
Distract within, both will alike prove fatal:
The first thy subjects have no heart to
conquer;

The last they rather would assist than
vanquish.

Sar. Why, what makes thee the mouth-
piece of the people?

Sal. Forgiveness of the queen's, my
sister's wrongs;

A natural love unto my infant nephews;
Faith to the king, a faith he may need
shortly,

In more than words; respect for Nimrod's
line;

Also, another thing thou knowest not.

Sar. What's that?

Sal. To thee an unknown word.

Sar. Yet speak it;
I love to learn.

Sal. Virtue.

Sar. Not know the word!
Never was word yet rung so in my ears—
Worse than the rabble's shout, or splitting
trumpet:

I've heard thy sister talk of nothing else.

Sal. To change the irksome theme, then
hear of vice.

Sar. From whom?

Sal. Even from the winds, if thou
couldst listen

Unto the echoes of the nation's voice.

Sar. Come, I'm indulgent, as thou know-
est, patient,
As thou hast often proved—speak out, what
moves thee?

Sal. Thy peril.

Sar. Say on.

Sal. Thus, then: all the nations,
For they are many, whom thy father left
In heritage, are loud in wrath against thee.

Sar. 'Gainst me! What would the slaves?

Sal. A king.

Sar. And what
Am I then?

Sal. In their eyes a nothing; but
In mine a man who might be something still.

Sar. The railing drunkards! why, what
would they have?

Have they not peace and plenty?

Sal. Of the first
More than is glorious; of the last, far less
Than the king recks of.

Sar. Whose then is the crime,
But the false satraps, who provide no better?

Sal. And somewhat in the monarch who
ne'er looks

Beyond his palace walls, or if he stirs
Beyond them, 'tis but to some mountain
palace,

Till summer heats wear down. O glorious
Baal!

Who built up this vast empire, and wert
made

A god, or at the least shimest like a god
Through the long centuries of thy renown,

This, thy presumed descendant, ne'er beheld
As king the kingdoms thou didst leave as
hero,

Won with thy blood, and toil, and time, and
peril!

For what? to furnish imposts for a revel,
Or multiplied extortions for a minion.

Sar. I understand thee—thou wouldst
have me go

Forth as a conqueror. By all the stars
Which the Chaldeans read—the restless
slaves

Deserve that I should curse them with their
wishes,

And lead them forth to glory.

Sal. Wherefore not?
Semiramis—a woman only—led

These our Assyrians to the solar shores
Of Ganges.

Sar. 'Tis most true. And how re-
turn'd?

Sal. Why, like a man—a hero; baffled, but
Not vanquish'd. With but twenty guards,
she made

Good her retreat to Bactria.

Sar. And how many
Left she behind in India to the vultures?

Sal. Our annals say not.

Sar. Then I will say for them—
That she had better woven within her palace
Some twenty garments, than with twenty
guards

Have fled to Bactria, leaving to the ravens,
And wolves, and men—the fiercer of the
three,

Her myriads of fond subjects. Is this glory?
Then let me live in ignominy ever.

Sal. All warlike spirits have not the same
fate.

Semiramis, the glorious parent of
A hundred kings, although she fail'd in
India,
Brought Persia, Media, Bactria, to the realm
Which she once sway'd—and thou *might'st*
sway.

Sar. I *sway* them—
She but subdued them.

Sal. It may be ere long
That they will need her sword more than
your sceptre.

Sar. There was a certain Bacchus, was
there not?
I've heard my Greek girls speak of such—
they say

He was a god, that is, a Grecian god,
An idol foreign to Assyria's worship,
Who conquer'd this same golden realm of Ind
Thou prat'st of, where Semiramis was
vanquish'd.

Sal. I have heard of such a man; and
thou perceiv'st
That he is deem'd a god for what he did.

Sar. And in his godship I will honour
him—

Not much as man. What, ho! my cupbearer?
Sal. What means the king?

Sar. To worship your new god
And ancient conqueror. Some wine, I say.

Enter Cupbearer.

Sar. (*addressing the Cupbearer.*) Bring
me the golden goblet, thick with gems,
Which bears the name of Nimrod's chalice.
Hence,
Fill full, and bear it quickly.

Sal. [*Exit Cupbearer.*]
Is this moment
A fitting one for the resumption of
Thy yet unslight-off revels?

Re-enter Cupbearer, with wine.

Sar. (*taking the cup from him.*) Noble
kinsman,
If these barbarian Greeks of the far shores
And skirts of these our realms lie not, this
Bacchus
Conquer'd the whole of India, did he not?

Sal. He did, and thence was deem'd a
deity.

Sar. Not so:—of all his conquests, a few
columns
Which may be his, and might be mine, if I
Thought them worth purchase and convey-
ance, are
The landmarks of the seas of gore he shed,
The realms he wasted, and the hearts he
broke.
But here, here in this goblet is his title

To immortality—the immortal grape
From which he first express'd the soul, and
gave

To gladden that of man, as some atonement
For the victorious mischiefs he had done.
Had it not been for this, he would have
been

A mortal still in name as in his grave;
And, like my ancestor Semiramis,
A sort of semi-glorious human monster.
Here's that which deified him—let it now
Humanise thee; my surly, chiding brother
Pledge me to the Greek god!

Sal. For all thy realms
I would not so blaspheme our country's
creed.

Sar. That is to say, thou thinkest him
a hero,
That he shed blood by oceans; and no god,
Because he turn'd a fruit to an enchantment,
Which cheers the sad, revives the old,
inspires

The young, makes weariness forget his toil,
And fear her danger; opens a new world
When this, the present, palls. Well, then
I pledge thee

And *him* as a true man, who did his utmost
In good or evil to surprise mankind. [*Drinks.*]

Sal. Wilt thou resume a revel at this
hour?

Sar. And if I did, 't were better than a
trophy,
Being bought without a tear. But that is
not

My present purpose: since thou wilt not
pledge me,
Continue what thou pleasest.

(*To the Cupbearer.*) Boy, retire.
[*Exit Cupbearer.*]

Sal. I would but have recall'd thee from
thy dream;

Better by me awaken'd than rebellion.

Sar. Who should rebel? or why? what
cause? pretext?

I am the lawful king, descended from
A race of kings who knew no predecessors.
What have I done to thee, or to the people,
That thou shouldst rail, or they rise up
against me?

Sal. Of what thou hast done to me, I
speak not.

Sar. But
Thou think'st that I have wrong'd the queen:
is't not so?

Sal. Think! Thou hast wrong'd her!

Sar. Patience, prince, and hear me.
She has all power and splendour of her
station,

Respect, the tutelage of Assyria's heirs,
The homage and the appanage of sovereignty.

I married her as monarchs wed—for state,
And loved her as most husbands love their
wives.

If she or thou supposedst I could link me
Like a Chaldean peasant to his mate,
Ye knew nor me, nor monarchs, nor man-
kind.

Sal. I pray thee, change the theme: my
blood disdains

Complaint, and Salemenes' sister seeks not
Reluctant love even from Assyria's lord!
Nor would she deign to accept divided pas-
sion

With foreign strumpets and Ionian slaves.
The queen is silent.

Sar. And why not her brother?

Sal. I only echo thee the voice of empires,
Which he who long neglects not long will
govern.

Sar. The ungrateful and ungracious
slaves! they murmur
Because I have not shed their blood, nor led
them

To dry into the desert's dust by myriads,
Or whiten with their bones the banks of
Ganges;

Nor decimated them with savage laws,
Nor sweated them to build up pyramids,
Or Babylonian walls.

Sal. Yet these are trophies
More worthy of a people and their prince
Than songs, and lutes, and feasts, and cou-
cubines,
And lavish'd treasures, and contemned vir-
tues.

Sar. Or for my trophies I have founded
cities:
There's Tarsus and Anchialus, both built
In one day—what could that blood-loving
beldame,

My martial grandam, chaste Semiramis,
Do more, except destroy them?

Sal. 'Tis most true;
I own thy merit in those founded cities,
Built for a whim, recorded with a verse,
Which shames both them and thee to coming
ages.

Sar. Shame me! By Baal, the cities,
though well built,
Are not more goodly than the verse! Say
what

Thou wilt 'gainst me, my mode of life or rule,
But nothing 'gainst the truth of that brief
record.

Why, those few lines contain the history
Of all things human: hear—"Sardanapalus,
The king, and son of Anacynaraxes,
In one day built Anchialus and Tarsus.
Eat, drink, and love; the rest's not worth a
fillip."

Sal. A worthy moral, and a wise inscrip-
tion,

For a king to put up before his subjects!

Sar. Oh, thou wouldst have me doubtless
set up edicts—

"Obey the king—contribute to his treasure—
Recruit his phalanx—spill your blood at bid-
ding—

Fall down and worship, or get up and toil."

Or thus—"Sardanapalus on this spot
Slew fifty thousand of his enemies.

These are their sepulchres, and this his
trophy."

I leave such things to conquerors; enough
For me, if I can make my subjects feel

The weight of human misery less, and glide
Unroaming to the tomb: I take no licence
Which I deny to them. We all are men.

Sal. Thy sires have been revered as
gods—

Sar. In dust

And death, where they are neither gods nor
men.

Talk not of such to me! the worms are gods;
At least they banqueted upon your gods,
And died for lack of further nutriment.

Those gods were merely men; look to their
issue—

I feel a thousand mortal things about me,
But nothing godlike,—unless it may be
The thing which you condemn, a disposition
To love and to be merciful, to pardon
The follies of my species, and (that's human)
To be indulgent to my own.

Sal. Alas!

The doom of Nineveh is seal'd.—Woe—woe
To the unrivall'd city!

Sar. What dost dread?

Sal. Thou' art guarded by thy foes: in a
few hours

The tempest may break out which over-
whelms thee,

And thine and mine; and in another day
What is shall be the past of Belus' race.

Sar. What must we dread?

Sal. Ambitious treachery,
Which has environ'd thee with snares; but yet
There is resource: empower me with thy
signet

To quell the machinations, and I lay
The heads of thy chief foes before thy feet.

Sar. The heads—how many?

Sal. Must I stay to number
When even thine own's in peril? Let me go;
Give me thy signet—trust me with the rest.

Sar. I will trust no man with unlimited
lives.

When we take those from others, we not
know

What we have taken, nor the thing we give.

Sal. Wouldst thou not take their lives
who seek for thine?

Sar. That's a hard question—But I answer, Yes.

Cannot the thing be done without? Who are they

Whom thou suspectest?—Let them be arrested.

Sal. I would thou wouldst not ask me;
the next moment

Will send my answer through thy babbling troop

Of paramours, and thence fly o'er the palace,
Even to the city, and so baffle all.—

Trust me.

Sar. Thou knowest I have done so ever;
Take thou the signet. [*Gives the signet.*]

Sal. I have one more request.

Sar. Name it.

Sal. That thou this night forbear the
banquet

In the pavilion over the Euphrates.

Sar. Forbear the banquet! Not for all
the plotters

That ever shook a kingdom! Let them come,
And do their worst: I shall not blench for
them;

Nor rise the sooner; nor forbear the goblet;

Nor crown me with a single rose the less;

Nor lose one joyous hour.—I fear them not.

Sal. But thou wouldst arm thee, wouldst
thou not, if needful?

Sar. Perhaps. I have the goodliest ar-
mour, and

A sword of such a temper; and a bow

And javelin, which might furnish Nimrod
forth:

A little heavy, but yet not unwieldy.

And now I think on't, 'tis long since I've
used them,

Even in the chase. Hast ever seen them,
brother?

Sal. Is this a time for such fantastic tri-
fling?—

If need be, wilt thou wear them?

Sar. Will I not?

Oh! if it must be so, and these rash slaves
Will not be ruled with less, I'll use the sword
Till they shall wish it turn'd into a distaff.

Sal. They say thy sceptre's turn'd to that
already.

Sar. That's false! but let them say so:
the old Greeks,

Of whom our captives often sing, related
The same of their chief hero, Hercules,

Because he loved a Lydian queen: thou
seest

The populace of all the nations seize
Each calumny they can to sink their sove-
reigns.

Sal. They did not speak thus of thy
fathers.

Sar. No;

They dared not. They were kept to toil and
combat;

And never changed their chains but for their
armour:

Now they have peace and pastime, and the
licence

To revel and to rail; it irks me not.

I would not give the smile of one fair girl
For all the popular breath that e'er divided

A name from nothing. What are the rank
tongues

Of this vile herd, grown insolent with feeding,
That I should prize their noisy praise, or
dread

Their noisome clamour?

Sal. You have said they are men;
As such their hearts are something.

Sar. So my dogs' are;
And better, as more faithful:—but, proceed;
Thou hast my signet:—since they are tumult-
uous,

Let them be temper'd, yet not roughly, till
Necessity enforce it. I hate all pain,
Given or received; we have enough within
us,

The meanest vassal as the loftiest monarch,
Not to add to each other's natural burthen
Of mortal misery, but rather lessen,

By mild reciprocal alleviation,
The fatal penalties imposed on life:

But this they know not, or they will not know.
I have, by Baal! done all I could to sootho
them:

I made no wars, I added no new imposts,
I interfered not with their civic lives,
I let them pass their days as best might suit
them:

Passing my own as suited me.

Sal. Thou stopp'st
Short of the duties of a king; and therefore
They say thou art unfit to be a monarch.

Sar. They lie.—Unhappily, I am unfit
To be anght save a monarch; else for me
The meanest Mede might be the king instead.

Sal. There is one Mede, at least, who seeks
to be so.

Sar. What mean'st thou?—'t is thy secret;
thou desirest

Few questions, and I'm not of enrious nature.
Take the fit steps; and, since necessity
Requires, I sanction and support thee. Ne'er
Was man who more desired to rule in peace
The peaceful only: if they rouse me, better
They had conjured up stern Nimrod from his
ashes,

"The mighty hunter." I will turn these
realms

To one wide desert chase of brutes, who *were*,
But *would* no more, by their own choice, be
human.

What they have found me, they belie; that
which

They yet may find me—shall defy their wish
To speak it worse; and let them thank them-
selves.

Sal. Then thou at last canst feel?

Sal. Feel! who feels not
Ingratitude?

Sal. I will not pause to answer
With words, but deeds. Keep thou awake
that energy

Which sleeps at times, but is not dead within
thee,

And thou may'st yet be glorious in thy reign,
As powerful in thy realm. Farewell!

[Exit SALEMENES.]

Sal. (*solus*). Farewell!
He's gone; and on his finger bears my signet,
Which is to him a sceptre. He is stern
As I am heedless; and the slaves deserve
To feel a master. What may be the danger,
I know not: he hath found it, let him quell
it.

Must I consume my life—this little life—
In guarding against all may make it less?
It is not worth so much! It were to die
Before my hour, to live in dread of death,
Tracing revolt; suspecting all about me,
Because they are near; and all who are
remote,

Because they are far. But if it should be
so—

If they should sweep me off from earth and
empire,

Why, what is earth or empire of the earth?
I have loved, and lived, and multiplied my
image;

To die is no less natural than those
Acts of this clay! 'Tis true I have not shed
Blood as I might have done, in oceans, till
My name became the synonyme of death—
A terror and a trophy. But for this
I feel no penitence; my life is love:

If I must shed blood, it shall be by force.
Till now, no drop from an Assyrian vein
Hath flow'd for me, nor hath the smallest
coin

Of Nineveh's vast treasures e'er been lavish'd
On objects which could cost her sous a tear:
If then they hate me, 'tis because I hate not:
If they rebel, 'tis because I oppress not.

Oh, men! ye must be ruled with scythes, not
sceptres,

And mow'd down like the grass, else all we
reap

Is rank abundance, and a rotten harvest
Of discontents infecting the fair soil,

Making a desert of fertility.—
I'll think no more.—Within there, ho!

Enter an ATTENDANT.

Sal. Slave, tell
The Ionian Myrrha we could crave her pre-
sence.

Attend. King, she is here.

MYRRHA enters.

Sal. (*apart to Attendant*). Away!
(*Addressing MYRRHA*). Beautiful being!
Thou dost almost anticipate my heart;
It throbb'd for thee, and here thou comest:
let me

Deem that some unknown influence, some
sweet oracle,

Communicates between us, though unseen,
In absence, and attracts us to each other.

Myr. There doth.

Sal. I know there doth, but not its
name:

What is it?

Myr. In my native land a God,
And in my heart a feeling like a God's,
Exalted; yet I own 'tis only mortal;
For what I feel is humble, and yet happy—
That is, it would be happy; but—

[MYRRHA pauses.]

Sal. There comes
For ever something between us and what
We deem our happiness: let me remove
The barrier which that hesitating accent
Proclaims to thine, and mine is seal'd.

Myr. My lord!

Sal. My lord—my king—sire—sovereign;
thus it is—

For ever thus, address'd with awe. I ne'er
Can see a smile, unless in some broad
hanquet's

Intoxicating glare, when the buffoons
Have gorged themselves up to equality,
Or I have quaff'd me down to their abase-
ment.

Myrrha, I can hear all these things, these
names,

Lord—king—sire—monarch—nay, time was
I prized them;

That is, I suffer'd them—from slaves and
nobles;

But when they falter from the lips I love,
The lips which have been press'd to mine,
a chill

Comes o'er my heart, a cold sense of the
falsehood

Of this my station, which represses feeling,
In those for whom I have felt most, and
makes me

Wish that I could lay down the dull tiara,
And share a cottage on the Caucasus

With thee, and wear no crowns but those
of flowers.

Myr. Would that we could!

Sar. And dost *thou* feel this?—Why?

Myr. Then thou wouldst know what thou
canst never know.

Sar. And that is—

Myr. The true value of a heart;

At least, a woman's.

Sar. I have proved a thousand—

A thousand, and a thousand.

Myr. Hearts?

Sar. I think so.

Myr. Not one! the time may come thou
may'st.

Sar. It will.

Hear, Myrrha; Salemenes has declared—

Or why or how he hath divined it, Belus,
Who founded our great realm, knows more
than I—

But Salemenes hath declared my throne
in peril.

Myr. He did well.

Sar. And say'st *thou* so?

Thou whom he spurn'd so harshly, and now
dared

Drive from our presence with his savage jeers,
And made thee weep and blush?

Myr. I should do both

More frequently, and he did well to call me
Back to my duty. But thou spak'st of
peril—

Peril to thee—

Sar. Ay, from dark plots and snares
From Medes—and discontented troops and
nations,

I know not what—a labyrinth of things—

A maze of mutter'd threats and mysteries:

Thou know'st the man—it is his usual
custom.

But he is honest. Come, we'll think no
more on't—

But of the midnight festival.

Myr. 'Tis time

To think of aught save festivals. Thou hast
not

Spurn'd his sage cautions?

Sar. What?—and dost thou fear?

Myr. Fear!—I'm a Greek, and how should
I fear death?

A slave, and wherefore should I dread my
freedom?

Sar. Then wherefore dost thou turn so
pale?

Myr. I love.

Sar. And do not I? I love thee far—far
more

Than either the brief life or the wide realm,
Which, it may be, are menaced;—yet I
blench not.

Myr. That means thou lovest nor thyself
nor me;

For he who loves another loves himself,
Even for that other's sake. This is too rash:
Kingdoms and lives are not to be so lost.

Sar. Lost!—why, who is the aspiring
chief who dared

Assume to win them?

Myr. Who is he should dread
To try so much? When he who is their ruler
Forgets himself, will they remember him?

Sar. Myrrha!

Myr. Frown not upon me; you have
smiled

Too often on me not to make those frowns
Bitterer to bear than any punishment
Which they may augur.—King, I am your
subject!

Master, I am your slave! Man, I have loved
you!—

Loved you, I know not by what fatal weak-
ness,

Although a Greek, and born a foe to
monarchs—

A slave, and hating fetters—an Ionian,
And, therefore, when I love a stranger, more
Degraded by that passion than by chains!

Still I have loved you. If that love were
strong

Enough to overcome all former nature,
Shall it not claim the privilege to save
you?

Sar. Save me, my beauty! Thou art very
fair,

And what I seek of thee is love—not safety.

Myr. And without love where dwells
security?

Sar. I speak of woman's love.

Myr. The very first
Of human life must spring from woman's
breast,

Your first small words are taught you from
her lips,

Your first tears quench'd by her, and your
last sighs

Too often breathed out in a woman's hearing,
When men have shrunk from the ignoble
care

Of watching the last hour of him who led
them.

Sar. My eloquent Ionian! thou speak'st
music;

The very chorus of the tragic song
I have heard thee talk of as the favourite
pastime

Of thy far father-land. Nay, weep not—calm
thee.

Myr. I weep not.—But I pray thee, do not
speak

About my fathers or their land.

Sar. Yet oft
Thou speakest of them.

Myr. True—true: constant thought
Will overflow in words unconsciously;
But when another speaks of Greece, it wounds
me.

Sar. Well, then, how wouldst thou save
me, as thou saidst?

Myr. By teaching thee to save thyself,
and not
Thyself alone, but these vast realms, from
all

The rage of the worst war—the war of
brethren.

Sar. Why, child, I loathe all war and
warriors;
I live in peace and pleasure: what can man
do more?

Myr. Alas! my lord, with common men
There needs too oft the show of war to keep
The substance of sweet peace; and, for a king,
'Tis sometimes better to be fear'd than loved.

Sar. And I have never sought but for the
last.

Myr. And now art neither.

Sar. Dost thou say so, Myrrha?

Myr. I speak of civic popular-love, self-
love,
Which means that men are kept in awe and
law,

Yet not oppress'd—at least they must not
think so,

Or if they think so, deem it necessary,
To ward off worse oppression, their own
passions.

A king of feasts, and flowers, and wine, and
revel,

And love, and mirth, was never king of glory.

Sar. Glory! what's that?

Myr. Ask of the gods thy fathers.

Sar. They cannot answer; when the
priests speak for them,
'Tis for some small addition to the temple.

Myr. Look to the annals of thine empire's
founders.

Sar. They are so blotted o'er with blood,
I cannot.

But what wouldst have? the empire *has been*
founded.

I cannot go on multiplying empires.

Myr. Preserve thine own.

Sar. At least, I will enjoy it.
Come, Myrrha, let us go on to the Euphrates:
The hour invites, the galley is prepared,
And the pavilion, deck'd for our return,
In fit adornment for the evening banquet,
Shall blaze with beauty and with light, until
It seems unto the stars which are above us
Itself an opposite star; and we will sit
Crown'd with fresh flowers like—

Myr. Victims.
Sar. No, like sovereigns,
The shepherd kings of patriarchal times,
Who knew no brighter gems than summer
wreaths,
And none but tearless triumphs. Let us on.

Enter PANIA.

Pan. May the king live for ever!

Sar. Not an hour
Longer than he can love. How my soul hates
This language, which makes life itself a lie,
Flattering dust with eternity! Well, Pania!
Be brief.

Pan. I am charged by Salemenes to
Reiterate his prayer unto the king,
That for this day, at least, he will not quit
The palace: when the general returns,
He will adduce such reasons as will warrant
His daring, and perhaps obtain the pardon
Of his presumption.

Sar. What! am I then coop'd?
Already captive? can I not even breathe
The breath of heaven? Tell prince Salemenes,
Were all Assyria raging round the walls
In mutinous myriads, I would still go forth.

Pan. I must obey you, and yet—
Myr. Oh, monarch, listen.—
How many a day and moon thou hast reclined
Within these palace walls in silken dalliance,
And never shown thee to thy people's longing;
Leaving thy subjects' eyes ungratified,
The satraps uncontrol'd, the gods unwork-
shipp'd,

And all things in the anarchy of sloth,
Till all, save evil, slumber'd through the
realm!

And wilt thou not now tarry for a day.—
A day which may redeem thee? Wilt thou
not

Yield to the few still faithful a few hours,
For them, for thee, for thy past fathers' race,
And for thy sons' inheritance?

Pan. 'Tis true!
From the deep urgency with which the prince
Despatch'd me to your sacred presence, I
Must dare to add my feeble voice to that
Which now has spoken.

Sar. No, it must not be.

Myr. For the sake of thy realm!

Sar. Away!

Pan. For that
Of all thy faithful subjects, who will rally
Round thee and thine.

Sar. These are mere fantasies:
There is no peril:—'t is a sullen scheme
Of Salemenes, to approve his zeal,
And show himself more necessary to us.

Myr. By all that's good and glorious take
this counsel.

Sar. Business to-morrow.

Myr. Ay, or death to-night.

Sar. Why let it come then unexpectedly,
Midst joy and gentleness, and mirth and
love;
So let me fall like the pluck'd rose!—far
better

Thus than be wither'd.

Myr. Then thou wilt not yield,
Even for the sake of all that ever stirr'd
A monarch into action, to forego
A trifling revel.

Sar. No.

Myr. Then yield for mine;

For my sake!

Sar. Thine, my Myrrha!

Myr. 'Tis the first
Boon which I ever ask'd Assyria's king.

Sar. That's true, and were't my kingdom,
must be granted.

Well, for thy sake, I yield me. Pania, hence!
Thou hear'st me.

Pan. And obey. [*Exit PANIA.*]

Sar. I marvel at thee.

What is thy motive, Myrrha, thus to urge me?
Myr. Thy safety; and the certainty that
nought

Could urge the prince thy kinsman to require
Thus much from thee, but some impending
danger.

Sar. And if I do not dread it, why shouldst
thou?

Myr. Because thou dost not fear, I fear
for thee.

Sar. To-morrow thou wilt smile at these
vain fancies.

Myr. If the worst come, I shall be where
none weep,

And that is better than the power to smile.
And thou?

Sar. I shall be king, as heretofore.

Myr. Where?

Sar. With Baal, Nimrod, and Semiramis,
Sole in Assyria, or with them elsewhere.
Fate made me what I am—may make me
nothing—

But either that or nothing must I be:
I will not live degraded.

Myr. Hadst thou felt
Thus always, none would ever dare degrade
thee.

Sar. And who will do so now?

Myr. Dost thou suspect none?

Sar. Suspect!—that's a spy's office. Oh!
we lose

Ten thousand precious moments in vain
words,
And vainer fears. Within there!—ye slaves,
deck

The hall of Nimrod for the evening revel:

If I must make a prison of our palace,
At least we'll wear our fetters jocundly;
If the Euphrates he forbid us, and
The summer dwelling on its beauteous bor-
der,

Here we are still unmenaced. Ho! within
there! [*Exit SARDANAPALUS.*]

Myr. (sola.) Why do I love this man? My
country's daughters
Love none but heroes. But I have no
country!

The slave hath lost all save her bonds. I
love him;

And that's the heaviest link of the long
chain—

To love whom we esteem not. Be it so:
The hour is coming when he'll need all
love,

And find none. To fall from him now were
hasier

Than to have stabb'd him on his throne when
highest

Would have been noble in my country's
creed:

I was not made for either. Could I save him,
I should not love him better, but myself;
And I have need of the last, for I have fallen
In my own thoughts, by loving this soft
stranger:

And yet methinks I love him more, perceiv-
ing

That he is hated of his own barbarians,
The natural foes of all the blood of Greece.
Could I but wake a single thought like those
Which even the Phrygians felt when battling
long

'Twixt Ilion and the sea, within his heart,
He would tread down the barbarous crowds,
and triumph.

He loves me, and I love him; the slave loves
Her master, and would free him from his
vices.

If not, I have a means of freedom still,
And if I cannot teach him how to reign,
May show him how alone a king can leave
His throne. I must not lose him from my
sight. [*Exit.*]

Act II.

Scene I.—*The Portal of the same Hall
of the Palace.*

Deleses (solus). The sun goes down: me-
thinks he sets more slowly,
Taking his last look of Assyria's empire.
How red he glares amongst those deepening
clouds,
Like the blood he predicts! If not in vain,

Thou sun that sinkest, and ye stars which rise,

I have outwatch'd ye, reading ray by ray
The edicts of your orbs, which make Time tremble

For what he brings the nations, 'tis the furthest

Hour of Assyria's years. And yet how calm!
An earthquake should announce so great a fall—

A summer's sun discloses it. Yon disk,
To the star-read Chaldean, bears upon
Its everlasting page the end of what
Seem'd everlasting; but oh! thou true sun!
The burning oracle of all that live,
As fountain of all life, and symbol of
Him who bestows it, wherefore dost thou limit
Thy lore unto calamity? Why not
Unfold the rise of days more worthy thine
All-glorious burst from ocean? why not dart
A beam of hope athwart the future years,
As of wrath to its days? Hear me! oh, hear me!

I am thy worshipper, thy priest, thy servant—
I have gazed on thee at thy rise and fall,
And bow'd my head beneath thy mid-day
beams,

When my eye dared not meet thee. I have
watch'd

For thee, and after thee, and pray'd to thee,
And sacrificed to thee, and read, and fear'd
thee,

And ask'd of thee, and thou hast answer'd—
but

Only to thus much: while I speak, he sinks—
Is gone—and leaves his beauty, not his know-
ledge,

To the delighted west, which revels in
Its hues of dying glory. Yet what is
Death, so it be but glorious? 'Tis a sunset;
And mortals may be happy to resemble
The gods but in decay.

Enter ARBACES by an inner door.

Arb. Beleses, why
So rapt in thy devotions? Dost thou stand
Gazing to trace thy disappearing god
Into some realm of undiscover'd day?
Our business is with night—'tis come.

Bel. But not
Gone.

Arb. Let it roll on—we are ready.

Bel. Yes.

Would it were over!

Arb. Does the prophet doubt,
To whom the very stars shine victory?

Bel. I do not doubt of victory—but the
victor.

Arb. Well, let thy science settle that.
Meantime

I have prepared as many glittering spears
As will out-sparkle our allies—your planets.
There is no more to thwart us. The she-
king,

That less than woman, is even now upon
The waters with his female mates. The
order

Is issued for the feast in the pavilion.
The first cup which he drains will be the last
Quaff'd by the line of Nimrod.

Bel. 'Twas a brave one.
Arb. And is a weak one—'tis worn out—
we'll mend it.

Bel. Art sure of that?

Arb. Its founder was a hunter—
I am a soldier—what is there to fear?

Bel. The soldier.

Arb. And the priest, it may be: but
If you thought thus, or think, why not retain
Your king of concubines? why stir me up?
Why spur me to this enterprise? your own
No less than mine?

Bel. Look to the sky!

Arb. I look.

Bel. What seest thou?

Arb. A fair summer's twilight, and
The gathering of the stars.

Bel. And midst them, mark
Yon earliest, and the brightest, which so
quivers,

As it would quit its place in the blue ether.

Arb. Well!

Bel. 'Tis thy natal ruler—thy birth planet.

Arb. (*touching his scabbard*). My star is in
this scabbard: when it shines,

It shall out-dazzle comets. Let us think
Of what is to be done to justify
Thy planets and their portents. When we
conquer,

They shall have temples—ay, and priests—
and thou

Shalt be the pontiff of—what gods thou wilt;
For I observe that they are ever just,
And own the bravest for the most devout.

Bel. Ay, and the most devout for brave—
thou hast not

Seen me turn back from battle.

Arb. No; I own thee

As firm in fight as Babylonia's captain,
As skilful in Chaldea's worship: now,
Will it but please thee to forget the priest,
And be the warrior?

Bel. Why not both?

Arb. The better;

And yet it almost shames me, we shall
have

So little to effect. This woman's warfare
Degrades the very conqueror. To have
pluck'd

A bold and bloody despot from his throne,

And grappled with him, clashing steel with steel,

That were heroic or to win or fall;
But to upraise my sword against this silk-worm,

And hear him whine, it may be —

Bel. Do not deem it:
He has that in him which may make you strife yet;

And were he all you think, his guards are hardy,

And headed by the cool, stern Salemenes.

Arb. They'll not resist.
Bel. Why not? they are soldiers.

Arb. True,
And therefore need a soldier to command them.

Bel. That Salemenes is.
Arb. But not their king.

Besides, he hates the effeminate thing that governs,

For the queen's sake, his sister. Mark you not

He keeps aloof from all the revels?

Bel. But
Not from the council—there he is ever constant.

Arb. And ever thwarted: what would you have more

To make a rebel out of? A fool reigning,
His blood dishonour'd, and himself disdain'd:
Why, it is his revenge we work for.

Bel. Could
He but be brought to think so: this I doubt of.

Arb. What, if we sound him?

Bel. Yes—if the time served.

Enter BALEA.

Bal. Satraps! The king commands your presence at

The feast to-night.

Bel. To hear is to obey.

In the pavilion?

Bal. No; here in the palace.

Arb. How! in the palace? it was not thus order'd.

Bal. It is so order'd now.

Arb. And why?

Bal. I know not.

May I retire?

Arb. Stay.

Bel. (to *Arb.* aside). Hush! let him go his way.

(*Alternately to Bal.*) Yes, Balea, thank the monarch, kiss the hem

Of his imperial robe, and say, his slaves
Will take the crumbs he deigns to scatter from

His royal table at the hour—was't midnight?

Bal. It was: the place, the hall of Nimrod.
Lords,
I humble me before you, and depart.

[*Exit BALEA.*
Arb. I like not this same sudden change of place;

There is some mystery: wherefore should he change it?

Bel. Doth he not change a thousand times a day?

Sloth is of all things the most fanciful—
And moves more parasangs in its intents
Than generals in their marches, when they seek

To leave their foe at fault.—Why dost thou muse?

Arb. He loved that gay pavilion,—it was ever

His summer dotage.

Bel. And he loved his queen—
And thrice a thousand harlotry besides—

And he has loved all things by turns, except Wisdom and glory.

Arb. Still—I like it not.
If he has changed—why, so must we: the attack

Were easy in the isolated bower,
Beset with drowsy guards and drunken courtiers;

But in the hall of Nimrod—

Bel. Is it so?
Methought the haughty soldier fear'd to mount

A throne too easily—does it disappoint thee
To find there is a slipperier step or two

Than what was counted on?
Arb. When the hour comes,

Thou shalt perceive how far I fear or no.
Thou hast seen my life at stake—and gaily play'd for:

But here is more upon the die—a kingdom.

Bel. I have foretold already—thou wilt win it:

Then ou, and prosper.
Arb. Now were I a soothsayer,

I would have hoded so much to myself.
But be the stars obey'd—I cannot quarrel

With them, nor their interpreter. Who's here?

Enter SALEMENES.

Sal. Satraps!

Bel. My prince!

Sal. Well met—I sought ye both,
But elsewhere than the palace.

Arb. Wherefore so?

Sal. 'Tis not the hour.

Arb. The hour!—what hour?
Sal. Of midnight.

Bel. Midnight, my lord!

Sal. What, are you not invited?

Bel. Oh! yes—we had forgotten.

Sal. Is it usual

Thus to forget a sovereign's invitation?

Arb. Why—we but now received it.

Sal. Then why here?

Arb. On duty.

Sal. On what duty?

Bel. On the state's.

We have the privilege to approach the presence;

But found the monarch absent.

Sal. And I too

Am upon duty.

Arb. May we crave its purport?

Sal. To arrest two traitors. Guards! Within there!

Enter Guards.

Sal. (*continuing*). Satraps,

Your swords.

Bel. (*delivering his*). My lord, behold my scimitar.

Arb. (*drawing his sword*). Take mine.

Sal. (*advancing*). I will.

Arb. But in your heart the blade—

The hilt quits not this hand.

Sal. (*drawing*). How! dost thou brave me?

'Tis well—this saves a trial, and false mercy.

Soldiers, hew down the rebel!

Arb. Soldiers! Ay—

Alone you dare not.

Sal. Alone! foolish slave—

What is there in thee that a prince should shrink from

Of open force? We dread thy treason, not

Thy strength: thy tooth is nought without its venom—

The serpent's, not the lion's. Cut him down.

Bel. (*interposing*). Arbaces! are you mad?

Have I not render'd

My sword? Then trust like me our sovereign's justice.

Arb. No—I will sooner trust the stars thou prat'st of,

And this slight arm, and die a king at least

Of my own breath and body—so far that

None else shall chain them.

Sal. (*to the Guards*). You hear him and me.

Take him not,—kill.

[*The Guards attack ARBACES, who defends himself valiantly and desperately till they waver.*

Sal. Is it even so; and must I do the hangman's office? Recreants! see

How you should fell a traitor.

[SALEMENES attacks ARBACES.

Enter SARDANAPALUS and Train.

Sar. Hold your hands— Upon your lives, I say. What, deaf or drunken?

My sword! O fool, I wear no sword: here, fellow,

Give me thy weapon. [*To a Guard.*

[SARDANAPALUS snatches a sword from one of the soldiers, and rushes between the combatants—they separate.

Sar. In my very palace! What hinders me from cleaving you in twain,

Audacious brawlers?

Bel. Sire, your justice.

Sal. Or—

Your weakness.

Sar. (*raising the sword*). How?

Sal. Strike! so the blow's repeated

Upon you traitor—whom you spare a moment,

I trust, for torture—I'm content.

Sar. What—him!

Who dares assail Arbaces?

Sal. I!

Sar. Indeed!

Prince, you forget yourself. Upon what warrant?

Sal. (*showing the signet*). Thine.

Arb. (*confused*). The king's!

Sal. Yes! and let the king confirm it.

Sar. I parted not from this for such a purpose.

Sal. You parted with it for your safety—I employ'd it for the best. Pronounce in person.

Here I am but your slave—a moment past I was your representative.

Sar. Then sheathe Your swords.

[ARBACES and SALEMENES return their swords to the scabbards.

Sal. Mine's sheathed: I pray you sheathe not yours:

'Tis the sole sceptre left you now with safety.

Sar. A heavy one; the hilt, too, hurts my hand.

(*To a Guard*). Here, fellow, take thy weapon back. Well, sirs,

What doth this mean?

Bel. Upon the prince must answer that.

Sal. Truth upon my part, treason upon theirs.

Sar. Treason—Arbaces! treachery and Beleses!

That were an union I will not believe.

Bel. Where is the proof?

Sal. I'll answer that, if once The king demands your fellow-traitor's sword.

Arb. (to *Sal.*). A sword which hath been drawn as oft as thine
Against his foes.

Sal. And now against his brother,
And in an hour or so against himself.

Sar. That is not possible: he dared not;
no—

No—I'll not hear of such things.—These
vain bickerings

Are spawn'd in courts by base intrigues, and
baser

Hirelings, who live by lies on good men's
lives.

You must have been deceived, my brother.

Sal. First
Let him deliver up his weapon, and
Proclaim himself your subject by that duty,
And I will answer all.

Sar. Why, if I thought so—
But no, it cannot be: the Mede Arbaces—
The trusty, rough, true soldier—the best cap-
tain

Of all who discipline our nations—No,
I'll not insult him thus, to bid him render
The scimitar to me he never yielded
Unto our enemies. Chief, keep your weapon.

Sal. (delivering back the signet). Monarch,
take back your signet.

Sar. No, retain it;
But use it with more moderation.

Sal. Sire,
I used it for your honour, and restore it
because I cannot keep it with my own.
Bestow it on Arbaces.

Sar. So I should:
He never ask'd it.

Sal. Doubt not, he will have it,
Without that hollow semblance of respect.

Bel. I know not what hath prejudiced the
prince

So strongly 'gainst two subjects, than whom
none

Have been more zealous for Assyria's weal.

Sal. Peace, factious priest, and faithless
soldier! thou

Unitest in thy own person the worst vices
Of the most dangerous orders of mankind.
Keep thy smooth words and juggling homilies
For those who know thee not. Thy fellow's
sin

Is, at the least, a bold one, and not temper'd
By the tricks taught thee in Chaldea.

Bel. Hear him,
My liege—the son of Belus! he blasphemes
The worship of the land, which bows the knee
Before your fathers.

Sar. Oh! for that I pray you
Let him have absolution. I dispense with
The worship of dead men; feeling that I
Am mortal, and believing that the race

From whence I sprung are—what I see them
—ashes.

Bel. King! do not deem so: they are with
the stars,

And—

Sar. You shall join them ere they will
rise,

If you preach further.—Why, *this* is rank
treason.

Sal. My lord!

Sar. To school me in the worship of
Assyria's idols! Let him be released—
Give him his sword.

Sal. My lord, and king, and brother,
I pray ye pause.

Sar. Yes, and be sermonised,
And dinn'd, and deafen'd with dead men and
Baal,

And all Chaldea's starry mysteries.

Bel. Monarch! respect them.

Sar. Oh! for that—I love them;
I love to watch them in the deep blue vault,

And to compare them with my Myrrha's eyes;
I love to see their rays redoubled in

The tremulous silver of Euphrates' wave,
As the light breeze of midnight crisps the broad

And rolling water, sighing through the sedges
Which fringe his banks: but whether they

may be
Gods, as some say, or the abodes of gods,

As others hold, or simply lamps of night,
Worlds, or the lights of worlds, I know nor
care not.

There's something sweet in my uncertainty
I would not change for your Chaldean lore;

Besides, I know of these all clay can know
Of aught above it, or below it—nothing.

I see their brilliancy and feel their beauty—
When they shine on my grave I shall know

neither.

Bel. For *neither*, sire, say *better*.

Sar. I will wait,
If it so please you, pontiff, for that knowledge.

In the mean time receive your sword, and
know

That I prefer your service militant
Unto your ministry—not loving either.

Sal. (aside). His lusts have made him
mad. Then must I save him,
Spite of himself.

Sar. Please you to hear me, Satraps!
And chiefly thou, my priest, because I doubt
thee

More than the soldier; and would doubt thee
all

Worth thou not half a warrior: let us part
In peace—I'll not say pardon—which must be

Earn'd by the guilty; this I'll not pronounce
ye,

Although upon this breath of mine depends

Your own; and, leadlier for ye, on my fears.
But fear not—for that I am soft, not fearful—
And so live on. Were I the thing some think

me,
Your heads would now be dripping the last
drops

Of their attained gore from the high gates
Of this our palace, into the dry dust,
Their only portion of the coveted kingdom
They would be crown'd to reign o'er—let that
pass.

As I have said, I will not deem ye guilty,
Nor doom ye guiltless. Albeit better men
Than ye or I stand ready to arraign you;
And should I leave your fate to sterner judges,
And proofs of all kinds, I might sacrifice
Two men, who, whatsoe'er they now are, were
Once honest. Ye are free, sirs.

Arb. Sire, this clemency—
Bel. (*interrupting him*). Is worthy of your-
self; and, although innocent,

We thank—

Sar. Priest! keep your thanksgivings for
Belus;

His offspring needs none.

Bel. But being innocent—
Sar. Be silent.—Guilt is loud. If ye are
loyal,

Ye are injured men, and should be sad, not
grateful.

Bel. So we should be, were justice always
done

By earthly power omnipotent; but innocence
Must oft receive her right as a mere favour.

Sar. That's a good sentence for a homily,
Though not for this occasion. Prithee keep it
To plead thy sovereign's cause before his
people.

Bel. I trust there is no cause.

Sar. No cause, perhaps;

But many causers:—if ye meet with such
In the exercise of your inquisitive function
On earth, or should you read of it in heaven
In some mysterious twinkle of the stars,
Which are your chronicles, I pray you note,
That there are worse things betwixt earth
and heaven

Than him who ruleth many and slays none;
And, hating not himself, yet loves his fellows
Enough to spare even those who would not
spare him

Were they once masters—but that's doubtful.
Satraps!

Your swords and persons are at liberty
To use them as ye will—but for this hour
I have no call for either. Salemenes!
Follow me.

[*Exeunt SARDANAPALUS, SALEMENES,
and the Train, &c., leaving ARBACES
and BELESES.*]

Arb. Beleses!

Bel. Now, what think you?

Arb. That we are lost.

Bel. That we have won the kingdom.

Arb. What? thus suspected—with the
sword slung o'er us

But by a single hair, and that still wavering,
To be blown down by his imperious breath
Which spared us—why, I know not.

Bel. Seek not why;

But let us profit by the interval.

The hour is still our own—our power the
same—

The night the same we destined. He hath
changed

Nothing except our ignorance of all
Suspicion into such a certainty
As must make madness of delay.

Arb. And yet—

Bel. What, doubting still?

Arb. He spared our lives, nay, more,
Saved them from Salemenes.

Bel. And how long

Will he so spare? till the first drunken
minute.

Arb. Or sober, rather. Yet he did it
nobly;

Gave royally what we had forfeited

Basely—

Bel. Say bravely.

Arb. Somewhat of both, perhaps,
But it has touch'd me, and, whate'er betide,
I will no further on.

Bel. And lose the world!

Arb. Lose anything except my own esteem.

Bel. I blush that we should owe our lives
to such

A king of distaffs!

Arb. But no less we owe them;

And I should blush far more to take the
grantor's!

Bel. Thou may'st endure whate'er thou
wilt—the stars

Have written otherwise.

Arb. Though they came down,

And marshall'd me the way in all their
brightness,

I would not follow.

Bel. This is weakness—worse

Than a scared beldam's dreaming of this
dead,

And waking in the dark.—Go to—go to.

Arb. Methought he look'd like Nimrod as
he spoke,

Even as the proud imperial statue stands
Looking on the monarch of the kings around it,
And sways, while they but ornament, the
temple.

Bel. I told you that you had too much
despised him.

And that there was some royalty within him—

What then? he is the nobler foe.

Arb. But we
The meaner.—Would he had not spared us!

Bel. So—
Wouldst thou be sacrificed thus readily?

Arb. No—but it had been better to have died

Than live ungrateful.

Bel. Oh, the souls of some men!
Thou wouldst digest what some call treason,
and

Fools treachery—and, behold, upon the sudden,

Because for something or for nothing, this
Rash reveller steps, ostentatiously,
'Twixt thee and Salemones, thou art turn'd
Into—what shall I say?—Sardanapalus!
I know no name more ignominious.

Arb. But
An hour ago, who dared to term me such
Had held his life but lightly—as it is,
I must forgive you, even as he forgave us—
Semiramis herself would not have done it.

Bel. No—the queen liked no sharers of
the kingdom,
Not even a husband.

Arb. I must serve him truly—
Bel. And humbly?

Arb. No, sir, proudly—being honest.
I shall be nearer thrones than you to heaven;
And if not quite so haughty, yet more lofty.
You may do your own deeming—you have
codes,

And mysteries, and corollaries of
Right and wrong, which I lack for my direc-
tion,

And must pursue but what a plain heart
teaches.

And now you know me.

Bel. Have you finish'd?

Arb. Yes—
With you.

Bel. And would, perhaps, betray as well
As quit me?

Arb. That's a sacerdotal thought
And not a soldier's.

Bel. Be it what you will—
Truce with these wranglings, and but hear me.

Arb. No—
There is more peril in your subtle spirit
Than in a phalanx.

Bel. If it must be so—
I'll on alone.

Arb. Alone!

Bel. Thrones hold but one.
Arb. But this is fill'd.

Bel. With worse than vacancy—
A despised monarch. Look to it, Arbaces:

I have still aided, cherish'd, loved, and urged
you;

Was willing even to serve you, in the hope
To serve and save Assyria. Heaven itself
Seem'd to consent, and all events were
friendly

Even to the last, till that your spirit shrunk
Into a shallow softness; but now, rather
Than see my country languish, I will be
Her saviour or the victim of her tyrant,
Or one or both, for sometimes both are one;
And if I win, Arbaces is my servant.

Arb. Your servant!

Bel. Why not? better than be slave,
The pardon'd slave of *she* Sardanapalus!

Enter PANIA.

Pan. My lords, I bear an order from the
king.

Arb. It is obey'd ere spoken.

Bel. Notwithstanding,
Let's hear it.

Pan. Forthwith, on this very night,
Repair to your respective satrapies
Of Babylon and Media.

Bel. With our troops?

Pan. My order is unto the satraps and
Their household train.

Arb. But—

Bel. It must be obey'd:
Say, we depart.

Pan. My order is to see you
Depart, and not to bear your answer.

Bel. (aside). Ay!

Well, sir, we will accompany you hence.

Pan. I will retire to marshal forth the
guard

Of honour which befits your rank, and wait
Your leisure, so that it the hour exceeds not.

[*Exit PANIA.*]

Bel. Now then obey!

Arb. Doubtless.

Bel. Yes, to the gates
That grate the palace, which is now our
prison—

No further.

Arb. Thou hast harp'd the truth indeed!
The realm itself, in all its wide extension,
Yaws dungeons at each step for thee and me.

Bel. Graves!

Arb. If I thought so, this good sword
should dig

One more than mine.

Bel. It shall have work enough.

Let me hope better than thou augrest;
At present, let us hence as best we may.
Thou dost agree with me in understanding
This order as a sentence?

Arb. Why, what other
Interpretation should it bear? it is

The very policy of orient monarchs—
Pardon and poison—favours and a sword—
A distant voyage, and an eternal sleep.
How many satraps in his father's time—
For he I own is, or at least *was*, bloodless—

Bel. But *will* not, *can* not be so now.

Arb. I doubt it.

How many satraps have I seen set out
In his sire's day for mighty vice-royalties,
Whose tombs are on their path! I know not
how,

But they all sicken'd by the way, it was
So long and heavy.

Bel. Let us but regain
The free air of the city, and we'll shorten
The journey.

Arb. 'T will be shorten'd at the gates,
It may be.

Bel. No; they hardly will risk that.
They mean us to die privately, but not
Within the palace or the city walls,
Where we are known, and may have partisans:
If they had meant to slay us here, we were
No longer with the living. Let us hence.

Arb. If I but thought he did not mean
my life—

Bel. Fool! hence—what else should des-
potism alarm'd
Mean? Let us but rejoin our troops, and
march.

Arb. Towards our provinces?

Bel. No; towards your kingdom.
There's time, there's heart, and hope, and
power, and means,
Which their half measures leave us in full
scope.—

Away!

Arb. And I even yet repenting must
Relapse to guilt!

Bel. Self-defence is a virtue,
Sole bulwark of all right. Away, I say!
Let's leave this place, the air grows thick
and choking,
And the walls have a scent of night-shade—
hence!

Let us not leave them time for further council.
Our quick departure proves our civic zeal;
Our quick departure hinders our good escort,
The worthy Pania, from anticipating
The orders of some parasangs from hence:
Nay, there's no other choice, but—hence,
I say. [Exit with ARDACES, who
follows reluctantly.]

Enter SARDANAPALUS and SALEMENES.

Sar. Well, all is remedied, and without
bloodshed,
That worst of mockeries of a remedy;
We are now secure by these men's exile.

Sal. Yes,
As he who treads on flowers is from the
adder

Twined round their roots.

Sar. Why, what wouldst have me do?

Sal. Undo what you have done.

Sar. Revoke my pardon?

Sal. Replace the crown now tottering on
your temples.

Sar. That were tyrannical.

Sal. But sure.

Sar. We are so.
What danger can they work upon the fron-
tier?

Sal. They are not there yet—never should
they be so,

Were I well listen'd to.

Sar. Nay, I *have* listen'd
Impartially to thee—why not to them?

Sal. You may know that hereafter; as
it is,

I take my leave to order forth the guard.

Sar. And you will join us at the banquet?

Sal. Sire,

Dispense with me—I am no wassailer:

Command me in all service save the Bac-
chant's.

Sar. Nay, but 'tis fit to revel now and
then.

Sal. And fit that some should watch for
those who revel

Too oft. Am I permitted to depart?

Sar. Yes—Stay a moment, my good
Salemènes,

My brother, my best subject, better prince
Than I am king. You should have been the
monarch,

And I—I know not what, and care not; but
Think not I am insensible to all

Thine honest wisdom, and thy rough yet
kind,

Though oft reproving, sufferance of my follies.
If I have spared these men against thy
counsel,

That is, their lives—it is not that I doubt
The advice was sound; but, let them live:
we will not

Cavil about their lives—so let them mend
them.

Their banishment will leave me still sound
sleep,

Which their death had not left me.

Sal. Thus you run
The risk to sleep for ever, to save traitors—
A moment's pang now changed for years of
crime.

Still let them be made quiet.

Sar. Tempt me not;
My word is past.

Sal. But it may be recall'd.

Sar. 'Tis royal.

Sal. And should therefore be decisive. This half indulgence of an exile serves But to provoke—a pardon should be full, Or it is none.

Sar. And who persuaded me After I had repeal'd them, or at least Only dismiss'd them from our presence, who Urged me to send them to their satrapies?

Sal. True; that I had forgotten; that is, sire, If they e'er reach'd their satrapies—why, then, Reprove me more for my advice.

Sar. And if They do not reach them—look to it!—in safety, In safety, mark me—and security— Look to thine own.

Sal. Permit me to depart; Their safety shall be cared for.

Sar. Get thee hence, then; And, prithee, think more gently of thy brother.

Sal. Sire, I shall ever duly serve my sovereign. [*Exit SALEMENES.*]

Sar. (solus). That man is of a temper too severe;

Hard but as lofty as the rock, and free From all the taints of common earth—while I Am softer clay, impregnated with flowers: But as our mould is, must the produce be. If I have err'd this time, 't is on the side Where error sits most lightly on that sense, I know not what to call it; but it reckons With me ofttimes for pain, and sometimes pleasure;

A spirit which seems placed about my heart To count its throbs, not quicken them, and ask

Questions which mortal never dared to ask me,

Nor Baal, though an oracular deity— Albeit his marble face majestic Frowns as the shadows of the evening dim His brows to changed expression, till at times I think the statue looks in act to speak. Away with these vain thoughts, I will be joyous—

And here comes Joy's true herald.

Enter MYRRHA.

Myr. King! the sky Is overcast, and musters muttering thunder, In clouds that seem approaching fast, and show

In forked flashes a commanding tempest. Will you then quit the palace?

Sar. Tempest, say'st thou?

Myr. Ay, my good lord.

Sar. For my own part, I should be Not ill content to vary the smooth scene, And watch the warring elements; but this Would little suit the silken garments and Smooth faces of our festive friends. Say, Myrrha, Art thou of those who dread the roar of clouds?

Myr. In my own country we respect their voices As anguries of Jove.

Sar. Jove!—ay, your Baal—Ours also has a property in thunder, And ever and anon some falling bolt Proves his divinity,—and yet sometimes Strikes his own altars.

Myr. That were a dread omen.

Sar. Yes—for the priests. Well, we will not go forth Beyond the palace walls to-night, but make Our feast within.

Myr. Now, Jove be praised! that he Hath heard the prayer thou wouldst not hear. The gods

Are kinder to thee than thou to thyself, And flash this storm between thee and thy foes, To shield thee from them.

Sar. Child, if there be peril, Methinks it is the same within these walls As on the river's brink.

Myr. Not so; these walls Are high and strong, and guarded. Treason has To penetrate through many a winding way, And massy portal; but in the pavilion There is no bulwark.

Sar. No, nor in the palace, Nor in the fortress, nor upon the top Of cloud-fenced Caucasus, where the eagle sits

Nested in pathless clefts, if treachery be: Even as the arrow finds the airy king, The steel will reach the earthly. But be calm;

The men, or innocent or guilty, are Banish'd, and far upon their way.

Myr. They live, then?

Sar. So sanguinary? *Thou!*
Myr. I would not shrink From just infliction of due punishment On those who seek your life: were't otherwise,

I should not merit mine. Besides, you heard The princely Salemenes.

Sar. This is strange; The gentle and the austere are both against me,

And urge me to revenge.

Myr. 'T is a Greek virtue.

Sar. But not a kingly one—I'll none on 't;
or
If ever I indulge in 't, it shall be
With kings—my equals.

Myr. These men sought to be so.

Sar. Myrrha, this is too feminine, and
springs

From fear—

Myr. For you.

Sar. No matter, still 'tis fear.
I have observed your sex, once roused to
wrath,

Are timidly vindictive to a pitch
Of perseverance, which I would not copy.
I thought you were exempt from this, as from
The childish helplessness of Asian women.

Myr. My lord, I am no boaster of my love,
Nor of my attributes; I have shared your
splendour,
And will partake your fortunes. You may
live

To find one slave more true than subject
myriads:

But this the gods avert! I am content
To be beloved on trust for what I feel,
Rather than prove it to you in your griefs,
Which might not yield to any cares of mine.

Sar. Grief cannot come where perfect love
exists,

Except to heighten it, and vanish from
That which it could not scare away. Let's
in—

The hour approaches, and we must prepare
To meet the invited guests who grace our
feast. [Exeunt.]

Act III.

Scene I.—*The Hall of the Palace illuminated
—SARDANAPALUS and his Guests at Table.—*

*A storm without, and Thunder occasionally
heard during the Banquet.*

Sar. Fill full! why this is as it should be:
here

Is my true realm, amidst bright eyes and
faces

Happy as fair! Here sorrow cannot reach.,
Zam. Nor elsewhere—where the king is,
pleasure sparkles.

Sar. Is not this better now than Nimrod's
huntings,

Or my wild grandam's chase in search of
kingdoms

She could not keep when conquer'd?

Alt. Mighty though
They were, as all thy royal line have been,
Yet none of these who went before have
reach'd

The acmé of Sardanapalus, who

Has placed his joy in peace—the sole true
glory.

Sar. And pleasure, good Altada, to which
glory

Is but the path. What is it that we seek?
Enjoyment! We have cut the way short to it,
And not gone tracking it through human ashes,
Making a grave with every footstep.

Zam. No;

All hearts are happy, and all voices bless
The king of peace, who holds a world in
jubilee.

Sar. Art sure of that? I have heard other-
wise;

Some say that there be traitors.

Zam. Traitors they

Who dare to say so!—'T is impossible.

What cause?

Sar. What cause? true,—fill the goblet up;
We will not think of them: there are none such,
Or if there be, they are gone.

Alt. Guests, to my pledge!
Down on your knees, and drink a measure to
The safety of the king—the monarch, say I?
The god Sardanapalus!

[ZAMES and the Guests kneel, and ex-
claim—

Mightier than

His father Baal, the god Sardanapalus!

[It thunders as they kneel; some start
up in confusion.]

Zam. Why do you rise, my friends? in that
strong peal

His father gods consented.

Myr. Menaced, rather.

King, wilt thou hear this mad impiety?

Sar. Impiety!—nay, if the sires who
reign'd

Before me can be gods, I'll not disgrace
Their lineage. But arise, my pious friends;
Hoard your devotion for the thunderer there:
I seek but to be loved, not worshipp'd.

Alt. Both—
Both you must ever be by all true subjects.

Sar. Methinks the thunders still increase:
it is

An awful night.

Myr. Oh yes, for those who have

No palace to protect their worshippers.

Sar. That's true, my Myrrha; and could
I convert

My realm to one wide shelter for the wretched,
I'd do it.

Myr. Thou 'rt no god then, not to be
Able to work a will so good and general,
As thy wish would imply.

Sar. And your gods, then,
Who can, and do not?

Myr. Do not speak of that,
Lest we provoke them.

Sar. True, they love not censure
Better than mortals. Friends, a thought has
struck me:

Were there no temples, would there, think
ye, be

Air worshippers? that is, when it is angry,
And pelting as even now.

Myr. The Persian prays
Upon his mountain.

Sar. Yes, when the sun shines.

Myr. And I would ask if this your palace
were

Unroof'd and desolate, how many flatterers
Would lick the dust in which the king lay
low?

Alt. The fair Ionian is too sarcastic
Upon a nation whom she knows not well;
The Assyrians know no pleasure but their
king's,
And homage is their pride.

Sar. Nay, pardon, guests,
The fair Greek's readiness of speech.

Alt. Pardon! sire:
We honour her of all things next to thee.
Hark! what was that?

Zam. That! nothing but the jar
Of distant portals shaken by the wind.

Alt. It sounded like the clash of—hark
again!

Zam. The big rain pattering on the roof.

Sar. No more.

Myrrha, my love, hast thou thy shell in order?
Sing me a song of Sappho, her, thou know'st,
Who in thy country threw—

*Enter PANIA, with his sword and garments
bloody, and disordered. The guests rise in
confusion.*

Pan. (to the Guards). Look to the portals;
And with your best speed to the walls with-
out.

Your arms! To arms! The king's in danger.
Monarch,

Excuse this haste,—'t is faith.

Sar. Speak on.

Pan. It is
As Salemenes fear'd; the faithless satraps—

Sar. You are wounded—give some wine.

Take breath, good Pania.

Pan. 'T is nothing—a mere flesh wound.
I am worn

More with my speed to warn my sovereign,
Than hurt in his defence.

Myr. Well, sir, the rebels?

Pan. Soon as Arbaces and Beleses reach'd
Their stations in the city, they refused
To march; and on my attempt to use the
power

Which I was delegated with, they call'd
Upon their troops, who rose in fierce defiance.

Myr. All?

Pan. Too many.

Sar. Spare not of thy free speech,
To spare mine ears the truth.

Pan. My own slight guard
Were faithful, and what's left of it is still so.

Myr. And are these all the force still faith-
ful?

Pan. No—

The Bactrians, now led on by Salemenes,
Who even then was on his way, still urged
By strong suspicion of the Median chiefs,
Are numerous, and make strong head against
The rebels, fighting inch by inch, and forming
An orb around the palace, where they mean
To centre all their force, and save the king.
(*He hesitates*) I am charged to—

Myr. 'T is no time for hesitation.

Pan. Prince Salemenes doth implore the
king

To arm himself, although but for a moment,
And show himself unto the soldiers: his
Sole presence in this instance might do more
Than hosts can do in his behalf.

Sar. What, ho!

My armour there.

Myr. And wilt thou?

Sar. Will I not?
Ho, there!—but seek not for the buckler:

't is
Too heavy:—a light cuirass and my sword.

Where are the rebels?

Pan. Scarce a furlong's length
From the outward wall the fiercest conflict
rages.

Sar. Then I may charge on horseback.
Sfero, ho!

Order my horse out.—There is space enough
Even in our courts, and by the outer gate,
To marshal half the horsemen of Arabia.

[*Exit SFERO for the armour.*]

Myr. How I do love thee!

Sar. I ne'er doubted it.

Myr. But now I know thee.

Sar. (to his Attendant). Bring down my
spear too.—

Where's Salemenes?

Pan. Where a soldier should be,
In the thick of the fight.

Sar. Then hasten to him—Is
The path still open, and communication
Left 'twixt the palace and the phalanx?

Pan. 'T was
When I late left him, and I have no fear:
Our troops were steady, and the phalanx
form'd.

Sar. Tell him to spare his person for the
present,
And that I will not spare my own—and say,
I come.

Pan. There's victory in the very word.

[*Exit PANIA.*]

Sar. Altada—Zames—forth, and arm ye!
There

Is all in readiness in the armoury.
See that the women are bestow'd in safety
In the remote apartments: let a guard
Be set before them, with strict charge to quit
The post but with their lives—command it,
Zames.

Altada, arm yourself, and return here:
Your post is near our person.

[*Exeunt ZAMES, ALTADA, and all save MYRRHA.*]

*Enter SFERO and others with the King's
Arms, &c.*

Sfe. King! your armour.

Sar. (*arming himself*). Give me the cuirass
—so: my baldric; now

My sword: I had forgot the helm—where
is it?

That's well—no, 'tis too heavy: you mis-
take, too—

It was not this I meant, but that which bears
A diadem around it.

Sfe. Sire, I deem'd
That too conspicuous from the precious stones
To risk your sacred brow beneath—and trust
me,

This is of better metal, though less rich.

Sar. You deem'd! Are you too turn'd a
rebel? Fellow!

Your part is to obey: return, and—no—
It is too late—I will go forth without it.

Sfe. At least, wear this.
Sar. Wear Caucasus! why, 'tis
A mountain on my temples.

Sfe. Sire, the meanest
Soldier goes not forth thus exposed to battle.
All men will recognise you—for the storm
Has ceased, and the moon breaks forth in
her brightness.

Sar. I go forth to be recognised, and thus
Shall be so sooner. Now—my spear! I'm
arm'd.

[*In going stops short, and turns to SFERO.*]

Sfero—I had forgotten—bring the mirror.

Sfe. The mirror, sire?
Sar. Yes, sir, of polish'd brass,
Brought from the spoils of India—but be
speedy. [*Exit SFERO.*]

Sar. Myrrha, retire unto a place of safety.
Why went you not forth with the other
damsels?

Myr. Because my place is here.

Sar. And when I am gone—

Myr. I follow.

Sar. You! to battle?

Myr. If it were so,
'T were not the first Greek girl had trod the
path.

I will await here your return.

Sar. The place
Is spacious, and the first to be sought out,
If they prevail; and, if it be so,
And I return not—

Myr. Still we meet again.

Sar. How?

Myr. In the spot where all must meet at
last—

In Hades! if there be, as I believe,
A shore beyond the Styx; and if there be
not,

In ashes.

Sar. Darest thou so much?

Myr. I dare all things
Except survive what I have loved, to be
A rebel's booty: forth, and do your bravest.

Re-enter SFERO with the mirror.

Sar. (*looking at himself*). This cuirass fits
me well, the baldric better,
And the helm not at all. Methinks I seem
[*Flings away the helmet after trying
it again.*]

Passing well in these toys; and now to
prove them.

Altada! Where's Altada?

Sfe. Waiting, sire,
Without: he has your shield in readiness.

Sar. True; I forgot he is my shield-bearer
By right of blood, derived from age to age.
Myrrha, embrace me; yet once more—once
more—

Love me, whate'er betide. My chiefest glory
Shall be to make me worthier of your love.

Myr. Go forth, and conquer!

[*Exeunt SARDANAPALUS and SFERO.*]

Now, I am alone,
All are gone forth, and of that all how few
Perhaps return! Let him but vanquish, and
Me perish! If he vanquish not, I perish;
For I will not outlive him. He has wound
About my heart, I know not how nor why.
Not for that he is king; for now his kingdom
Rocks underneath his throne, and the earth
yawns

To yield him no more of it than a grave;
And yet I love him more. Oh, mighty Jove!
Forgive this monstrous love for a barbarian,
Who knows not of Olympus! yes, I love him
Now, now, far more than—Hark—the
war shout!

Methinks it nears me. If it should be so,

[*She draws forth a small vial.*]
This cunning Colchian poison, which my
father

Learn'd to compound on Euxine shores, and
taught me
How to preserve, shall free me! It had
freed me
Long ere this hour, but that I loved, until
I half forgot I was a slave:—where all
Are slaves save one, and proud of servitude,
So they are served in turn by something
lower
In the degree of bondage, we forget
That shackles worn like ornaments no less
Are chains. Again that shout! and now the
clash
Of arms—and now—and now—

Enter ALTADA.

Alt. Ho, Sfero, ho!
Myr. He is not here; what wouldst thou
with him? How
Goes on the conflict?

Alt. Dubiously and fiercely.
Myr. And the king?
Alt. Like a king. I must find Sfero,
And bring him a new spear and his own
helmet.

He fights till now bare-headed, and by far
Too much exposed. The soldiers knew his
face,
And the foe too; and in the moon's broad
light,

His silk tiara and his flowing hair
Make him a mark too royal. Every arrow
Is pointed at the fair hair and fair features,
And the broad fillet which crowns both.

Myr. Ye gods,
Who fulminate o'er my father's land, protect
him!

Were you sent by the king?
Alt. By Salemenes,
Who sent me privily upon this charge,
Without the knowledge of the careless
sovereign.

The king! the king fights as he revels! ho!
What, Sfero! I will seek the armoury—
He must be there. [*Exit* ALTADA.]

Myr. 'Tis no dishonour—no—
'Tis no dishonour to have loved this man.
I almost wish now, what I never wish'd
Before, that he were Grecian. If Alcides
Were shamed in wearing Lydian Omphale's
She-garb, and wielding her vile distaff; surely
He, who springs up a Hercules at once,
Nursed in effeminate arts from youth to
manhood,

And rushes from the banquet to the battle,
As though it were a bed of love, deserves
That a Greek girl should be his paramour,
And a Greek bard his minstrel, a Greek tomb
His monument. How goes the strife, sir?

Enter an Officer.

Officer. Lost,
Lost almost past recovery. Zames! Where
Is Zames?

Myr. Posted with the guard appointed
To watch before the apartment of the women.
[*Exit* Officer.]

Myr. (sola). He's gone; and told no more
than that all's lost!

What need have I to know more? In those
words,

Those little words, a kingdom and a king,
A line of thirteen ages, and the lives
Of thousands, and the fortune of all left
With life, are merged; and I, too, with the
great,

Like a small bubble breaking with the wave
Which bore it, shall be nothing. At the
least,

My fate is in my keeping: no proud victor
Shall count me with his spoils.

Enter PANIA.

Pan. Away with me,
Myrrha, without delay; we must not lose
A moment—all that's left us now.

Myr. The king?
Pan. Sent me here to conduct you hence,
heyond

The river, by a secret passage.

Myr. Then
He lives—

Pan. And charged me to secure your life,
And beg you to live on for his sake, till
He can rejoin you.

Myr. Will he then give way?
Pan. Not till the last. Still, still he does
whate'er

Despair can do; and step by step disputes
The very palace.

Myr. They are here, then:—ay,
Their shouts come ringing through the an-
cient halls,
Never profaned by rebel echoes till
This fatal night. Farewell, Assyria's line!
Farewell to all of Nimrod! Even the name
Is now no more.

Pan. Away with me—away!
Myr. No: I'll die here!—Away, and tell
your king
I loved him to the last.

Enter SARDANAPALUS and SALEMENES with
Soldiers. PANIA quits MYRRHA, and ranges
herself with them.

Sar. Since it is thus,
We'll die where we were born—in our own
halls.

Serry your ranks—stand firm. I have despatch'd

A trusty satrap for the guard of Zames,
All fresh and faithful; they'll be here anon.
All is not over.—Pania, look to Myrrha.

[PANIA returns towards MYRRA.

Sal. We have breathing time; yet once more charge, my friends—

One for Assyria!

Sur. Rather say for Bactria!
My faithful Bactrians, I will henceforth be
King of your nation, and we'll hold together
This realm as province.

Sal. Hark! they come—they come.

Enter BELESES and ARBACES with the Rebels.

Arb. Set on, we have them in the toil.
Charge! charge!

Bel. On! on!—Heaven fights for us, and
with us—On!

[They charge the King and SALEMENES
with their troops, who defend themselves
till the arrival of ZAMES with the Guard
before mentioned. The Rebels are then
driven off, and pursued by SALEMENES,
&c. As the King is going to join the
pursuit, BELESES crosses him.

Bel. Ho! tyrant—I will end this war.

Sur. Even so,
My warlike priest, and precious prophet, and
Grateful and trusty subject: yield, I pray
thee.

I would reserve thee for a fitter doom,
Rather than dip my hands in holy blood.

Bel. Thine hour is come.

Sur. No, thine.—I've lately read,
Though but a young astrologer, the stars;
And ranging round the zodiac, found thy fate
In the sign of the Scorpion, which proclaims
That thou wilt now be crush'd.

Bel. But not by thee.

[They fight; BELESES is wounded and
disarmed.

Sur. (raising his sword to despatch him,
exclaims)—

Now call upon thy planets, will they shoot
From the sky to preserve their seer and
credit?

[A party of Rebels enter and rescue BE-
LESES. They assail the King, who, in
turn, is rescued by a Party of his
Soldiers, who drive the Rebels off.

The villain was a prophet after all.
Upon them—ho! there—victory is ours.

[Exit in pursuit.

Myr. (to Pan.) Pursue! Why stand'st thou
here, and leav'st the ranks

Of fellow-soldiers conquering without thee?

Pan. The king's command was not to
quit thee.

Myr. Me!

Think not of me—a single soldier's arm
Must not be wanting now. I ask no guard,
I need no guard: what, with a world at
stake,

Keep watch upon a woman? Hence, I say,
Or thou art shamed! Nay, then, I will go
forth,

A feeble female, 'midst their desperate strife,
And bid thee guard me there—where thou
shouldst shield

Thy sovereign. [Exit MYRRA.

Pan. Yet stay, damsel!—She is gone.

If aught of ill betide her, better I
Had lost my life. Sardanapalus holds her
Far dearer than his kingdom, yet he fights
For that too; and can I do less than he,
Who never flash'd a scimitar till now?
Myrrha, return, and I obey you, though
In disobedience to the monarch. [Exit PANIA.

Enter ALTADA and SFERO by an opposite door.

Alt. Myrrha!

What, gone? yet she was here when the fight
rag'd,

And Pania also. Can aught have befallen
them?

Sfe. I saw both safe, when late the rebels
fled;

They probably are hnt retired to make
Their way back to the harem.

Alt. If the king

Prove victor, as it seems even now he must,
And miss his own Ionian, we are doom'd
To worse than captive rebels.

Sfe. Let us trace them;

She cannot be fled far; and, found, she makes
A richer prize to our soft sovereign
Than his recover'd kingdom.

Alt. Baal himself

N'er fought more fiercely to win empire,
than

His silken son to save it: he defies
All augury of foes or friends; and like

The close and sultry summer's day, which
hodes

A twilight tempest, bursts forth in such
thunder

As sweeps the air and deluges the earth.
The man's inscrutable.

Sfe. Not more than others.

All are the sons of circumstance: away—
Let's seek the slave out, or prepare to be
Tortured for his infatuation, and
Condemn'd without a crime. [Exeunt.

Enter SALEMENES and Soldiers, &c.

Sal. The triumph is
Flattering: they are beaten backward from
the palace,

And we have open'd regular access
To the troops station'd on the other side
Euphrates, who may still be true; nay, must
be,
When they hear of our victory.—But where
Is the chief victor? where's the king?

*Enter SARDANAPALUS, cum suis, &c. and
MYRRA.*

Sar. Here, brother.

Sal. Unhurt, I hope.

Sar. Not quite; but let it pass.
We've clear'd the palace—

Sal. And I trust the city.
Our numbers gather; and I've order'd on-
ward

A cloud of Parthians, hitherto reserved,
All fresh and fiery, to be pour'd upon them
In their retreat, which soon will be a flight.

Sar. It is already, or at least they march'd
Faster than I could follow with my Bactrians,
Who spared no speed. I am spent; give me
a seat.

Sal. There stands the throne, sire.

Sar. 'Tis no place to rest on,
For mind nor body: let me have a couch,
[*They place a seat.*

A peasant's stool, I care not what: so—now
I breathe more freely.

Sal. This great hour has proved
The brightest and most glorious of your life.

Sar. And the most tiresome. Where's my
cupbearer?

Bring me some water.

Sal. (smiling). 'Tis the first time he
Ever had such an order: even I,
Your most austere of counsellors, would now
Suggest a purpler beverage.

Sar. Blood—doubtless.
But there's enough of that shed; as for wine,
I have learn'd to-night the price of the pure
element:

Thrice have I drank of it, and thrice renew'd,
With greater strength than the grape ever
gave me,

My charge upon the rebels. Where's the
soldier

Who gave me water in his helmet?

One of the Guards. Slain, sire!
An arrow pierced his brain, while, scattering
The last drops from his helm, he stood in act
To place it on his brows.

Sar. Slain! unrewarded!
And slain to serve my thirst: that's hard,
poor slave!

Had he but lived, I would have gorged him
with

Gold: all the gold of earth could ne'er repay
The pleasure of that draught; for I was
parch'd

As I am now. [*They bring water—he drinks.*
I live again—from henceforth
The goblet I reserve for hours of love,
But war 'on water.

Sal. And that bandage, sire,
Which girds your arm?

Sar. A scratch from brave Beleses.

Myr. Oh! he is wounded!

Sar. Not too much of that;
And yet it feels a little stiff and painful,
Now I am cooler.

Myr. You have bound it with—
Sar. The fillet of my diadem: the first
time

That ornament was ever aught to me
Save an encumbrance.

Myr. (to the Attendants). Summon speedily
A leech of the most skilful: pray, retire:
I will unbind your wound and tend it.

Sar. Do so,
For now it throbs sufficiently: but what
Know'st thou of wounds? yet wherefore do
I ask?

Know'st thou, my brother, where I lighted
on

This minion?

Sal. Herding with the other females,
Like frighten'd antelopes.

Sar. No: like the dam
Of the young lion, femininely raging
(And femininely meaneth furiously,
Because all passions in excess are female)
Against the hunter flying with her cub,
She urged on with her voice and gesture, and
Her floating hair and flashing eyes, the
soldiers,

In the pursuit.

Sal. Indeed!

Sar. You see, this night
Made warriors of more than me. I paused
To look upon her, and her kindled cheek;
Her large black eyes, that flash'd through

her long hair
As it stream'd o'er her; her blue veins that
rose

Along her most transparent brow; her nos-
tril

Dilated from its symmetry; her lips
Apart; her voice that clove through all the
din,

As a lute pierceth through the cymbals'
clash,

Jarr'd but not drown'd by the loud brattling;
her

Waved arms, more dazzling with their own
born whiteness

Than the steel her hand held, which she
caught up

From a dead soldier's grasp;—all these things
made

Her seem unto the troops a prophetess
Of victory, or Victory herself,
Come down to hail us hers.

Sal. (aside.) This is too much.
Again the love-fit's on him, and all's lost,
Unless we turn his thoughts.

(Aloud.) But pray thee, sire,
Think of your wound—you said even now
't was painful.

Sar. That's true, too; but I must not
think of it.

Sal. I have look'd to all things needful,
and will now

Receive reports of progress made in such
Orders as I had given, and then return
To hear your further pleasure.

Sar. Be it so.

Sal. (in retiring.) Myrrha!

Myr. Prince!

Sal. You have shown a soul to-night,
Which, were he not my sister's lord—But
now

I have no time: thou lovest the king?

Myr. I love
Sardanapalus.

Sal. But wouldst have him king still?

Myr. I would not have him less than
what he should be.

Sal. Well then, to have him king, and
yours, and all

He should, or should not he; to have him
live,

Let him not sink back into luxury.

You have more power upon his spirit than
Wisdom within these walls, or fierce re-
bellion

Raging without: look well that he relapse
not.

Myr. There needed not the voice of Sa-
lemeues

To urge me on to this: I will not fail.

All that a woman's weakness can—

Sal. Is power
Omnipotent o'er such a heart as his:

Exert it wisely. [*Exit SALEMENES.*]

Sar. Myrrha! what, at whispers
With my sterner brother? I shall soon be
jealous.

Myr. (smiling.) You have cause, sire; for
on the earth there breathes not

A man more worthy of a woman's love,

A soldier's trust, a subject's reverence,

A king's esteem—the whole world's admira-
tion!

Sar. Praise him, but not so warmly. I
must not

Hear those sweet lips grow eloquent in
aught

That throws me into shade; yet you speak
truth.

Myr. And now retire, to have your wound
look'd to.

Pray lean on me.

Sar. Yes, love! but not from pain.
[*Exeunt omnes.*]

Act IV.

Scene I.—SARDANAPALUS discovered sleeping
upon a Couch, and occasionally disturbed in
his slumbers, with MYRRA watching.

Myr. (sola, gazing.) I have stolen upon
his rest, if rest it be,

Which thus convulses slumber: shall I wake
him?

No, he seems calmer. Oh, thou God of Quiet!
Whose reign is o'er seal'd eyelids and soft
dreams,

Or deep, deep sleep, so as to be unfathom'd,
Look like thy brother, Death,—so still, so
stirless—

For then we are happiest, as it may be, we
Are happiest of all within the realm

Of thy stern, silent, and unawakening twin.

Again he moves—again the play of pain
Shoots o'er his features, as the sudden gust
Crisps the reluctant lake that lay so calm
Beneath the mountain shadow; or the blast
Ruffles the autumn leaves, that drooping
cling

Faintly and motionless to their loved boughs.
I must awake him—yet not yet; who knows
From what I rouse him? It seems pain;
but if

I quicken him to heavier pain? The fever
Of this tumultuous night, the grief too of
His wound, though slight, may cause all this,
and shake

Me more to see than him to suffer. No:
Let Nature use her own maternal means,
And I await to second, not disturb her.

Sar. (awakening.) Not so—although ye
multiplied the stars,

And gave them to me as a realm to share
From you and with you! I would not so
purchase

The empire of eternity. Hence—hence—

Old hunter of the earliest brutes! and ye,

Who hunted fellow-creatures as if brutes!

Once bloody mortals—and now bloodier idols,
If your priests lie not! And thou, ghastly
belldame!

Dripping with dusky gore, and trampling on
The carcasses of Inde—away! away!

Where am I? Where the spectres? Where—
No—that

Is no false phantom: I should know it 'midst

All that the dead dare gloomily raise up
From their black gulf to daunt the living.
Myrrha!

Myr. Alas! thou art pale, and on thy
brow the drops
Gather like night dew. My beloved, hush—
Calm thee. Thy speech seems of another
world,
And thou art lord of this. Be of good cheer;
All will go well.

Sar. Thy hand—so—'t is thy hand;
'T is flesh; grasp—clasp—yet closer, till I feel
Myself that which I was.

Myr. At least know me
For what I am, and ever must be—thine.

Sar. I know it now. I know this life
again.

Ah, Myrrha! I have been where we shall be.
Myr. My lord!

Sar. I've been i' the grave—where worms
are lords,

And kings are—But I did not deem it so;
I thought 't was nothing.

Myr. So it is; except
Unto the timid, who anticipate
That which may never be.

Sar. Oh, Myrrha! if
Sleep shows such things, what may not death
disclose?

Myr. I know no evil death can show,
which life

Has not already shown to those who live
Embodied longest. If there be indeed
Ashore where mind survives, 't will beas mind,
All unincorporate: or if there flits
A shadow of this cumbrous clog of clay,
Which stalks, methinks, between our souls
and heaven,

And fetters us to earth—at least the phantom,
Whate'er it have to fear, will not fear death.

Sar. I fear it not; but I have felt—have
seen—

A legion of the dead.

Myr. And so have I.
The dust we tread upon was once alive,
And wretched. But proceed: what hast thou
seen?

Speak it, 't will lighten thy dimm'd mind.

Sar. Methought—
Myr. Yet pause, thou art tired—in pain—
exhausted; all

Which can impair both strength and spirit:
seek

Rather to sleep again.

Sar. Not now—I would not
Dream; though I know it now to be a dream
What I have dreamt:—and canst thou bear
to hear it?

Myr. I can bear all things, dreams of life
or death,

Which I participate with you in semblance
Or full reality.

Sar. And this look'd real,
I tell you: after that these eyes were open,
I saw them in their flight—for then they fled.

Myr. Say on.

Sar. I saw, that is, I dream'd myself
Here—here—even where we are, guests as
we were,

Myself a host that deem'd himself but guest,
Willing to equal all in social freedom;
But, on my right hand and my left, instead
Of thee and Zames, and our custom'd meeting,
Was ranged on my left hand a haughty, dark,
And deadly face; I could not recognise it,
Yet I had seen it, though I knew not where:
The features were a giant's, and the eye
Was still, yet lighted; his long locks curl'd
down

On his vast bust, whence a huge quiver rose
With shaft-heads feather'd from the eagle's
wing,

That peep'd up bristling through his serpent
hair.

I invited him to fill the cup which stood
Between us, but he answer'd not; I fill'd it;
He took it not, but stared upon me, till
I trembled at the fix'd glare of his eye:
I frown'd upon him as a king should frown;
He frown'd not in his turn, but look'd upon
me

With the same aspect, which appall'd me
more,

Because it changed not; and I turn'd for
refuge

To milder guests, and sought them on the
right,

Where thou wert wont to be. But—
[*He pauses.*

Myr. What instead?

Sar. In thy own chair—thy own place in
the banquet—

I sought thy sweet face in the circle—but
Instead—a grey-hair'd, wither'd, bloody-eyed,
And bloody-handed, ghastly, ghostly thing,
Female in garb, and crown'd upon the brow,
Furrow'd with years, yet sneering with the
passion

Of vengeance, leering too with that of lust,
Sate;—my veins curdled.

Myr. Is this all?

Sar. Upon
Her right hand—her lank, bird-like right
hand—stood

A goblet, bubbling o'er with blood; and on
Her left, another, fill'd with—what I saw not,
But turn'd from it and her. But all along
The table sate a range of crowned wretches,
Of various aspects, but of one expression.

Myr. And felt you not this a mere vision?

Sar. No :
It was so palpable, I could have touch'd them.
I turn'd from one face to another, in
The hope to find at last one which I knew
Ere I saw theirs: but no—all turn'd upon me,
And stared, but neither ate nor drank, but
stared,
Till I grew stone, as they seem'd half to be,
Yet breathing stone, for I felt life in them,
And life in me: there was a horrid kind
Of sympathy between us, as if they
Had lost a part of death to come to me,
And I the half of life to sit by them.
We were in an existence all apart
From heaven or earth—And rather let me
see

Death all than such a being !

Myr. And the end ?

Sar. At last I sate, marble, as they, when
rose
The hunter and the crone; and smiling on
me—

Yes, the enlarged but noble aspect of
The hunter smiled upon me—I should say,
His lips, for his eyes moved not—and the
woman's

Thin lips relax'd to something like a smile.
Both rose, and the crown'd figures on each
hand

Rose also, as if aping their chief shades—
Mere mimics even in death—but I sate still :
A desperate courage crept through every
limb,

And at the last I fear'd them not, but laugh'd
Full in their phantom faces. But then—then
The hunter laid his hand on mine : I took it,
And grasp'd it—but it melted from my own ;
While he too vanish'd, and left nothing but
The memory of a hero, for he look'd so.

Myr. And was : the ancestor of heroes, too,
And thine no less.

Sar. Ay, Myrrha, but the woman,
The female who remain'd, she flew upon me,
And burnt my lips up with her noisome
kisses ;

And, flinging down the goblets on each hand,
Methought their poisons flow'd around us,
till

Each form'd a hideous river. Still she clung ;
The other phantoms, like a row of statues,
Stood dull as in our temples, but she still
Embraced me, while I shrunk from her, as if,
In lieu of her remote descendant, I
Had been the son who slew her for her incest.
Then—then—a chaos of all loathsome things
Throng'd thick and shapeless : I was dead,
yet feeling—

Buried, and raised again—consumed by
worms,

Purged by the flames, and wither'd in the air !

I can fix nothing further of my thoughts,
Save that I long'd for thee, and sought for
thee,
In all these agonies,—and woke and found
thee.

Myr. So shalt thou find me ever at thy
side,

Here and hereafter, if the last may be.
But think not of these things—the mere
creations

Of late events, acting upon a frame
Unness'd to toil, yet over-wrought by toil
Such as might try the sternest.

Sar. I am better.
Now that I see thee once more, what was seen
Seems nothing.

Enter SALEMENES.

Sal. Is the king so soon awake ?

Sar. Yes, brother, and I would I had not
slept ;

For all the predecessors of our line
Rose up, methought, to drag me down to
them.

My father was amongst them, too ; but he,
I know not why, kept from me, leaving me
Between the hunter-founder of our race,
And her, the homicide and husband-killer,
Whom you call glorious.

Sal. So I term you also,
Now you have shown a spirit like to hers.
By day-break I propose that we set forth,
And charge once more the rebel crew, who still
Keep gathering head, repulsed, but not quite
quell'd.

Sar. How wears the night ?

Sal. There yet remain some hours
Of darkness : use them for your further rest.

Sar. No, not to-night, if 'tis not gone:
methought

I pass'd hours in that vision.

Myr. Scarcely one ;
I watch'd by you : it was a heavy hour,
But an hour only.

Sar. Let us then hold council ;
To-morrow we set forth.

Sal. But ere that time,
I had a grace to seek.

Sar. 'Tis granted.

Sal. Hear it
Ere you reply too readily ; and 'tis
For your ear only.

Myr. Prince, I take my leave.
[Exit MYRRA.]

Sal. That slave deserves her freedom.

Sar. Freedom only !
That slave deserves to share a throne.

Sal. Your patience—
'Tis not yet vacant, and 'tis of its partner
I come to speak with you.

Sar. How! of the queen?

Sal. Even so. I judged it fitting for their safety
That, ere the dawn, she sets forth with her children

For Paphlagonia, where our kinsman Cotta Governs; and there at all events secure
My nephews and your sons their lives, and with them

Their just pretensions to the crown in case—

Sar. I perish—as is probable: well thought—

Let them set forth with a sure escort.

Sal. My sons? It may
Is all provided, and the galley ready
To drop down the Euphrates: but ere they
Depart, will you not see—

Sar. My sons? It may
Unman my heart, and the poor boys will weep;

And what can I reply to comfort them,
Save with some hollow hopes and ill-worn smiles?

You know I cannot feign.

Sal. But you can feel!
At least, I trust so; in a word, the queen
Requests to see you ere you part—for ever.

Sar. Unto what end? what purpose? I
will grant
Aught—all that she can ask—but such a
meeting.

Sal. You know, or ought to know, enough
of women,
Since you have studied them so steadily,
That what they ask in aught that touches on
The heart, is dearer to their feelings or
Their fancy than the whole external world.
I think as you do of my sister's wish;
But 't was her wish—she is my sister—you
Her husband—will you grant it?

Sar. 'T will be useless:
But let her come.

Sal. I go. [*Exit SALEMENES.*]

Sar. We have lived asunder
Too long to meet again—and now to meet!
Have I not cares enow, and pangs enow,
To bear alone, that we must mingle sorrows,
Who have ceased to mingle love?

Re-enter SALEMENES and ZARINA.

Sal. My sister! Courage:
Shame not our blood with trembling, but
remember

From whence we sprung. The queen is
present, sire.

Zar. I pray thee, brother, leave me.

Sal. Since you ask it.
[*Exit SALEMENES.*]

Zar. Alone with him! How many a year
has pass'd,

Though we are still so young, since we have
met,

Which I have worn in widowhood of heart!
He loved me not: yet he seems little
changed—

Changed to me only—would the change were
mutual!

He speaks not—scarce regards me—not a
word,

Nor look—yet he *was* soft of voice and aspect,
Indifferent, not austere. My lord!

Sar. Zarina!

Zar. No, not Zarina—do not say Zarina.
That tone—that word—annihilate long years,
And things which make them longer.

Sar. 'T is too late
To think of these past dreams. Let's not
reproach—

That is, reproach me not—for the last
time—

Zar. And first. I ne'er reproach'd you.

Sar. 'T is most true;
And that reproof comes heavier on my heart
Than—But our hearts are not in our own
power.

Zar. Nor hands; but I gave both.

Sar. Your brother said
It was your will to see me ere you went
From Nineveh with—(*He hesitates*).

Zar. Our children: it is true.
I wish'd to thank you that you have not
divided

My heart from all that's left it now to love—
Those who are yours and mine, who look
like you,

And look upon me as you look'd upon me
Once—But they have not changed.

Sar. Nor ever will.
I fain would have them dutiful.

Zar. I cherish
Those infants, not alone from the blind love
Of a fond mother, but as a fond woman.
They are now the only tie between us.

Sar. Deem not
I have not done you justice: rather make
them

Resemble your own line than their own sire.
I trust them with you—to you: fit them for
A throne, or, if that be denied—You have
heard

Of this night's tumults?

Zar. I had half forgotten,
And could have welcomed any grief save
yours,

Which gave me to behold your face again.

Sar. The throne—I say it not in fear—
but 't is

In peril: they perhaps may never mount it;

But let them not for this lose sight of it.
I will dare all things to bequeath it them;
But if I fail, then they must win it back
Bravely—and, won, wear it wisely, not as I
Have wasted down my royalty.

Zar. They ne'er
Shall know from me of aught but what may
honour
Their father's memory.

Sar. Rather let them hear
The truth from you than from a trampling
world.

If they be in adversity, they'll learn
Too soon the scorn of crowds for crownless
princes,
And find that all their father's sins are theirs.
My boys!—I could have borne it were I
childless.

Zar. Oh! do not say so—do not poison
all

My peace left, by unwishing that thou wert
A father. If thou conquerest, they shall
reign,

And honour him who saved the realm for
them,

So little cared for as his own; and if—

Sar. 'Tis lost, all earth will cry out,
thank your father!
And they will swell the echo with a curse.

Zar. That they shall never do; but rather
honour

The name of him, who, dying like a king,
In his last hours did more for his own
memory

Than many monarchs in a length of days,
Which date the flight of time, but make no
annals.

Sar. Our annals draw perchance unto
their close;

But at the least, what'er the past, their end
Shall be like their beginning—memorable.

Zar. Yet be not rash—be careful of your
life,

Live but for those who love.

Sar. And who are they?
A slave, who loves from passion—I'll not say
Ambition—she has seen thrones shake, and
loves;

A few friends who have revell'd till we are
As one, for they are nothing if I fall;
A brother I have injured—children whom
I have neglected, and a spouse—

Zar. Who loves.

Sar. And pardons?

Zar. I have never thought of this,
And cannot pardon till I have condemn'd.

Sar. My wife!

Zar. Now blessings on thee for
that word!

I never thought to hear it more—from thee.

Sar. Oh! thou wilt hear it from my
subjects. Yes—

These slaves whom I have nurtured, pam-
per'd, fed,

And swoln with peace, and gorged with
plenty, till

They reign themselves—all monarchs in
their mansions—

Now swarm forth in rebellion, and demand
His death, who made their lives a jubilee;
While the few upon whom I have no claim
Are faithful! This is true, yet monstrous.

Zar. 'Tis
Perhaps too natural; for benefits
Turn poison in bad minds.

Sar. And good ones make
Good out of evil. Happier than the bee,
Which lives not but from wholesome flowers.

Zar. Then reap.
The honey, nor inquire whence 'tis derived.
Be satisfied—you are not all abandon'd.

Sar. My life insures me that. How long,
hethink you,

Were not I yet a king, should I be mortal;
That is, where mortals are, not where they
must be?

Zar. I know not. But yet live for my—
that is,

Your children's sake!

Sar. My gentle, wrong'd Zarina!
I am the very slave of circumstance
And impulse—borne away with every breath!
Misplaced upon the throne—misplaced in
life.

I know not what I could have been, but feel
I am not what I should be—let it end.

But take this with thee: if I was not form'd
To prize a love like thine, a mind like thine,
Nor dote even on thy beauty—as I've doted
On lesser charms, for no cause save that
such

Devotion was a duty, and I hated
All that look'd like a chain for me or others
(This even rebellion must avouch); yet hear
These words, perhaps among my last—that
none

E'er valued more thy virtues, though he
knew not

To profit by them—as the miner lights
Upon a vein of virgin ore, discovering
That which avails him nothing: he hath
found it,

But 'tis not his—but some superior's, who
Placed him to dig, but not divide the wealth
Which sparkles at his feet; nor dare he lift
Nor poise it, but must grovel on, upturning
The sullen earth.

Zar. Oh! if thou hast at length
Discover'd that my love is worth esteem,
I ask no more—but let us hence together,

And I—let me say *we*—shall yet be happy.
Assyria is not all the earth—we'll find
A world out of our own—and be more bless'd
Than I have ever been, or thou, with all
An empire to indulge thee.

Enter SALEMENES.

Sal. I must part ye—
The moments, which must not be lost, are
passing.

Zar. Inhuman brother! wilt thou thus
weigh out

Instants so high and blest?

Sal. Blest!

Zar. He hath been
So gentle with me, that I cannot think
Of quitting.

Sal. So—this feminine farewell
Ends as such partings end, in *no* departure.
I thought as much, and yielded against all
My better bodings. But it must not be.

Zar. Not be?

Sal. Remain, and perish—

Zar. With my husband—

Sal. And children.

Zar. Alas!

Sal. Hear me, sister, like
My sister:—all's prepared to make your
safety

Certain, and of the boys too, our last hopes;
'T is not a single question of mere feeling,
Though that were much—but 't is a point of
state:

The rebels would do more to seize upon
The offspring of their sovereign, and so
crush—

Zar. Ah! do not name it.

Sal. Well, then, mark me: when
They are safe beyond the Median's grasp, the
rebels

Have miss'd their chief aim—the extinction of
The line of Nimrod. Though the present
king

Fall, his sons live for victory and vengeance.

Zar. But could not I remain, alone?

Sal. What! leave

Your children, with two parents and yet
orphans—

In a strange land—so young, so distant?

Zar. No—

My heart will break.

Sal. Now you know all—decide.

Sar. Zarina, he hath spoken well, and we
Must yield awhile to this necessity.

Remaining here, you may lose all; departing,
You save the better part of what is left,

To both of us, and to such loyal hearts

As yet beat in these kingdoms.

Sal. The time presses.

Sar. Go, then. If e'er we meet again,
perhaps

I may be worthier of you—and, if not,
Remember that my faults, though not atoned
for,

Are ended. Yet, I dread thy nature will
Grieve more about the blighted name and
ashes

Which once were mightiest in Assyria—
than—

But I grow womanish again, and must not;
I must learn sternness now. My sins have
all

Been of the softer order—*hide* thy tears—
I do not bid thee *not* to shed them—'t were
Easier to stop Euphrates at its source

Than one tear of a true and tender heart—
But let me not behold them; they unman

me

Here when I had remann'd myself. My
brother,

Lead her away.

Zar. Oh, God! I never shall

Behold him mere!

Sal. (*striving to conduct her*). Nay, sister,
I *must* be obey'd.

Zar. I must remain—away! you shall
not hold me.

What, shall he die alone?—I live alone?

Sal. He shall *not die alone*; but lonely
you

Have lived for years.

Zar. That's false! I knew *he* lived,
And lived upon his image—let me go!

Sal. (*conducting her off the stage*). Nay,
then, I must use some fraternal force,

Which you will pardon.

Zar. Never. Help me! Oh!
Sardanapalus, wilt thou thus behold me

Torn from thee?

Sal. Nay—then all is lost again,
If that this moment is not gain'd.

Zar. My brain turns—
My eyes fail—where is he? [*She faints.*]

Sar. (*advancing*). No—set her down;
She's dead—and you have slain her.

Sal. 'T is the mere
Faintness of o'erwrought passion: in the air

She will recover. Pray, keep back.—

[*Aside*] I must
Avail myself of this sole moment to

Bear her to where her children are embark'd,
'T the royal galley on the river.

[*SALEMENES bears her off.*]

Sar. (*solus*). This, too—

And this too must I suffer—I, who never
Inflicted purposely on human hearts

A voluntary pang! But that is false—

She loved me, and I loved her.—Fatal
passion!

Why dost thou not expire *at once* in hearts
Which thou hast lighted up at once? Zarina!
I must pay dearly for the desolation
Now brought upon thee. Had I never loved
But thee, I should have been an unopposed
Monarch of honouring nations. To what
gulfs

A single deviation from the track
Of human duties leads even those who claim
The homage of mankind as their born due,
And find it, till they forfeit it themselves!

Enter MYRRA.

Sar. You here! Who call'd you?

Myr. No one—but I heard
Far off a voice of wail and lamentation,
And thought—

Sar. It forms no portion of your duties
To enter here till sought for.

Myr. Though I might,
Perhaps, recall some softer words of yours
(Although they *too were chiding*), which
reproved

Because I ever dreaded to intrude;
Resisting my own wish and your injunction
To heed no time nor presence, but approach
you

Uncall'd for:—I retire.

Sar. Yet stay—being here.
I pray you pardon me: events have sour'd
me

Till I wax peevish—heed it not: I shall
Soon be myself again.

Myr. I wait with patience,
What I shall see with pleasure.

Sar. Scarce a moment
Before your entrance in this hall, Zarina,
Queen of Assyria, departed hence.

Myr. Ah!

Sar. Wherefore do you start?

Myr. Did I do so?

Sar. 'Twas well you enter'd by another
portal,
Else you had met. That pang at least is
spared her!

Myr. I know to feel for her.

Sar. That is too much,
And beyond nature—'tis nor mutual
Nor possible. You cannot pity her,
Nor she aught but—

Myr. Despise the favourite slave?
Not more than I have ever scorn'd myself.

Sar. Scorn'd! what, to be the envy of
your sex,
And lord it o'er the heart of the world's
lord?

Myr. Were you the lord of twice ten thou-
sand worlds—

As you are like to lose the one you sway'd—
I did abase myself as much in being

Your paramour, as though you were a
peasant—

Nay, more, if that the peasant were a Greek.

Sar. You talk it well—

Myr. And truly.

Sar. In the hour

Of man's adversity all things grow daring
Against the falling; but as I am not
Quite fall'n, nor now disposed to bear
reproaches,

Perhaps because I merit them too often,
Let us then part while peace is still between
us.

Myr. Part!

Sar. Have not all past human be-
ings parted,

And must not all the present one day part?

Myr. Why?

Sar. For your safety, which I will have
look'd to,

With a strong escort to your native land;
And such gifts, as, if you had not been all
A queen, shall make your dowry worth a
kingdom.

Myr. I pray you talk not thus.

Sar. The queen is gone:
You need not shame to follow. I would fall
Alone—I seek no partners but in pleasure.

Myr. And I no pleasure but in parting
not.

You shall not force me from you.

Sar. Think well of it—
It soon may be too late.

Myr. So let it be;

For then you cannot separate me from you.

Sar. And will not; but I thought you
wish'd it.

Myr. I!

Sar. You spoke of your abasement.

Myr. And I feel it
Deeply—more deeply than all things but
love.

Sar. Then fly from it.

Myr. 'Twill not recall the past—
'Twill not restore my honour, nor my heart.
No—here I stand or fall. If that you
conquer,

I live to joy in your great triumph: should
Your lot be different, I'll not weep, but
share it.

You did not doubt me a few hours ago.

Sar. Your courage never—nor your love
till now;
And none could make me doubt it save
yourself.

Those words—

Myr. Were words. I pray you, let the
proofs

Be in the past acts you were pleased to
praise

This very night, and in my further bearing,
Beside, wherever you are borne by fate.

Sar. I am content: and, trusting in my
cause,

Think we may yet be victors and return
To peace—the only victory I covet.
To me war is no glory—conquest no
Renown. To be forced thus to uphold my
right

Sits heavier on my heart than all the wrongs
These men would bow me down with. Never,
never

Can I forget this night, even should I live
To add it to the memory of others.
I thought to have made mine inoffensive
ruler

An era of sweet peace 'midst bloody annals,
A green spot amidst desert centuries,
On which the future would turn back and
smile,

And cultivate, or sigh when it could not
Recall Sardanapalus' golden reign.
I thought to have made my realm a paradise,
And every moon an epoch of new pleasures.
I took the rabble's shouts for love—the
breath

Of friends for truth—the lips of woman for
My only guerdon—so they are, my Myrrha:
[He kisses her.]

Kiss me. Now let them take my realm and
life!

They shall have both, but never thee!
Myr. No, never!

Man may despoil his brother man of all
That's great or glittering—kingdoms fall,
hosts yield,

Friends fail, slaves fly, and all betray—and,
more

Than all, the most indebted—but a heart
That loves without self-love! 'Tis here—now
prove it.

Enter SALEMENES.

Sal. I sought you—How! *she* here again?

Sar. Return not
Now to reproof: methinks your aspect speaks
Of higher matter than a woman's presence.

Sal. The only woman whom it much
imports me

At such a moment now is safe in absence—
The queen's embark'd.

Sar. And well? say that much.

Sal. Yes.

Her transient weakness has pass'd o'er; at
least,

It settled into tearless silence: her
Pale face and glittering eye, after a glance
Upon her sleeping children, were still fix'd
Upon the palace towers as the swift galley

Stole down the hurrying stream beneath the
starlight;

But she said nothing.
Sar. Would I felt no more

Than she has said!
Sal. 'Tis now too late to feel.

Your feelings cannot cancel a sole pang:
To change them, my advices bring sure
tidings

That the rebellious Medes and Chaldees,
marshall'd

By their two leaders, are already up
In arms again; and, serrying their ranks,
Prepare to attack: they have apparently
Been join'd by other satraps.

Sar. What! more rebels?
Let us be first, then.

Sal. That were hardly prudent
Now, though it was our first intention. If
By noon to-morrow we are join'd by those
I've sent for by sure messengers, we shall be
In strength enough to venture an attack,
Ay, and pursuit too; but, till then, my voice
Is to await the onset.

Sar. I detest
That waiting; though it seems so safe to
fight

Behind high walls, and hurl down foes into
Deep fosses, or behold them sprawl on spikes
Strew'd to receive them, still I like it not—
My soul seems lukewarm; but when I set on
them,

Though they were piled on mountains, I
would have

A pluck at them, or perish in hot blood!—
Let me then charge.

Sal. You talk like a young soldier.

Sar. I am no soldier, but a mau: speak not
Of soldiery, I loathe the word, and those
Who pride themselves upon it; but direct me
Where I may pour upon them.

Sal. You must spare
To expose your life too hastily: 't is not
Like mine or any other subject's breath;
The whole war turns upon it—with it; this
Alone creates it, kindles, and may quench it—
Prolong it—end it.

Sar. Then let us end both!
'T were better thus, perhaps, than prolong
either;

I'm sick of one, perchance of both.
[A trumpet sounds without.]

Sal. Hark!

Sar. Let us

Reply, not listen.

Sal. And your wound!
Sar. 'T is bound—

'T is heal'd—I had forgotten it. Away!
A leech's lancet would have scratch'd me
deeper;

The slave that gave it might be well ashamed
To have struck so weakly.

Sal. Now, may none this hour
Strike with a better aim!

Sar. Ay, if we conquer;
But if not, they will only leave to me

A task they might have spared their king.
Upon them! [*Trumpet sounds again.*]

Sal. I am with you.

Sar. Ho, my arms! again, my arms!
[*Exeunt.*]

—♦—

Act V.

Scene I.—*The same Hall in the Palace.*

MYRRHA and BALEA.

Myr. (*at a window*). The day at last has
broken. What a night
Hath usher'd it! how beautiful in heaven!
Though varied with a transitory storm,
More beautiful in that variety!
How hideous upon earth! where peace and
hope,

And love and revel, in an hour were trampled
By human passions to a human chaos,
Not yet resolved to separate elements—
'Tis warring still! And can the sun so rise,
So bright, so rolling back the clouds into
Vapours more lovely than the unclouded sky,
With golden pinnacles, and snowy moun-
tains,

And billows purpler than the ocean's, making
In heaven a glorious mockery of the earth,
So like we almost deem it permanent;
So fleeting, we can scarcely call it aught
Beyond a vision, 't is so transiently
Scatter'd along the eternal vault: and yet
It dwells upon the soul, and soothes the soul,
And blends itself into the soul, until
Sunrise and sunset form the haunted epoch
Of sorrow and of love; which they who mark
not,

Know not the realms where those twin genii
(Who chasten and who purify our hearts,
So that we would not change their sweet
rebukes,

For all the boisterous joys that ever shook
The air with clamour) build the palaces
Where their fond votaries repose and breathe
Briefly;—but in that brief cool calm inhale
Enough of heaven to enable them to bear
The rest of common, heavy, human hours,
And dream them through in placid sufferance,
Though seemingly employ'd like all the rest
Of toiling breathers in allotted tasks
Of pain or pleasure, *two names for one*
feeling,

Which our internal, restless agony
Would vary in the sound, although the sense
Escapes our highest efforts to be happy.

Bal. You muse right calmly: and can you
so watch

The sunrise which may be our last?

Myr. It is
Therefore that I so watch it, and reproach
Those eyes, which never may behold it more,
For having look'd upon it oft, too oft,
Without the reverence and the rapture due
To that which keeps all earth from being as
fragile

As I am in this form. Come, look upon it,
The Chaldee's god, which when I gaze upon
I grow almost a convert to your Baal.

Bal. As now he reigns in heaven, so once
on earth

He sway'd.

Myr. He sways it now far more, then;
never
Had earthly monarch half the power and
glory

Which centres in a single ray of his.

Bal. Surely he is a god!

Myr. So we Greeks deem too;
And yet I sometimes think that gorgeous orb
Must rather be the abode of gods than one
Of the immortal sovereigns. Now he breaks
Through all the clouds, and fills my eyes
with light

That shuts the world out. I can look no
more.

Bal. Hark! heard you not a sound?

Myr. No, 't was mere fancy;
They battle it beyond the wall, and not
As in late midnight conflict in the very
Chambers: the palace has become a fortress
Since that insidious hour; and here, within
The very centre, girded by vast courts
And regal halls of pyramid proportions,
Which must be carried one by one before
They penetrate to where they then arrived,
We are as much shut in even from the sound
Of peril as from glory.

Bal. But they reach'd
Thus far before.

Myr. Yes, by surprise, and were
Beat back by valour: now at once we have
Courage and vigilance to guard us.

Bal. May they
Prosper!

Myr. That is the prayer of many, and
The dread of more: it is an anxious hour;
I strive to keep it from my thoughts. Alas!
How vainly!

Bal. It is said the king's demeanour
In the late action scarcely more appall'd
The rebels than astonish'd his true subjects.

Myr. 'Tis easy to astonish or appal

The vulgar mass which moulds a horde of slaves;

But he did bravely.

Bal. Slew he not Beleses?

I heard the soldiers say he struck him down.

Myr. The wretch was overthrown, but rescued to

Triumph, perhaps, o'er one who vanquish'd him

In fight, as he had spared him in his peril;

And by that heedless pity risk'd a crown.

Bal. Hark!

Myr. You are right; some steps approach, but slowly.

Enter Soldiers, bearing in SALEMENES wounded, with a broken javelin in his side: they seat him upon one of the couches which furnish the Apartment.

Myr. Oh, Jove!

Bal. Then all is over.

Sal. That is false.

Hew down the slave who says so, if a soldier.

Myr. Spare him—he's none: a mere court butterfly,

That flutters in the pageant of a monarch.

Sal. Let him live on, then.

Myr. So wilt thou, I trust.

Sal. I fain would live this hour out, and the event,

But doubt it. Wherefore did ye hear me here?

Sal. By the king's order. When the javelin struck you,

You fell and fainted: 't was his strict command To bear you to this hall.

Sal. 'T was not ill done:

For seeming slain in that cold dizzy trance, The sight might shake our soldiers—but—'tis vain,

I feel it ebbing!

Myr. Let me see the wound;

I am not quite skillless: in my native land

'T is part of our instruction. War being constant,

We are nerved to look on such things.

Sal. Best extract

The javelin.

Myr. Hold! no, no, it cannot be.

Sal. I am sped, then!

Myr. With the blood that fast must follow The extracted weapon, I do fear thy life.

Sal. And I not death. Where was the king when you

Convey'd me from the spot where I was stricken?

Sal. Upon the same ground, and encouraging

With voice and gesture the dispirited troops Who had seen you fall, and falter'd back.

Sal. Whom heard ye

Named next to the command?

Sol. I did not hear.

Sal. Fly then, and tell him, 't was my last request

That Zames take my post until the junction, So hoped for, yet delay'd, of Ofratanes, Satrap of Susa. Leave me here: our troops Are not so numerous as to spare your absence.

Sol. But, prince—

Sal. Hence, I say! Here's a courtier and A woman, the best chamber company.

As you would not permit me to expire Upon the field, I'll have no idle soldiers About my sick couch. Hence! and do my bidding! [*Exeunt the Soldiers.*]

Myr. Gallant and glorious spirit! must the earth

So soon resign thee?

Sal. Gentle Myrrha, 'tis

The end I would have chosen, had I saved

The monarch or the monarchy by this;

As 'tis, I have not outlived them.

Myr. You wax paler.

Sal. Your hand; this broken weapon but prolongs

My pangs, without sustaining life enough

To make me useful: I would draw it forth

And my life with it, could I but hear how

The fight goes.

Enter SARDANAPALUS and Soldiers.

Sar. My best brother!

Sal. And the battle

Is lost?

Sar. (*despondingly*). You see me here.

Sal. I'd rather see you thus!

[*He draws out the weapon from the wound, and dies.*]

Sar. And thus I will be seen; unless the succour,

The last frail reed of our beleaguer'd hopes, Arrive with Ofratanes.

Myr. Did you not

Receive a token from your dying brother, Appointing Zames chief?

Sar. I did.

Myr. Where's Zames?

Sar. Dead.

Myr. And Altada?

Sar. Dying.

Myr. Pania? Sfero?

Sar. Pania yet lives: but Sfero's fled or captive.

I am alone.

Myr. And is all lost?

Sar. Our walls,

Though thinly mann'd, may still hold out against

Their present force, or aught save treachery:

But i' the field—

Myr. I thought 't was the intent
Of Salemenes not to risk a sally
Till ye were strengthen'd by the expected
succours.

Sar. I overruled him.

Myr. Well, the fault's a brave one.

Sar. But fatal. Oh, my brother! I would
give

These realms, of which thou wert the orna-
ment,

The sword and shield, the sole-redeeming
honour,

To call back—But I will not weep for thee;
Thou shalt be mourn'd for as thou wouldst
be mourn'd.

It grieves me most that thou couldst quit
this life

Believing that I could survive what thou

Hast died for—our long royalty of race.

If I redeem it, I will give thee blood

Of thousands, tears of millions, for atone-
ment

(The tears of all the good are thine already).

If not, we meet again soon,—if the spirit

Within us lives beyond;—thou readest mine,

And dost me justice now. Let me once clasp

That yet warm hand, and fold that throbbless
heart *[Embraces the body.*

To this which beats so bitterly. Now, bear

The body hence.

Soldier.

Where?

Sar.

To my proper chamber.

Place it beneath my canopy, as though

The king lay there: when this is done, we
will

Speak further of the rites due to such ashes.

*[Exeunt Soldiers with the body of SA-
LEMENES.*

Enter PANIA.

Sar. Well, Pania! have you placed the
guards, and issued

The orders fix'd on?

Pan.

Sire, I have obey'd.

Sar. And do the soldiers keep their hearts
up?

Pan.

Sire?

Sar. I'm answer'd! When a king asks
twice, and has

A question as an answer to his question,

It is a portent. What! they are dishearten'd?

Pan. The death of Salemenes, and the
shouts

Of the exulting rebels on his fall,

Have made them—

Sar. Rage—not droop—it should have
been.

We'll find the means to rouse them.

Pan.

Such a loss

Might sadden even a victory.

Sar.

Alas!

Who can so feel it as I feel? but yet,
Though coop'd within these walls, they are
strong, and we

Have those without will break their way
through hosts,

To make their sovereign's dwelling what it
was—

A palace; not a prison, nor a fortress.

Enter an Officer, hastily.

Sar. Thy face seems ominous. Speak!

Offi.

I dare not.

Sar.

Dare not?

While millions dare revolt with sword in
hand!

That's strange. I pray thee break that loyal
silence

Which loathes to shock its sovereign; we
can hear

Worse than thou hast to tell.

Pan.

Proceed, thou hearest.

Offi. The wall which skirted near the
river's brink

Is thrown down by the sudden inundation

Of the Euphrates, which now rolling, swoln

From the enormous mountains where it rises,

By the late rains of that tempestuous region,

O'erfloods its banks, and hath destroy'd the
bulwark.

Pan. That's a black augury! it has been
said

For ages, "That the city ne'er should yield
To man, until the river grew its foe."

Sar. I can forgive the omen, not the
ravage.

How much is swept down of the wall?

Offi.

About

Some twenty stadia.

Sar.

And all this is left

Pervious to the assailants?

Offi.

For the present

The river's fury must impede the assault;

But when he shrinks into his wonted channel,

And may be cross'd by the accustom'd barks,
The palace is their own.

Sar.

That shall be never.

Though men, and gods, and elements, and
omens,

Have risen up 'gainst one who ne'er pro-
voked them,

My fathers' house shall never be a cave

For wolves to horde and howl in.

Pan.

With your sanction,

I will proceed to the spot, and take such
measures

For the assurance of the vacant space

As time and means permit.

Sar.

About it straight,

And bring me back, as speedily as full

And fair investigation may permit,
Report of the true state of this irruption
Of waters. [*Exeunt PANIA and the Officer.*]

Myr. Thus the very waves rise up
Against you.

Sar. They are not my subjects, girl,
And may be pardon'd, since they can't be
punish'd.

Myr. I joy to see this portent shakes you
not.

Sar. I am past the fear of portents: they
can tell me

Nothing I have not told myself since mid-
night:

Despair anticipates such things.

Myr. Despair!

Sar. No; not despair precisely. When we
know

All that can come, and how to meet it, our
Resolves, if firm, may merit a more noble
Word than this is to give it utterance.

But what are words to us? we have well
nigh done

With them and all things.

Myr. Save one deed—the last
And greatest to all mortals; crowning act
Of all that was, or is, or is to be—

The only thing common to all mankind,
So different in their births, tongues, sexes,
natures,
Hues, features, climes, times, feelings, in-
tellects,

Without one point of union save in this,
To which we tend, for which we're born, and
thread

The labyrinth of mystery, call'd life.

Sar. Our clew being well nigh wound out,
let's be cheerful.

They who have nothing more to fear may
well

Indulge a smile at that which once appall'd;
As children at discover'd bugbears.

Re-enter PANIA.

Pan. 'Tis
As was reported: I have order'd there
A double guard, withdrawing from the wall
Where it was strongest the required addition
To watch the breach occasion'd by the waters.

Sar. You have done your duty faithfully,
and as

My worthy Pania! further ties between us
Draw near a close—I pray you take this key:
[*Gives a key.*]

It opens to a secret chamber, placed
Behind the couch in my own chamber. (Now
Press'd by a nobler weight than e'er it bore—
Though a long line of sovereigns have lain
down

Along its golden frame—as bearing for

A time what late was Salemenes). Search
The secret covert to which this will lead you;
'T is full of treasure; take it for yourself
And your companions: there's enough to
load ye,

Though ye be many. Let the slaves be freed,
too;

And all the inmates of the palace, of
Whatever sex, now quit it in an hour.

Thence launch the regal barks, once form'd
for pleasure,

And now to serve for safety, and embark.
The river's broad and swoln, and uncom-
manded

(More potent than a king) by these besiegers.
Fly! and be happy!

Pan. Under your protection!
So you accompany your faithful guard.

Sar. No, Pania! that must not be; get
thence hence,

And leave me to my fate.

Pan. 'T is the first time
I ever disobey'd: but now—

Sar. So all men
Dare beard me now, and Insolence within
Apes Treason from without. Question no
further;

'T is my command, my last command. Wilt
thou
Oppose it? *thou!*

Pan. But yet—not yet.

Sar. Well, then,
Swear that you will obey when I shall give
The signal.

Pan. With a heavy but true heart,
I promise.

Sar. 'T is enough. Now order here
Faggots, pine-nuts, and wither'd leaves, and
such

Things as catch fire and blaze with one sole
spark;

Bring cedar, too, and precious drugs, and
spices,

And mighty planks, to nourish a tall pile;
Bring frankincense and myrrh, too, for it is

For a great sacrifice I build the pyre!
And heap them round yon throne.

Pan. My lord!

Sar. I have said it,
And you have sworn.

Pan. And could keep my faith
Without a vow. [*Exit PANIA.*]

Myr. What mean you?

Sar. You shall know
Anon—what the whole earth shall ne'er for-
get.

PANIA, returning with a Herald.

Pan. My king, in going forth upon my
duty,

This herald has been brought before me,
craving

An audience.

Sar. Let him speak.

Her. The King Arbaces—

Sar. What, crown'd already?—But, proceed.

Her. Beleses,

The anointed high-priest—

Sar. Of what god or demon?
With new kings rise new altars. But, proceed;
You are sent to prate your master's will, and
not

Reply to mine.

Her. And Satrap Ofratanes—

Sar. Why, he is ours.

Her. (*showing a ring*). Be sure that he is
now

In the camp of the conquerors; behold
His signet ring.

Sar. 'Tis his. A worthy triad!
Poor Salemenes! thou hast died in time
To see one treachery the less: this man
Was thy true friend and my most trusted
subject.

Proceed.

Her. They offer thee thy life, and freedom
Of choice to single out a residence
In any of the further provinces,
Guarded and watch'd, but not confined in
person,

Where thou shalt pass thy days in peace;
but on

Condition that the three young princes are
Given up as hostages.

Sar. (*ironically*). The generous victors!

Her. I wait the answer.

Sar. Answer, slave! How long
Have slaves decided on the doom of kings?

Her. Since they were free.

Sar. Mouthpiece of mutiny!
Thou at the least shalt learn the penalty
Of treason, though its proxy only. Pania!
Let his head be thrown from our walls within
The rebels' lines, his carcass down the river.
Away with him!

[PANIA and the Guards seizing him.]

Pan. I never yet obey'd
Your orders with more pleasure than the
present.

Hence with him, soldiers! do not soil this
hall

Of royalty with treasonable gore;

Put him to rest without.

Her. A single word:

My office, king, is sacred.

Sar. And what's mine?

That thou shouldst come and dare to ask of
me

To lay it down?

Her. I but obey'd my orders,
At the same peril if refused, as now
Incurr'd by my obedience.

Sar. So there are
New monarchs of an hour's growth as despotie
As sovereigns swathed in purple, and en-
throned

From birth to manhood!

Her. My life waits your breath.
Yours (I speak humbly)—but it may be—
yours

May also be in danger scarce less imminent:
Would it then suit the last hours of a line

Such as is that of Nimrod, to destroy

A peaceful herald, unarm'd, in his office;

And violate not only all that man

Holds sacred between man and man—but that
More holy tie which links us with the gods?

Sar. He's right.—Let him go free.—My
life's last act

Shall not be one of wrath. Here, fellow, take
[*Gives him a golden cup from a table near.*]

This golden goblet, let it hold your wine,

And think of me; or melt it into ingots,

And think of nothing but their weight and
value.

Her. I thank you doubly for my life, and
this

Most gorgeous gift, which renders it more
precious.

But must I bear no answer?

Sar. Yes,—I ask

An hour's truce to consider.

Her. But an hour's?

Sar. An hour's: if at the expiration of
That time your masters hear no further
from me,

They are to deem that I reject their terms,

And act befittingly.

Her. I shall not fail

To be a faithful legate of your pleasure.

Sar. And hark! a word more.

Her. I shall not forget it,

Whate'er it be.

Sar. Commend me to Beleses;

And tell him, ere a year expire, I summon

Him hence to meet me.

Her. Where?

Sar. At Babylon.

At least from thence he will depart to meet me.

Her. I shall obey you to the letter.

[*Exit Herald.*]

Sar. Pania!—

Now, my good Pania!—quick—with what I
order'd.

Pan. My lord,—the soldiers are already
charged.

And see! they enter.

[*Soldiers enter, and form a Pile about
the Throne, &c.*]

Sar. Higher, my good soldiers,
And thicker yet; and see that the foundation
Be such as will not speedily exhaust
Its own too subtle flame; nor yet be quench'd
With aught officious aid would bring to
quell it.

Let the throne form the *core* of it; I would not
Leave that, save fraught with fire unquench-
able,

To the new comers. Frame the whole as if
'Twere to enkindle the strong tower of our
Inveterate enemies. Now it bears an aspect!
How say you, Pania, will this pile suffice
For a king's obsequies?

Pan. Ay, for a kingdom's.
I understand you, now.

Sar. And blame me?
Pan. No—

Let me but fire the pile, and share it with you.
Myr. That duty's mine.

Pan. A woman's!
Myr. 'Tis the soldier's

Part to die for his sovereign, and why not
The woman's with her lover?

Pan. 'Tis most strange!
Myr. But not so rare, my Pania, as thou
think'st it.

In the mean time, live thou.—Farewell! the
pile

Is ready.
Pan. I should shame to leave my sovereign
With but a single female to partake
His death.

Sar. Too many far have heralded
Me to the dust already. Get thee hence:
Enrich thee.

Pan. And live wretched!
Sar. Think upon

Thy vow:—'tis sacred and irrevocable.
Pan. Since it is so, farewell.

Sar. Search well my chamber,
Feel no remorse at bearing off the gold;
Remember, what you leave you leave the
slaves

Who slew me: and when you have borne
away

All safe off to your boats, blow one long
blast

Upon the trumpet as you quit the palace.
The river's brink is too remote, its stream
Too loud at present to permit the echo
To reach distinctly from its banks. Then
fly,—

And as you sail, turn back; but still keep on
Your way along the Euphrates: if you reach
The land of Paphlagonia, where the queen
Is safe with my three sons in Cotta's court,
Say, what you saw at parting, and request
That she remember what I said at one
Parting more mournful still.

Pan. That royal hand!
Let me then once more press it to my lips;
And these poor soldiers who throng round
you, and

Would fain die with you!
[*The Soldiers and PANIA throng round
him, kissing his hand and the hem of
his robe.*

Sar. My best! my last friends!
Let's not unman each other: part at once:
All farewells should be sudden, when for ever,
Else they make an eternity of moments,
And clog the last sad sands of life with tears.
Hence, and be happy: trust me, I am not
Now to be pitied; or far more for what
Is past than present; for the future, 'tis
In the hands of the deities, if such
There be: I shall know soon Farewell—
Farewell.

[*Exeunt PANIA and Soldiers.*
Myr. These men were honest: it is com-
fort still

That our last looks should be on loving faces.
Sar. And lovely ones, my beautiful! but
hear me!

If at this moment—for we now are on
The brink—thou feel'st an inward shrinking
from

This leap through flame into the future,
say it:

I shall not love thee less; nay, perhaps more,
For yielding to thy nature; and there's time
Yet for thee to escape hence.

Myr. Shall I light
One of the torches which lie heap'd beneath
The ever-burning lamp that burns without,
Before Baal's shrine, in the adjoining hall?

Sar. Do so. Is that thy answer?
Myr. Thou shalt see.

[*Exit MYRNA.*
Sar. (*solus*). She's firm. My fathers!
whom I will rejoice,

It may be, purified by death from some
Of the gross stains of too material being,
I would not leave your ancient first abode
To the defilement of usurping bondmen;
If I have not kept your inheritance
As ye bequeath'd it, this bright part of it,
Your treasure, your ahode, your sacred relics
Of arms and records, monuments, and spoils,
In which *they* would have revell'd, I bear
with me

To you in that absorbing element,
Which most personifies the soul as leaving
The least of matter unconsumed before
Its fiery workings:—and the light of this
Most royal of funereal pyres shall be
Not a mere pillar form'd of clond and flame,
A beacon in the horizon for a day,
And then a mound of ashes, but a light

To lesson ages, rebel nations, and
Voluptuous princes. Time shall quench full
many

A people's records, and a hero's acts;
Sweep empire after empire, like this first
Of empires, into nothing; but even then
Shall spare this deed of mine, and hold it up
A problem few dare imitate, and none
Despise—but, it may be, avoid the life
Which led to such a consummation.

MYRRHA returns with a lighted Torch in one
Hand, and a Cup in the other.

Myr. Lo!
I've lit the lamp which lights us to the stars.
Sar. And the cup?

Myr. 'Tis my country's custom to
Make a libation to the gods.

Sar. And mine
To make libations amongst men. I've not
Forgot the custom; and although alone,
Will drain one draught in memory of many
A joyous banquet past.

[SARDANAPALUS takes the cup, and after
drinking and tinkling the reversed cup,
as a drop falls, exclaims—

And this libation
Is for the excellent Beleses.

Myr. Why
Dwells thy mind rather upon that man's
name

Than on his mate's in villainy?
Sar. The one

Is a mere soldier, a mere tool, a kind
Of human sword in a friend's hand; the
other

Is master-mover of his warlike puppet;
But I dismiss them from my mind.—Yet
pause,

My Myrrha! dost thou truly follow me,
Freely and fearlessly?

Myr. And dost thou think
A Greek girl dare not do for love, that which
An Indian widow braves for custom?

Sar. Then
We but await the signal.

Myr. It is long
In sounding.

Sar. Now, farewell; one last embrace.
Myr. Embrace, but not the last; there is
one more.

Sar. True, the commingling fire will mix
our ashes.

Myr. And pure as is my love to thee, shall
they,
Purged from the dross of earth, and earthly
passion,
Mix pale with thine. A single thought yet
irks me.

Sar. Say it.

Myr. It is that no kind hand will
gather

The dust of both into one urn.

Sar. The better:

Rather let them be borne abroad upon
The winds of heaven, and scatter'd into air,
Than be polluted more by human hands
Of slaves and traitors. In this blazing palace,
And its enormous walls of reeking ruin,
We leave a nobler monument than Egypt
Hath piled in her brick mountains, o'er dead
kings,

Or *kine*, for none know whether those proud
piles

Be for their monarch or their ox-god Apis:
So much for monuments that have forgotten
Their very record!

Myr. Then farewell, thou earth!
And leveliest spot of earth! farewell, Ionia!
Be thou still free and beautiful, and far
Aloof from desolation! My last prayer
Was for thee, my last thoughts, save one, were
of thee!

Sar. And that?

Myr. Is yours.

[The trumpet of PANIA sounds without.

Sar. Hark!

Myr. Now!

Sar. Adieu, Assyria!

I loved thee well, my own, my fathers' land,
And better as my country than my kingdom.
I sated thee with peace and joys; and this
Is my reward! and now I owe thee nothing,
Not even a grave. [He mounts the pile.

Now, Myrrha!

Myr. Art thou ready?

Sar. As the torch in thy grasp.

[MYRRHA fires the pile.

Myr. 'Tis fired! I come.

[As MYRRHA springs forward to throw
herself into the flames, the Curtain
falls.

The Two Foscari.

AN HISTORICAL TRAGEDY.

"The father softens, but the governor's resolved."—CRITIC.

Dramatis Personæ.

MEN.

FRANCIS FOSCARI, *Doge of Venice.*

JACOPO FOSCARI, *Son of the Doge.*

JAMES LOREDANO, *a Patrician.*

MARCO MEMMO, *a Chief of the Forty.*

BARBARIGO, *a Senator.*

Other Senators, The Council of Ten, Guards, Attendants, &c. &c.

WOMAN.

MARINA, *Wife of young FOSCARI.*

Scene.—*The Ducal Palace, Venice.*

Act I.

Scene I.—*A Hall in the Ducal Palace.*

Enter LOREDANO and BARBARIGO, meeting.

Lor. Where is the prisoner?

Bar. Reposing from
The Question.

Lor. The hour's past—fix'd yesterday
For the resumption of his trial.—Let us
Rejoin our colleagues in the council, and
Urge his recall.

Bar. Nay, let him profit by
A few brief minutes for his tortured limbs;
He was o'erwrought by the Question yester-
day.

And may die under it if now repeated.

Lor. Well?

Bar. I yield not to you in love of justice,
Or hate of the ambitious Foscari,
Father and son, and all their noxious race;
But the poor wretch has suffer'd beyond
nature's

Most stoical endurance.

Lor. Without owning
His crime?

Bar. Perhaps without committing any.
But he avow'd the letter to the Duke

Of Milan, and his sufferings half atone for
Such weakness.

Lor. We shall see.

Bar. You, Loredano,
Pursue hereditary hate too far.

Lor. How far?

Bar. To extermination.

Lor. When they are
Extinct, you may say this.—Let's in to coun-
cil.

Bar. Yet pause—the number of our col-
leagues is not

Complete yet; two are wanting ere we can
Proceed.

Lor. And the chief judge, the Doge?

Bar. No—he,
With more than Roman fortitude, is ever
First at the board in this unhappy process
Against his last and only son.

Lor. True—true—
His last.

Bar. Will nothing move you?

Lor. *Feels he,* think you?

Bar. He shows it not.

Lor. I have mark'd *that*—the wretch!

Bar. But yesterday, I hear, on his return
To the ducal chambers, as he pass'd the
threshold

The old man fainted.

Lor. It begins to work, then—

Bar. The work is half your own.
Lor. And should be all mine—
 My father and my uncle are no more.

Bar. I have read their epitaph, which
 says they died
 By poison.

Lor. When the Doge declared that he
 Should never deem himself a sovereign till
 The death of Peter Loredano, both
 The brothers sicken'd shortly:—he is sove-
 reign.

Bar. A wretched one.

Lor. What should they be who make
 Orphans?

Bar. But *did* the Doge make you so?

Lor. Yes.

Bar. What solid proofs?

Lor. When princes set themselves
 To work in secret, proofs and process are
 Alike made difficult; but I have such
 Of the first, as shall make the second need-
 less.

Bar. But you will move by law?

Lor. By all the laws
 Which he would leave us.

Bar. They are such in this
 Our state as render retribution easier
 Than 'mongst remoter nations. Is it true
 That you have written in your books of com-
 merce

(The wealthy practice of our highest nobles),
 "Doge Foscari, my debtor for the deaths
 Of Marco and Pietro Loredano,
 My sire and uncle?"

Lor. It is written thus.

Bar. And will you leave it uneras'd?

Lor. Till balanced.

Bar. And how?

[Two Senators pass over the stage, as
 in their way to "the Hall of the
 Council of Ten."

Lor. You see the number is complete.
 Follow me. [Exit LOREDANO.]

Bar. (solus). Follow thee! I have follow'd
 long

Thy path of desolation, as the wave
 Sweeps after that before it, alike whelming
 The wreck that creaks to the wild winds, and
 wretch

Who shrieks within its riven ribs, as gush
 The waters through them; but this son and
 sire

Might move the elements to pause, and yet
 Must I on hardly like them—Oh! would
 I could as blindly and remorselessly!—
 Lo, where he comes!—Be still, my heart!
 they are

Thy foes, must be thy victims: wilt thou
 beat

For those who almost broke thee?

*Enter Guards, with young FOSCARI as
 prisoner, &c.*

Guard. Let him rest.

Signor, take time.

Jac. Fos. I thank thee, friend, I'm feeble;
 But thou may'st stand reproved.

Guard. I'll stand the hazard.

Jac. Fos. That's kind:—I meet some pity,
 but no mercy;

This is the first.

Guard. And might be the last, did they
 Who rule behold us.

Bar. (advancing to the Guard). There is
 one who does:

Yet fear not; I will neither be thy judge
 Nor thy accuser; though the hour is past,
 Wait their last summons—I am of "the Ten,"
 And waiting for that summons, sanction you
 Even by my presence: when the last call
 sounds,

We'll in together.—Look well to the prisoner!

Jac. Fos. What voice is that?—'T is Bar-
 barigo's! Ah!

Our house's foe, and one of my few judges.

Bar. To balance such a foe, if such there
 be,

Thy father sits amongst thy judges.

Jac. Fos. True,
 He judges.

Bar. Then deem not the laws too harsh
 Which yield so much indulgence to a sire,
 As to allow his voice in such high matter
 As the state's safety—

Jac. Fos. And his son's. I'm faint;
 Let me approach, I pray you, for a breath
 Of air, yon window which o'erlooks the waters.

Enter an Officer, who whispers BARBARIGO.

Bar. (to the Guard). Let him approach.

I must not speak with him
 Further than thus: I have transgress'd my
 duty

In this brief parley, and must now redeem it
 Within the Council Chamber.

[Exit BARBARIGO.
*Guard conducting JACOPO FOSCARI to
 the window.*

Guard. There, sir, 'tis

Open.—How feel you?

Jac. Fos. Like a boy—Oh Venice!

Guard. And your limbs?

Jac. Fos. Limbs! how often have they
 borne me
 Bounding o'er yon blue tide, as I have
 skimm'd

The gondola along in childish race,
 And, masqued as a young gondolier, amidst
 My gay competitors, noble as I,

Raced for our pleasure, in the pride of strength;

While the fair populace of crowding beauties, Plebeian as patrician, cheer'd us on

With dazzling smiles; and wishea audible, And waving kerchiefs, and applauding hands, Even to the goal!—How many a time have I Cloven with arm still lustier, breaat more daring,

The wave all roughen'd; with a swimmer's atroke

Flinging the billows back from my drench'd hair,

And laughing from my lip the audacious brine,

Which kiss'd it like a wine-cup, rising o'er The waves as they arose, and prouder still

The loftier they uplifted me; and off, In wantonness of spirit, plunging down

Into their green and glassy gulfs, and making My way to shella and sea-weed, all unacen

By those above, till they wax'd fearful; then Returning with my grasp full of such tokens

As show'd that I had search'd the deep: exulting,

With a far-dashing stroke, and drawing deep The long-suspended breath, again I spurn'd

The foam which broke around me, and pursued

My track like a sea-bird.—I was a boy then.

Guard. Be a man now: there never was more need

Of manhood's strength.

Jac. Fos. (looking from the lattice). My beautiful, my own,

My only Venice—*this is breath!* Thy breeze, Thine Adrian sea-breeze, how it fana my face!

Thy very winds feel native to my veins, And cool them into calmness! How unlike

The hot gales of the horrid Cycladea, Which howled about my Candiotè dudgeon,

and Made my heart sick!

Guard. I see the colour comes Back to your cheek: Heaven send you atrength to bear

What more may be imposed!—I dread to think on't.

Jac. Fos. They will not banish me again?— No—no,

Let them wring on; I am strong yet.

Guard. Confess, And the rack will be spared you.

Jac. Fos. I confess'd Once—twice before: both times they exiled me.

Guard. And the third time will alay you.

Jac. Fos. Let them do so, So I be buried in my birth-place: better Be ashes here than aught that lives elsewhere.

Guard. And can you so much love the soil which hates you?

Jac. Fos. The soil!—Oh no, it is the seed of the soil

Which persecutes me; but my native earth Will take me as a mother to her arms.

I ask no more than a Venetian grave, A dungeon, what they will, so it be here.

Enter an Officer.

Offi. Bring in the prisoner!

Guard. Signor, you hear the order.

Jac. Fos. Ay, I am used to such a summons: 'tis

The third time they have tortured me:—then lend me

Thiue arm. [*To the Guard.*

Offi. Take mine, air; 'tis my duty to Be nearest to your person.

Jac. Fos. You!—you are he Who yesterday preaded o'er my pangs—

Away!—I'll walk alone.

Offi. As you please, signor; The sentence was not of my signing, but I dared not disobey the Council when

They—
Jac. Fos. Bade thee stretch me on their horrid engine.

I pray thee touch me not—that is, just now; The time will come they will renew that

order,

But keep off from me till 't is issued. As I look upon thy hands my curdling limbs

Quiver with the anticipated wrenching, And the cold drops strain through my brow,

as if—
But onward—I have borne it—I can bear it.— How looks my father?

Offi. With his wonted aspect.

Jac. Fos. So does the earth, and sky, the blue of ocean,

The brightness of our city, and her domea, The mirth of her Piazza, even now

Its merry hum of nations pierces here, Even here, into these chambers of the un-

known Who govern, and the unknown and the unnumber'd

Judged and destroy'd in silence,—all things wear

The self-same aspect, to my very sire! Nothing can sympathise with Foscari,

Not even a Foscari.—Sir, I attend you.

[*Exeunt* JACOPO FOSCARI, *Officer*, &c.]

Enter MEMMO and another Senator.

Mem. He 'a gone—we are too late:—think you "the Ten"

Will sit for any length of time to-day?

Sen. They say the prisoner is most obdurate,
Persisting in his first avowal; but
More I know not.

Mem. And that is much; the secrets
Of yon terrific chamber are as hidden
From us, the premier nobles of the state,
As from the people.

Sen. Save the wonted rumours,
Which—like the tales of spectres, that are rife
Near rain'd buildings—never have been
proved,

Nor wholly disbelieved: men know as little
Of the state's real acts as of the grave's
Unfathom'd mysteries.

Mem. But with length of time
We gain a step in knowledge, and I look
Forward to be one day of the decemvirs.

Sen. Or Doge?

Mem. Why, no; not if I can avoid it.

Sen. 'Tis the first station of the state, and
may

Be lawfully desired, and lawfully
Attain'd by noble aspirants.

Mem. To such
I leave it; though horn noble, my ambition
Is limited: I'd rather be an unit
Of an united and imperial "Ten,"
Than shine a lonely though a gilded cipher.—
Whom have we here? the wife of Foscari?

Enter MARINA, with a female Attendant.

Mar. What, no one?—I am wrong, there
still are two;
But they are senators.

Mem. Most noble lady,
Command us.

Mar. *I command!*—Alas! my life
Has been one long entreaty, and a vain one.

Mem. I understand thee, but I must not
answer.

Mar. (fiercely). True—none dare answer
here save on the rack,

Or question save those—

Mem. (interrupting her). High-horn dame!
hethink thee

Where thou now art.

Mar. Where I now am!—It was
My husband's father's palace.

Mem. The Duke's palace.

Mar. And his son's prison!—True, I have
not forgot it;

And if there were no other nearer, bitterer
Remembrances, would thank the illustrious
Memmo

For pointing out the pleasures of the place.

Mem. Be calm!

Mar. (looking up towards heaven). I am;
but oh, thou eternal God!

Canst thou continue so, with such a world?

Mem. Thy husband yet may be absolved,
Mar. He is,

In heaven. I pray you, signor senator,
Speak not of that; you are a man of office,
So is the Doge; he has a son at stake
Now, at this moment, and I have a husband,
Or nad; they are there within, or were at least
An hour since, face to face, as judge and
culprit:

Will he condemn him?

Mem. I trust not.

Mar. But if
He does not, there are those will sentence
both.

Mem. They can.

Mar. And with them power and will
are one

In wickedness:—my husband's lost!

Mem. Not so;
Justice is judge in Venice.

Mar. If it were so,
There now would be no Venice. But let it
Live on, so the good die not, till the hour
Of nature's summons; but "the Ten's" is
quicker,

And we must wait on 't. Ah! a voice of wail!
[*A faint cry within.*]

Sen. Hark!

Mem. 'T was a cry of—

Mar. No, no; not my husband's—
Not Foscari's.

Mem. The voice was—

Mar. Not his: no.
He shriek! No; that should be his father's

part,
Not his—not his—he'll die in silence.

[*A faint groan again within.*]

Mem. What!
Again?

Mar. His voice! it seem'd so: I will not
Believe it. Should he shrink, I cannot cease
To love; but—no—no—no—it must have been
A fearful pang, which wrung a groan from
him.

Sen. And, feeling for thy husband's
wrongs, wouldst thou
Have him bear more than mortal pain in
silence?

Mar. We all must bear our tortures. I
have not

Left barren the great house of Foscari,
Though they sweep both the Doge and son
from life;

I have endured as much in giving life
To those who will succeed them, as they cau
In leaving it: but mine were joyful pangs;
And yet they wrung me till I could have
shriek'd.

But did not; for my hope was to bring forth

Heroes, and would not welcome them with tears.

Mem. All's silent now.

Mar. Perhaps all's over; but I will not deem it: he hath nerved himself, And now defies them.

Enter an Officer, hastily.

Mem. How now, friend, what seek you?

Off. A leech. The prisoner has fainted.
[*Exit Officer.*

Mem. Lady,

'T were better to retire.

Sen. (*offering to assist her.*) I pray thee do so.

Mar. Off! I will tend him.

Mem. You! Remember, lady! Ingress is given to none within those chambers,

Except "the Ten," and their familiars.

Mar. Well, I know that none who enter there return As they have enter'd—many never; but They shall not balk my entrance.

Mem. Alas! this is but to expose yourself to harsh repulse, And worse suspense.

Mar. Who shall oppose me?

Mem. They

Whose duty 'tis to do so.

Mar. 'T is their duty To trample on all human feelings, all Ties which bind man to man, to emulate The fiends who will one day requite them in Variety of torturing! Yet I'll pass.

Mem. It is impossible.

Mar. That shall be tried. Despair defies even despotism: there is That in my heart would make its way through hosts

With levell'd spears; and think you a few jailors

Shall put me from my path? Give me, then, way;

This is the Doge's palace; I am wife Of the Duke's son, the *innocent* Duke's son, And they shall hear this!

Mem. It will only serve More to exasperate his judges.

Mar. What Are judges who give way to anger? they Who do so are assassins. Give me way.

[*Exit MARINA.*

Sen. Poor lady!

Mem. 'T is mere desperation: she Will not be admitted o'er the threshold.

Sen. And Even if she be so, cannot save her husband. But see, the officer returns.

[*The Officer passes over the stage with another person.*

Mem. I hardly

Thought that "the Ten" had even this touch of pity,

Or would permit assistance to this sufferer.

Sen. Pity! Is't pity to recall to feeling The wretch too happy to escape to death By the compassionate trance, poor nature's last

Resource against the tyranny of pain?

Mem. I marvel they condemn him not at once.

Sen. That's not their policy: they'd have ' him live,

Because he fears not death; and banish him, Because all earth, except his native land, To him is one wide prison, and each breath Of foreign air he draws seems a slow poison, Consuming but not killing.

Mem. Circumstance Confirms his crimes, but he avows them not.

Sen. None, save the Letter, which he says was written,

Address'd to Milan's duke, in the full knowledge

That it would fall into the senate's hands, And thus he should be re-conveyed to Venice.

Mem. But as a culprit.

Sen. Yes, but to his country; And that was all he sought,—so he avouches.

Mem. The accusation of the bribes was proved.

Sen. Not clearly, and the charge of homicide

Has been annull'd by the death-bed confession

Of Nicolas Erizzo, who slew the late Chief of "the Ten."

Mem. Then why not clear him?

Sen. That

They ought to answer; for it is well known That Almore Donato, as I said,

Was slain by Erizzo for private vengeance.

Mem. There must be more in this strange process than

The apparent crimes of the accused disclose— But here come two of "the Ten;" let us retire. [*Exeunt MEMMO and Senator.*

Enter LOREDANO and BARBARIGO.

Bar. (*addressing LOR.*) That were too much: believe me, 't was not meet

The trial should go further at this moment.

Lor. And so the Council must break up, and Justice

Pause in her full career, because a woman Breaks in on our deliberations?

Bar. No,

That's not the cause; you saw the prisoner's state.

Lor. And had he not recover'd?

Bar. To relapse
Upon the least renewal.

Lor. 'T was not tried.

Bar. 'T is vain to murmur; the majority
In council were against you.

Lor. Thanks to you, sir,
And the old ducal dotard, who combined
The worthy voices which o'er-ruled my own.

Bar. I am a judge; but must confess that
part

Of our stern duty, which prescribes the
Question,
And bids us sit and see its sharp infliction,
Makes me wish—

Lor. What?

Bar. That you would sometimes feel,
As I do always.

Lor. Go to, you're a child,
Infirm of feeling as of purpose, blown
About by every breath, shook by a sigh,
And melted by a tear—a precious judge
For Venice! and a worthy statesman to
Be partner in my policy.

Bar. He shed
No tears.

Lor. He cried out twice.

Bar. A saint had done so,
Even with the crown of glory in his eye,
At such inhuman artifice of pain
As was forced on him; but he did not cry
For pity; not a word nor groan escaped him,
And those two shrieks were not in suppli-
cation,

But wrung from pangs, and follow'd by no
prayers.

Lor. He mutter'd many times between
his teeth,

But inarticulately.

Bar. That I heard not;
You stood more near him.

Lor. I did so.

Bar. Methought,
To my surprise too, you were touch'd with
mercy,

And were the first to call out for assistance
When he was failing.

Lor. I believed that swoon
His last.

Bar. And have I not oft heard thee name
His and his father's death your nearest wish?

Lor. If he dies innocent, that is to say,
With his guilt unavow'd, he'll be lamented.

Bar. What, wouldst thou slay his memory?
Lor. Wouldst thou have

His state descend to his children, as it
must,

If he die unattainted?

Bar. War with them too?

Lor. With all their house, till theirs or
mine are nothing.

Bar. And the deep agony of his pale wife,
And the repress'd convulsion of the high
And princely brow of his old father, which
Broke forth in a slight shuddering, though
rarely,

Or in some clammy drops, soon wiped away
In stern serenity; these moved you not?

[*Exit LOREDANO.*]
He's silent in his hate, as Foscari
Was in his suffering; and the poor wretch
moved me

More by his silence than a thousand outcries
Could have effected. 'T was a dreadful sight
When his distracted wife broke through into
The hall of our tribunal, and beheld

What we could scarcely look upon, long used
To such sights. I must think no more of
this,

Lest I forget in this compassion for
Our foes, their former injuries, and lose
The hold of vengeance Loredano plans
For him and me; but mine would be content
With lesser retribution than he thirsts for,
And I would mitigate his deeper hatred
To milder thoughts; but for the present,
Foscari

Has a short hourly respite, granted at
The instance of the elders of the Council,
Moved doubtless by his wife's appearance in
The hall, and his own sufferings.—Lo! they
come:

How feeble and forlorn! I cannot bear
To look on them again in this extremity:
I'll hence, and try to soften Loredano.

[*Exit BARBARIGO.*]

Act II.

Scene I.—A Hall in the DOGE's palace.

The DOGE and a SENATOR.

Sen. Is it your pleasure to sign the report
Now, or postpone it till to-morrow?

Doge. Now;

I overlook'd it yesterday: it wants
Merely the signature. Give me the pen—
[*The DOGE sits down and signs the paper.*]
There, signor.

Sen. (*looking at the paper*). You have for-
got; it is not signed.

Doge. Not sign'd? Ah, I perceive my
eyes begin

To wax more weak with age. I did not see
That I had dipp'd the pen without effect.

Sen. (*dipping the pen into the ink, and
placing the paper before the DOGE*).
Your hand, too, shakes, my lord: allow
me, thus—

Doge. 'Tis done, I thank you.

Sen. Thus the act confirm'd
By you and by "the Ten" gives peace to
Venice.

Doge. 'Tis long since she enjoyed it: may
it be

As long ere she resume her arms!

Sen. 'Tis almost
Thirty-four years of nearly ceaseless warfare
With the Turk, or the powers of Italy;
The state had need of some repose.

Doge. No doubt:
I found her Queen of Ocean, and I leave her
Lady of Lombardy; it is a comfort
That I have added to her diadem
The gems of Brescia and Ravenna; Crema
And Bergamo no less are hers; her realm
By land has grown by thus much in my
reign,

While her sea-sway has not shrunk.

Sen. 'Tis most true,
And merits all our country's gratitude.

Doge. Perhaps so.

Sen. Which should be made manifest.

Doge. I have not complain'd, sir.

Sen. My good lord, forgive me.

Doge. For what?

Sen. My heart bleeds for you.

Doge. For me, signor?

Sen. And for your—

Doge. Stop!

Sen. It must have way, my lord:
I have too many duties towards you
And all your house, for past and present
kindness,
Not to feel deeply for your son.

Doge. Was this
In your commission?

Sen. What, my lord?

Doge. This prattle
Of things you know not: but the treaty's
sign'd;

Return with it to them who sent you.

Sen. I
Obey. I had in charge, too, from the Council
That you would fix an hour for their reunion.

Doge. Say, when they will—now, even at
this moment,

If it so please them: I am the state's ser-
vant.

Sen. They would accord some time for
your repose.

Doge. I have no repose, that is, none which
shall cause

The loss of an hour's time unto the state.
Let them meet when they will, I shall be
found

Where I should be, and what I have been
ever. [*Exit SENATOR. The DOGE
remains in silence.*]

Enter an Attendant.

Att. Prince!

Doge. Say on.

Att. The illustrious lady Foscari
Requests an audience.

Doge. Bid her enter. Poor
Marina! [*Exit Attendant. The DOGE
remains in silence as before.*]

Enter MARINA.

Mar. I have ventured, father, on
Your privacy.

Doge. I have none from you, my child.
Command my time, when not commanded by
The state.

Mar. I wish'd to speak to you of *him*.

Doge. Your husband?

Mar. And your son.

Doge. Proceed, my daughter!

Mar. I had obtain'd permission from "the
Ten"
To attend my husband for a limited number
Of hours.

Doge. You had so.

Mar. 'Tis revoked.

Doge. By whom?

Mar. "The Ten."—When we had reach'd
"the Bridge of Sighs,"

Which I prepared to pass with Foscari,
The gloomy guardian of that passage first
Demurr'd: a messenger was sent back to
"The Ten";—but as the court no longer sate,
And no permission had been given in writing,
I was thrust back, with the assurance that
Until that high tribunal re-assembled
The dungeon walls must still divide us.

Doge. True,
The form has been omitted in the haste
With which the court adjourn'd; and till it
meets,
'Tis dubious.

Mar. Till it meets! and when it meets,
They'll torture him again; and he and I
Must purchase by renewal of the rack
The interview of husband and of wife,
The holiest tie beneath the heavens!—Oh
God!

Dost thou see this?

Doge. Child—child—

Mar. (*abruptly*). Call me not "child!"
You soon will have no children—you deserve
none—

You, who can talk thus calmly of a son
In circumstances which would call forth tears
Of blood from Spartans! Though these did
not weep

Their boys who died in battle, is it written
That they beheld them perish piecemeal, nor
Stretch'd forth a hand to save them?

Doge. You behold me :
I cannot weep—I would I could ; but if
Each white hair on this head were a young
life,
This ducal cap the diadem of earth,
This ducal ring with which I wed the waves
A talisman to still them—I'd give all
For him.

Mar. With less he surely might be saved.

Doge. That answer only shows you know
not Venice.

Alas! how should you? she knows not herself,
In all her mystery. Hear me—they who aim
At Foscarì, aim no less at his father ;
The sire's destruction would not save the son ;
They work by different means to the same
end,
And that is—but they have not conquer'd
yet.

Mar. But they have crush'd.

Doge. Nor crush'd as yet—I live.

Mar. And your son,—how long will he
live?

Doge. I trust,

For all that yet is past, as many years
And happier than his father. The rash hoy,
With womanish impatience to return,
Hath ruin'd all by that detected letter :
A high crime, which I neither can deny
Nor palliate, as parent or as Duke :
Had he but home a little, little longer
His Candidate exile, I had hopes—he has
quench'd them—

He must return.

Mar. To exile?

Doge. I have said it.

Mar. And can I not go with him?

Doge. You well know

This prayer of yours was twice denied before
By the assembled "Ten," and hardly now
Will be accorded to a third request,
Since aggravated errors on the part
Of your lord renders them still more austere.

Mar. Austere? Atrocious! The old human
fiends,

With one foot in the grave, with dim eyes,
strange

To tears save drops of dotage, with long white
And scanty hairs, and shaking hands, and
heads

As palsied as their hearts are hard, they
counsel,

Cabal, and put men's lives out, as if life
Were no more than the feelings long extin-
guish'd

In their accursed hosoms.

Doge. You know not—

Mar. I do—I do—and so should you, me-
thinks—

That these are demons: could it be else that

Men, who have been of women horn and
suckled—

Who have loved, or talk'd at least of love—
have given

Their hands in sacred vows—have danced
their babes

Upon their knees, perhaps have mourn'd
above them—

In pain, in peril, or in death—who are,
Or were at least in seeming, human, could
Do as they have done by yours, and you
yourself—

You, who ahet them?

Doge. I forgive this, for

You know not what you say.

Mar. You know it well,

And feel it nothing.

Doge. I have borne so much,
That words have ceased to shake me.

Mar. Oh, no doubt!

You have seen your son's blood flow, and
your flesh shook not;

And after that, what are a woman's words?
No more than woman's tears, that they should
shake you.

Doge. Woman, this clamorous grief of
thine, I tell thee,

Is no more in the balance weigh'd with that
Which—but I pity thee, my poor Marina!

Mar. Pity my husband, or I cast it from me;
Pity thy son! *Thou pity!*—'t is a word
Strange to thy heart—how came it ou thy lips?

Doge. I must bear these reproaches, though
they wrong me.

Couldst thou but read—

Mar. 'T is not upon thy brow,
Nor in thine eyes, nor in thine acts,—where then
Should I behold this sympathy? or shall?

Doge. (*pointing downwards*). There.

Mar. In the earth?

Doge. To which I am tending: when
It lies upon this heart, far lightlier, though
Loaded with marble, than the thoughts which
press it

Now, you will know me better.

Mar. Are you, then,
Indeed, thus to be pitied?

Doge. Pitied! None
Shall ever use that base word, with which men
Cloak their soul's hoarded triumph, as a fit one
To mingle with my name; that name shall be,
As far as I have borne it, what it was
When I received it.

Mar. But for the poor children
Of him thou canst not, or thou wilt not save
You were the last to bear it.

Doge. Would it were so!
Better for him he never had been born;
Better for me.—I have seen our house dis-
honour'd.

Mar. That's false! A truer, nobler, trustier heart,
More loving, or more loyal, never beat
Within a human breast. I would not change
My exiled, persecuted, mangled husband,
Oppress'd but not disgraced, crush'd, overwhelm'd,
Alive, or dead, for prince or paladin
In story or in fable, with a world
To back his suit. Dishonour'd!—he dishonour'd!

I tell thee, Doge, 'tis Venice is dishonour'd!
His name shall be her foulest, worst reproach,
For what he suffers, not for what he did.
'Tis ye who are all traitors, tyrant!—ye!
Did you but love your country like this victim
Who totters back in chains to tortures, and
Submits to all things rather than to exile,
You'd fling yourselves before him, and implore
His grace for your enormous guilt.

Doge. He was indeed all you have said. I better bore
The deaths of the two sons Heaven took
from me,
Than Jacopo's disgrace.

Mar. That word again?

Doge. Has he not been condemn'd?

Mar. Is none but guilt so?

Doge. Time may restore his memory—I would hope so.

He was my pride, my—but 't is useless now—

I am not given to tears, but wept for joy
When he was born: those drops were ominous.

Mar. I say he's innocent! And were he not so,

Is our own blood and kin to shrink from us
In fatal moments?

Doge. I shrank not from him:

But I have other duties than a father's;
The state would not dispense me from those duties;

Twice I demanded it, but was refused:
They must then be fulfill'd.

Enter an Attendant.

Att. A message from

"The Ten."

Doge. Who hears it?

Att. Noble Loredano.

Doge. He!—but admit him.

[*Exit Attendant.*]

Mar. Must I then retire?

Doge. Perhaps it is not requisite, if this
Concerns your husband, and if not—Well,
signor,

Your pleasure? [To LOREDANO entering.]

Lor. I hear that of "the Ten."

Doge. They Have chosen well their envoy.

Lor. 'Tis their choice
Which leads me here.

Doge. It does their wisdom honour,
And no less to their courtesy.—Proceed.

Lor. We have decided.

Doge. We?

Lor. "The Ten" in council.

Doge. What! have they met again, and
met without
Apprising me?

Lor. They wish'd to spare your feelings,
No less than age.

Doge. That's new—when spared they
either?

I thank them, notwithstanding.

Lor. You know well
That they have power to act at their discretion,
With or without the presence of the Doge.

Doge. 'T is some years since I learn'd this,
long before

I became Doge, or dream'd of such advancement.

You need not school me, signor; I sate in
That council when you were a young patriotian.

Lor. True, in my father's time; I have
heard him and

The admiral, his brother, say as much.

Your highness may remember them; they both
Died suddenly.

Doge. And if they did so, better
So die than live on lingeringly in pain

Lor. No doubt: yet most men like to live
their days out.

Doge. And did not they?

Lor. The grave knows best: they died,
As I said, suddenly.

Doge. Is that so strange,
That you repeat the word emphatically?

Lor. So far from strange, that never was
there death

In my mind half so natural as theirs.

Think you not so?

Doge. What should I think of mortals?

Lor. That they have mortal foes.

Doge. I understand you;
Your sires were mine, and you are heir in all
things.

Lor. You best know if I should be so.

Doge. I do.
Your fathers were my foes, and I have heard
Foul rumours were abroad; I have also read
Their epitaph, attributing their deaths
To poison. 'T is perhaps as true as most
Inscriptions upon tombs, and yet no less
A fable.

Lor. Who dares say so?

Doge. I!—'T is true
Your fathers were mine enemies, as bitter
As their son e'er can be, and I no less
Was theirs; but I was *openly* their foe:

I never work'd by plot in council, nor
Cabal in commonwealth, nor secret means
Of practice against life by steel or drug.
The proof is, your existence.

Lor. I fear not.

Doge. You have no cause, being what
I am; but were I
That you would have me thought, you long
ere now
Were past the sense of fear. Hate on; I care
not.

Lor. I never yet knew that a noble's life
In Venice had to dread a Doge's frown,
That is, hy open means.

Doge. But I, good signor,
Am, or at least *was*, more than a mere duke,
In blood, in mind, in means; and that they
know

Who dreaded to elect me, and have since
Striven all they dare to weigh me down: be
sure,

Before or since that period, had I held you
At so much price as to require your absence,
A word of mine had set such spirits to work
As would have made you nothing. But in all
things

I have observed the strictest reverence;
Not for the laws alone, for those *you* have
strain'd

(I do not speak of *you* but as a single
Voice of the many) somewhat beyond what
I could enforce for my authority,
Were I disposed to brawl; but, as I said,
I have observed with veneration, like
A priest's for the high altar, even unto
The sacrifice of my own blood and quiet,
Safety, and all save honour, the decrees,
The health, the pride, and welfare of the state.
And now, sir, to your business.

Lor. 'Tis decreed,
That, without further repetition of
The Question, or continuance of the trial,
Which only tends to show how stubborn
guilt is

("The Ten," dispensing with the stricter law
Which still prescribes the Question till a full
Confession, and the prisoner partly having
Avow'd his crime in not denying that
The letter to the Duke of Milan's his),
James Foscarei return to banishment,
And sail in the same galley which couvey'd
him.

Mar. Thank God! At least they will not
drag him more
Before that horrible tribunal. Would he
But think so, to my mind the happiest doom,
Not he alone, but all who dwell here, could
Desire, were to escape from such a land.

Doge. That is not a Venetian thought, my
daughter.

Mar. No, 't was too human. May I share
his exile?

Lor. Of this "the Ten" said nothing.

Mar. So I thought!
That were too human, also. But it was not
inhibited?

Lor. It was not named.

Mar. (to the Doge). Then, father,
Surely you can obtain or grant me thus much:
[To LORENANO.]

And you, sir, not oppose my prayer to be
Permitted to accompany my husband.

Doge. I will endeavour.

Mar. And you, signor?
Lor. Lady!

'T is not for me to anticipate the pleasure
Of the tribunal.

Mar. Pleasure! what a word
To use for the decrees of—

Doge. Daughter, know you
In what a presence you pronounce these
things?

Mar. A prince's and his subject's.

Lor. Subject!
Mar. Oh!

It galls you:—well, you are his equal, as
You think; but that you are not, nor would
he,

Were he a peasant:—well, then, you're a
prince,

A princely noble; and what then am I?

Lor. The offspring of a noble house.

Mar. And wedded
To one as noble. What, or whose, then, is
The presence that should silence my free
thoughts?

Lor. The presence of your husband's
judges.

Doge. And
The deference due even to the lightest word
That falls from those who rule in Venice.

Mar. Keep
Those maxims for your mass of scared me-
chanics,

Your merchants, your Dalmatian and Greek
slaves,

Your tributaries, your dumb citizens,
And mask'd nobility, your sbirri, and
Your spies, your galley and your other slaves,
To whom your midnight carryings off and
drownings,

Your dungeons next the palace roofs, or
under

The water's level; your mysterious meetings,
And unknown dooms, and sudden executions,
Your "Bridge of Sighs," your strangling
chamber, and

Your torturing instruments, have made ye
seem

The beings of another and worse world!

Keep such for them: I fear ye not. I know ye;
Have known and proved your worst, in the infernal

Process of my poor husband! Treat me as ye treated him:—you did so, in-so dealing With him. Then what have I to fear from you,

Even if I were of fearful nature, which I trust I am not?

Doge. You hear, she speaks wildly.

Mar. Not wisely, yet not wildly.

Lor. Lady! words Utter'd within these walls I hear no further Than to the threshold, saving such as pass Between the Duke and me on the state's service.

Doge! have you aught in answer?

Doge. Something from The *Doge*; it may be also from a parent.

Lor. My mission here is to the *Doge*.

Doge. Then say The *Doge* will choose his own ambassador, Or state in person what is meet; and for The father—

Lor. I remember mine.—Farewell! I kiss the hands of the illustrious lady, And bow me to the Duke. [*Exit LOREDANO.*]

Mar. Are you content?

Doge. I am what you behold.

Mar. And that's a mystery.

Doge. All things are so to mortals; who can read them

Save he who made? or, if they can, the few And gifted spirits, who have studied long That loathsome volume—man, and pored upon

Those black and bloody leaves, his heart and brain,

But learn a magic which recoils upon The adept who pursues it: all the sins We find in others, nature made our own; All our advantages are those of fortune; Birth, wealth, health, beauty, are her accidents,

And when we cry out against Fate, 't were well

We should remember Fortune can take nought

Save what she gave—the rest was nakedness, And lusts, and appetites, and vanities, The universal heritage, to battle

With as we may, and least in humblest stations,

Where hunger swallows all in one low want, And the original ordinance, that man Must sweat for his poor pittance, keeps all passions

Aloof, save fear of famine! All is low, And false, and hollow—clay from first to last,

The prince's urn no less than potter's vessel. Our fame is in men's breath, our lives upon Less than their breath; our durance upon days,

Our days on seasons; our whole being on Something which is not us!—So, we are slaves,

The greatest as the meanest—nothing rests Upon our will; the will itself no less Depends upon a straw than on a storm; And when we think we lead, we are most led, And still towards death, a thing which comes as much

Without our act or choice as birth, so that Methinks we must have sinn'd in some old world, And this is hell: the best is, that it is not Eternal.

Mar. These are things we cannot judge On earth.

Doge. And how then shall we judge each other,

Who are all earth, and I, who am call'd upon To judge my son? I have administer'd My country faithfully—victoriously—I dare them to the proof, the *chart* of what She was and is: my reign has doubled realms; And, in reward, the gratitude of Venice Has left, or is about to leave, me single.

Mar. And Foscari? I do not think of such things,

So I be left with him.

Doge. You shall be so; Thus much they cannot well deny.

Mar. And if They should, I will fly with him.

Doge. That can ne'er be. And whither would you fly?

Mar. I know not, reck not— To Syria, Egypt, to the Ottoman— Anywhere, where we might respire unfetter'd, And live nor girt by spies, nor liable To edicts of inquisitors of state.

Doge. What, wouldst thou have a renegade for husband,

And turn him into traitor?

Mar. He is none! The country is the traitress, which thrusts forth

Her best and bravest from her. Tyranny Is far the worst of treasons. Dost thou deem None rebels except subjects? The prince who Neglects or violates his trust is more A brigand than the robber-chief.

Doge. I cannot Charge me with such a breach of faith.

Mar. No; thou Observ'st, obey'st such laws as make old

Draco's A code of mercy by comparison.

Doge. I found the law; I did not make it.
Were I

A subject, still I might find parts and portions
Fit for amendment; but as prince, I never
Would change, for the sake of my house, the
charter

Left by our fathers.

Mar. Did they make it for
The ruin of their children?

Doge. Under such laws, Venice
Has risen to what she is—a state to rival
In deeds, and days, and sway, and, let me
add,

In glory (for we have had Roman spirits
Amongst us), all that history has hequeath'd
Of Rome and Carthage in their best times,
when

The people sway'd by senates.

Mar. Rather say,
Groan'd under the stern oligarchs.

Doge. Perhaps so;
But yet subdued the world: in such a state
An individual, be he richest of
Such rank as is permitted, or the meanest,
Without a name, is alike nothing, when
The policy, irrevocably tending
To one great end, must be maintain'd in
vigour.

Mar. This means that you are more a
Doge than father.

Doge. It means, I am more citizen than
either.

If we had not for many centuries
Had thousands of such citizens, and shall,
I trust, have still such, Venice were no city.

Mar. Accursed be the city where the laws
Would stifle nature's!

Doge. Had I as many sons
As I have years, I would have given them
all,

Not without feeling, but I would have given
them

To the state's service, to fulfil her wishes
On the flood, in the field, or, if it must be,
As it, alas! has been, to ostracism,
Exile, or chains, or whatsoever worse
She might decree.

Mar. And this is patriotism?
To me it seems the worst barbarity.
Let me seek out my husband: the sage "Ten,"
With all its jealousy, will hardly war
So far with a weak woman as deny me
A moment's access to his dungeon.

Doge. I'll
So far take on myself, as order that
You may be admitted.

Mar. And what shall I say
To Foscarei from his father?

Doge. That he obey
The laws.

Mar. And nothing more? Will you
not see him

Ere he depart? It may be the last time.

Doge. The last!—my boy!—the last time
I shall see

My last of children! Tell him I will come.

[*Exeunt.*]

Act III.

Scene I.—*The Prison of JACOPO FOSCARI.*

Jac. Fos. (solus). No light, save yon faint
gleam which shows me walls

Which never echo'd but to sorrow's sounds,
The sigh of long imprisonment, the step
Of feet on which the iron clank'd, the groan
Of death, the imprecation of despair!

And yet for this I have return'd to Venice,
With some faint hope, 't is true, that time,
which wears

The marble down, had worn away the hate
Of men's hearts; but I knew them not, and
here

Must I consume my own, which never beat
For Venice but with such a yearning as

The dove has for her distant nest, when
wheeling

High in the air on her return to greet
Her callow brood. What letters are these
which

Are scrawl'd along the inexorable wall?

Will the gleam let me trace them? Ah! the
names

Of my sad predecessors in this place,
The dates of their despair, the brief words of
A grief too great for many. This stoupe page
Holds like an epitaph their history;

And the poor captive's tale is grav'd on
His dungeon barrier, like the lover's record
Upon the bark of some tall tree, which bears
His own and his beloved's name. Alas!

I recognise some names familiar to me,
And blighted like to mine, which I will add,
Fittest for such a chronicle as this,
Which only can be read, as writ, by wretches.

[*He engraves his name.*]

Enter a Familiar of "the Ten."

Fam. I bring you food.

Jac. Fos. I pray you set it down;
I am past hunger: but my lips are parch'd—
The water!

Fam. There.

Jac. Fos. (after drinking). I thank you: I
am better.

Fam. I am commanded to inform you that
Your further trial is postponed.

Jac. Fos. Till when?

Fam. I know not.—It is also in my orders
That your illustrious lady be admitted.

Jac. Fos. Ah! they relent, then—I had
ceased to hope it:
'T was time.

Enter MARINA.

Mar. My best beloved!

Jac. Fos. (embracing her). My true wife,
And only friend! What happiness!

Mar. We'll part
No more.

Jac. Fos. How! wouldst thou share a
dungeon?

Mar. Ay,
The rack, the grave, all—anything with thee,
But the tomb last of all, for there we shall
Be ignorant of each other, yet I will
Share that—all things except new separation;
It is too much to have survived the first.
How dost thou? How are those worn limbs?

Alas!
Why do I ask? Thy paleness—

Jac. Fos. 'Tis the joy
Of seeing thee again so soon, and so
Without expectancy, has sent the blood
Back to my heart, and left my cheeks like thine,
For thou art pale too, my Marina!

Mar. 'Tis
The gloom of this eternal cell, which never
Knew sunbeam, and the sallow sullen glare
Of the familiar's torch, which seems akin
To darkness more than light, by lending to
The dungeon vapours its bituminous smoke,
Which cloud whate'er we gaze on, even thine
eyes—

No, not thine eyes—they sparkle—how they
sparkle!

Jac. Fos. And thine!—but I am blinded
by the torch.

Mar. As I had been without it. Couldst
thou see here?

Jac. Fos. Nothing at first; but use and
time had taught me

Familiarity with what was darkness;
And the grey twilight of such glimmerings as
Glide through the crevices made by the winds
Was kinder to mine eyes than the full sun,
When gorgeously o'ergilding any towers
Save those of Venice: but a moment ere
Thou camest hither I was busy writing.

Mar. What?

Jac. Fos. My name: look, 'tis there—
recorded next

The name of him who here preceded me,
If dungeon dates say true.

Mar. And what of him?

Jac. Fos. These walls are silent of men's
ends; they only

Seem to hint shrewdly of them. Such stern
walls

Were never piled on high save o'er the dead,
Or those who soon must be so.—*What of
him?*

Thou askest.—What of me? may soon be
ask'd,

With the like answer—doubt and dreadful
surmise—

Unless thou tell'st my tale.

Mar. *I speak of thee!*
Jac. Fos. And wherefore not? All then
shall speak of me:

The tyranny of silence is not lasting,
And, though events be hidden, just men's
groans

Will burst all cerement, even a living grave's!
I do not *doubt* my memory, but my life;
And neither do I fear.

Mar. Thy life is safe.

Jac. Fos. And liberty?

Mar. The mind should make its own.

Jac. Fos. That has a noble sound; but 'tis
a sound,

A music most impressive, but too transient:
The mind is much, but is not all. The mind
Hath nerved me to endure the risk of death,
And torture positive, far worse than death
(If death be a deep sleep), without a groan,
Or with a cry which rather shamed my judges
Than me; but 'tis not all, for there are things
More woful—such as this small dungeon,
where

I may breathe many years.

Mar. Alas! and this
Small dungeon is all that belongs to thee
Of this wide realm, of which thy sire is
prince.

Jac. Fos. That thought would scarcely aid
me to endure it.

My doom is common; many are in dungeons,
But none like mine, so near their father's
palace;

But then my heart is sometimes high, and
hope

Will stream along those moted rays of light
Peopled with dusty atoms, which afford

Our only day: for, save the gaoler's torch,
And a strange firefly, which was quickly caught

Last night in yon enormous spider's net,
I ne'er saw aught here like a ray. Alas!

I know if mind may bear us up, or no,
For I have such, and shown it before men;

It sinks in solitude: my soul is social.

Mar. I will be with thee.

Jac. Fos. Ah! if it were so!
But that they never granted—nor will grant,
And I shall be alone: no men; no books—

Those lying likenesses of lying men.
I ask'd for even those outlines of their kind,

Which they term annals, history, what you will,

Which men bequeath as portraits, and they were

Refused me,—so these walls have been my study,

More faithful pictures of Venetian story,
With all their blank, or dismal stains, than is
The Hall not far from hence, which bears on high

Hundreds of doges, and their deeds and dates.

Mar. I come to tell thee the result of their
Last council on thy doom.

Jac. Fos. I know it—look!

[*He points to his limbs, as referring to the
Question which he had undergone.*]

Mar. No—no—no more of that: even they
relent

From that atrocity.

Jac. Fos. What then?

Mar. That you

Return to Candia.

Jac. Fos. Then my last hope's gone.

I could endure my dungeon, for 't was Venice;
I could support the torture, there was some-
thing

In my native air that buoy'd my spirits up
Like a ship on the ocean toss'd by storms,
But proudly still hestriding the high waves,
And holding on its course; but *there*, afar,
In that accursed isle of slaves and captives,
And unbelievers, like a stranded wreck,
My very soul seem'd mouldering in my hosom,
And piecemeal I shall perish, if remanded.

Mar. And *here*?

Jac. Fos. At once—by better means, as
briefer.

What! would they even deny me my sire's
sepulchre,

As well as home and heritage?

Mar. My husband!

I have sued to accompany thee hence,

And not so hopelessly. This love of thine

For an ungrateful and tyrannic soil

Is passion, and not patriotism; for me,

So I could see thee with a quiet aspect,

And the sweet freedom of the earth and air,

I would not cavil about climes or regions.

This crowd of palaces and prisons is not

A paradise; its first inhabitants

Were wretched exiles.

Jac. Fos. Well I know *how* wretched!

Mar. And yet you see how, from their
banishment

Before the Tartar into these salt isles,

Their antique energy of mind, all that

Remain'd of Rome for their inheritance,

Created by degrees an ocean Rome;

And shall an evil, which so often leads

To good, depress thee thus?

Jac. Fos. Had I gone forth
From my own land, like the old patriarchs,
seeking

Another region, with their flocks and herds;

Had I been cast out like the Jews from Zion,

Or like our fathers, driven by Attila

From fertile Italy, to barren islets,

I would have given some tears to my late
country,

And many thoughts; but afterwards address'd

Myself, with those about me, to create

A new home and fresh state: perhaps I could

Have home this—though I know not.

Mar. Wherefore not?

It was the lot of millions, and must be

The fate of myriads more.

Jac. Fos. Ay—we but hear

Of the survivors' toil in their new lands,

Their numbers and success; but who can
number

The hearts which broke in silence at that
parting,

Or after their departure; of that malady

Which calls up green and native fields to view

From the rough deep, with such identity

To the poor exile's fever'd eye, that he

Can scarcely be restrained from treading them?

That melody, which out of tones and tunes

Collects such pasture for the longing sorrow

Of the sad mountaineer, when far away

From his snow canopy of cliffs and clouds,

That he feeds on the sweet, but poisonous
thought,

And dies. You call this *weakness*! It is
strength,

I say,—the parent of all honest feeling.

He who loves not his country, can love nothing.

Mar. Obey her, then: 't is she that puts
thee forth.

Jac. Fos. Ay, there it is; 't is like a
mother's curse

Upon my soul—the mark is set upon me.

The exiles you speak of went forth by
nations,

Their hands upheld each other by the way,

Their tents were pitch'd together—I'm alone.

Mar. You shall be so no more—I will go
with thee.

Jac. Fos. My best Marina!—and our
children?

Mar. They,

I fear, by the prevention of the state's

Abhorrent policy (which holds all ties

As threads, which may be broken at her
pleasure),

Will not be suffer'd to proceed with us.

Jac. Fos. And canst thou leave them?

Mar. Yes. With many a pang.
But—I *can* leave them, children as they are,

To teach you to be less a child. From this

Learn you to sway your feelings, when
exacted
By duties paramount; and 'tis our first
On earth to bear.

Jac. Fos. Have I not borne?

Mar. Too much
From tyrannous injustice, and enough
To teach you not to shrink now from a lot,
Which, as compared with what you have
undergone
Of late, is mercy.

Jac. Fos. Ah! you never yet
Were far away from Venice, never saw
Her beautiful towers in the receding distance,
While every furrow of the vessel's track
Seem'd ploughing deep into your heart; you
never

Saw day go down upon your native spires
So calmly with its gold and crimson glory,
And after dreaming a disturbed vision
Of them and theirs, awoke and found them
not.

Mar. I will divide this with you. Let us
think

Of our departure from this much-loved city
(Since you must love it, as it seems), and this
Chamber of state, her gratitude allots you.
Our children will be cared for by the Doge,
And by my uncles: we must sail ere night.

Jac. Fos. That's sudden. Shall I not
behold my father?

Mar. You will.

Jac. Fos. Where?

Mar. Here, or in the ducal chamber—
He said not which. I would that you could
bear
Your exile as he bears it.

Jac. Fos. Blame him not.
I sometimes murmur for a moment; but
He could not now act otherwise. A show
Of feeling or compassion on his part
Would have but drawn upon his aged head
Suspicion from "the Ten," and upon mine
Accumulated ills.

Mar. Accumulated!

What pangs are those they have spared you?
Jac. Fos. That of leaving
Venice without beholding him or you,
Which might have been forbidden now, as
't was

Upon my former exile.

Mar. That is true,
And thus far I am also the state's debtor,
And shall be more so when I see us both
Floating on the free waves—away—away—
Be it to the earth's end, from this abhor'd,
Unjust, and—

Jac. Fos. Curse it not. If I am silent,
Who dares accuse my country?

Mar. Men and angels!

The blood of myriads reeking up to heaven,
The groans of slaves in chains, and men in
dungeons,
Mothers, and wives, and sons, and sires, and
subjects,

Held in the bondage of ten bald-heads; and
Though last, not least, *thy silence! Couldst
thou say*
Aught in its favour, who would praise like
thee?

Jac. Fos. Let us address us then, since so
it must be,

To our departure. Who comes here?

Enter LOREDANO, attended by Familiars.

Lor. (to the Familiars). Retire,
But leave the torch.

[*Exeunt the two Familiars.*]

Jac. Fos. Most welcome, noble signor.
I did not deem this poor place could have
drawn

Such presence hither.

Lor. 'Tis not the first time
I have visited these places.

Mar. Nor would be
The last, were all men's merits well re-
warded.

Came you here to insult us, or remain
As spy upon us, or as hostage for us?

Lor. Neither are of my office, noble lady!
I am sent hither to your husband, to
Announce "the Ten's" decree.

Mar. That tenderness
Has been anticipated: it is known.

Lor. As how?

Mar. I have inform'd him, not so gently,
Doubtless, as your nice feelings would pre-
scribe,
The indulgence of your colleagues; but he
knew it.

If you come for our thanks, take them, and
hence!

The dungeon gloom is deep enough without
you,

And full of reptiles, not less loathsome,
though

Their sting is honest.

Jac. Fos. I pray you, calm you:
What can avail such words?

Mar. To let him know
That he is known.

Lor. Let the fair dame preserve
Her sex's privilege.

Mar. I have some sons, sir,
Will one day thank you better.

Lor. You do well
To nurse them wisely. Foscari—you know
Your sentence, then?

Jac. Fos. Return to Candia?

Lor. True—
For life.

Jac. Fos. Not long.
Lor. I said—for *life*.
Jac. Fos. And I

Repeat—not long.
Lor. A year's imprisonment
In Canea—afterwards the freedom of
The whole isle.
Jac. Fos. Both the same to me: the after
Freedom as is the first imprisonment.
Is 't true my wife accompanies me?
Lor. Yes,
If she so wills it.

Mar. Who obtain'd that justice?
Lor. One who wars not with women.
Mar. But oppresses
Men: howsoever let him have *my* thanks
For the only boon I would have ask'd or
taken
From him or such as he is.
Lor. He receives them
As they are offer'd.

Mar. May they thrive with him
So much!—no more.
Jac. Fos. Is this, sir, your whole mission?
Because we have brief time for preparation,
And you perceive your presence doth disquiet
This lady, of a house noble as yours.
Mar. Nobler!
Lor. How nobler?
Mar. As more generous!
We say the "generous steed" to express the
purity
Of his high blood. Thus much I've learnt,
although
Venetian (who see few steeds save of bronze),
From those Venetians who have skimm'd the
coasts
Of Egypt and her neighbour Araby:
And why not say as soon the "*generous
man?*"
If race be aught, it is in qualities
More than in years; and mine, which is as
old
As yours, is better in its product, nay—
Look not so stern—but get you back, and
pore
Upon your genealogic tree's most green
Of leaves and most mature of fruits, and
there
Blush to find ancestors, who would have
blush'd
For such a son—thou cold inveterate hater!
Jac. Fos. Again, Marina!
Mar. Again I *still*, Marina.
See you not, he comes here to glut his hate
With a last look upon our misery?
Let him partake it!
Jac. Fos. That were difficult.

Mar. Nothing more easy. He partakes it
now—
Ay, he may veil beneath a marble brow
And sneering lip the pang, but he partakes it.
A few brief words of truth shame the devil's
servants
No less than master; I have probed his soul
A moment, as the eternal fire, ere long,
Will reach it always. See how he shrinks
from me!
With death, and chains, and exile in his
hand,
To scatter o'er his kind as he thinks fit;
They are his weapons, not his armour, for
I have pierced him to the core of his cold
heart.
I care not for his frowns! We can but die,
And he but live, for him the very worst
Of destinies: each day secures him more
His tempter's.
Jac. Fos. This is mere insanity.
Mar. It may be so; and *who* hath made
us *mad?*
Lor. Let her go on; it irks not me.
Mar. That's false!
You came here to enjoy a heartless triumph
Of cold looks upon manifold griefs! You
came
To be sued to in vain—to mark our tears,
And heard our groans—to gaze upon the
wreck
Which you have made a prince's son—my
husband;
In short, to trample on the fallen—an office
The hangman shrinks from, as all men from
him!
How have you sped? We are wretched,
signor, as
Your plots could make, and vengeance could
desire us,
And how *feel* you?
Lor. As rocks.
Mar. By thunder blasted:
They feel not, but no less are shiver'd.
Come,
Foscari; now let us go, and leave this felon,
The sole fit habitant of such a cell,
Which he has peopled often, but ne'er fitly
Till he himself shall brood in it alone.

Enter the DOGE.

Jac. Fos. My father!
Doge (*embracing him*). Jacopo! my son—
my son!
Jac. Fos. My father still! How long it is
since I
Have heard thee name my name—*our* name!
Doge. My boy!
Couldst thou but know—
Jac. Fos. I rarely, sir, have murmur'd

Doge. I feel too much thou hast not.

Mar. Doge, look there!

[*She points to LOREDANO.*

Doge. I see the man—what mean'st thou?

Mar. Caution!

Lor. Being

The virtue which this noble lady most
May practise, she doth well to recommend it.

Mar. Wretch! 'tis no virtue, but the
policy

Of those who fain must deal perforce with
vice:

As such I recommend it, as I would
To one whose foot was on an adder's path.

Doge. Daughter, it is superfluous; I have
long

Known Loredano.

Lor. You may know him better.

Mar. Yes: worse he could not.

Jac. Fos. Father, let not these

Our parting hours be lost in listening to
Reproaches, which boot nothing. Is it—is it,
Indeed, our last of meetings?

Doge. You behold
These white hairs!

Jac. Fos. And I feel, besides, that mine
Will never be so white. Embrace me, father!
I loved you ever—never more than now.

Look to my children—to your last child's
children:

Let them be all to you which he was once,
And never be to you what I am now.

May I not see them also?

Mar. No—not here.

Jac. Fos. They might behold their parent
anywhere.

Mar. I would that they beheld their
father in

A place which would not mingle fear with
love,

To freeze their young blood in its natural
current.

They have fed well, slept soft, and knew not
that

Their sire was a mere hunted outlaw. Well,
I know his fate may one day be their
heritage;

But let it only be their *heritage*,
And not their present fee. Their senses,
though

Alive to love, are yet awake to terror;
And these vile damps, too, and yon *thick*
green wave

Which floats above the place where we now
stand—

A cell so far below the water's level,
Sending its pestilence through every crevice,
Might strike them: *this is not their atmo-*
sphere,

However you—and you—and most of all,

As worthiest—you, sir, noble Loredano!
May breathe it without prejudice.

Jac. Fos. I have not
Reflected upon this, but acquiesce.

I shall depart, then, without meeting them?

Doge. Not so: they shall await you in my
chamber.

Jac. Fos. And must I leave them—all?

Lor. You must.

Jac. Fos. Not one?

Lor. They are the state's.

Mar. I thought they had been mine.

Lor. They are, in all maternal things.

Mar. That is

In all things painful. If they're sick, they
will

Be left to me to tend them; should they die,
To me to bury and to mourn; but if

They live, they'll make you soldiers, senators,
Slaves, exiles—what you will; or if they are

Females with portions, brides and *bribes* for
nobles!

Behold the state's care for its sons and
mothers!

Lor. The hour approaches, and the wind
is fair.

Jac. Fos. How know you that here, where
the genial wind

Ne'er blows in all its blustering freedom?

Lor. 'Twas so
When I came here. The galley floats within
A bow-shot of the "Riva di Schiavoni."

Jac. Fos. Father! I pray you to precede
me, and

Prepare my children to behold their father.

Doge. Be firm, my son!

Jac. Fos. I will do my endeavour.

Mar. Farewell! at least to this detested
dungeon,

And him to whose good offices you owe
In part your past imprisonment.

Lor. And present
Liberation.

Doge. He speaks truth.

Jac. Fos. No doubt! but 'tis
Exchange of chains for heavier chains I owe
him.

He knows this, or he had not sought to change
them.

But I reproach not.

Lor. The time narrows, signor.

Jac. Fos. Alas! I little thought so linger-
ingly

To leave abodes like this: but when I feel
That every step I take, even from this cell,
Is one away from Venice, I look back

Even on these dull damp walls, and—

Doge. Boy! no tears.

Mar. Let them flow on: he wept not on
the rack

To shame him, and they cannot shame him
now.

They will relieve his heart—that too kind
heart—

And I will find an hour to wipe away
Those tears, or add my own. I could weep
now,

But would not gratify you wretch so far.

Let us proceed. Doge, lead the way.

Lor. (to the Familiar). The torch, there!

Mar. Yes, light us on, as to a funeral pyre,
With Loredano mourning like an heir.

Doge. My son, you are feeble; take this
hand.

Jac. Fos. Alas!

Must youth support itself on age, and I

Who ought to be the prop of yours?

Lor. Take mine.

Mar. Touch it not, Foscari; 't will sting
you. Signor,

Stand off! be sure, that if a grasp of yours
Would raise us from the gulf wherein we are
plunged,

No hand of ours would stretch itself to meet it.

Come, Foscari, take the hand the altar gave
you;

It could not save, but will support you ever.
[*Exeunt.*]

Act IV.

Scene I.—A Hall in the Ducal Palace.

Enter LOREDANO and BARBARIGO.

Bar. And have you confidence in such a
project?

Lor. I have.

Bar. 'T is hard upon his years.

Lor. Say rather

Kind to relieve him from the cares of state.

Bar. 'T will break his heart.

Lor. Age has no heart to break.

He has seen his son's half broken, and, except
A start of feeling in his dungeon, never
Swerved.

Bar. In his countenance, I grant you, never;
But I have seen him sometimes in a calm
So desolate, that the most clamorous grief
Had nought to envy him within. Where is
he?

Lor. In his own portion of the palace,
with

His son, and the whole race of Foscari.

Bar. Bidding farewell.

Lor. A last. As soon he shall

Bid to his dukedom.

Bar. When embarks the son?

Lor. Forthwith—when this long leave is
taken. 'T is

Time to admonish them again.

Bar. Forbear;

Retrench not from their moments.

Lor. Not I, now

We have higher business for our own. This
day

Shall be the last of the old Doge's reign,

As the first of his son's last banishment,

And that is vengeance

Bar. In my mind, too deep.

Lor. 'T is moderate—not even life for life,
the rule

Denounced of retribution from all time;

They owe me still my father's and my uncle's.

Bar. Did not the Doge deny this strongly?

Lor. Doubtless.

Bar. And did not this shake your suspicion?

Lor. No.

Bar. But if this deposition should take place

By our united influence in the Council,

It must be done with all the deference

Due to his years, his station, and his deeds.

Lor. As much of ceremony as you will,

So that the thing be done. You may, for aught

I care, depute the Council on their knees

(Like Barbarossa to the Pope), to beg him

To have the courtesy to abdicate.

Bar. What if he will not?

Lor. We'll elect another,

And make him null.

Bar. But will the laws uphold us?

Lor. What laws?—"The Ten" are laws;
and if they were not,

I will be legislator in this business.

Bar. At your own peril?

Lor. There is none, I tell you,

Our powers are such.

Bar. But he has twice already

Solicited permission to retire,

And twice it was refused.

Lor. The better reason

To grant it the third time.

Bar. Unask'd?

Lor. It shows

The impression of his former instances:

If they were from his heart, he may be thank-
ful:

If not, 't will punish his hypocrisy.

Come, they are met by this time; let us join
them,

And he *thou* fix'd in purpose for this once.

I have prepared such arguments as will not
Fail to move them, and to remove him: since

Their thoughts, their objects, have been
sounded, do not

You, with your wonted scruples, teach us
pause,

And all will prosper.

Bar. Could I but be certain
This is no prelude to such persecution
Of the sire as has fallen upon the son,
I would support you.

Lor. He is safe, I tell you;
His fourscore years and five may linger on
As long as he can drag them: 'tis his threne
Alone is aim'd at.

Bar. But discarded princes
Are seldom long of life.

Lor. And men of eighty
More seldom still.

Bar. And why not wait these few years?
Lor. Because we have waited long enough,
and he
Lived longer than enough. Hence! in to
council!

[*Exeunt LOREDANO and BARBARIGO.*]

Enter MEMMO and a Senator.

Sen. A summons to "the Ten!" why so?
Mem. "The Ten"

Alone can answer; they are rarely wout
To let their thoughts anticipate their purpose
By previous proclamation. We are sum-
mou'd—
That is enough.

Sen. For them, but not for us;
I would know why.

Mem. You will know why anon,
If you obey: and, if not, you no less
Will know why you should have obey'd.

Sen. I mean not
To oppose them, *but*—

Mem. In Venice "*but*" 's a traitor.
But me no "*but*s," unless you would pass o'er
The Bridge which few repass.

Sen. I am silent.

Mem. Why
Thus hesitate? "The Ten" have call'd in aid
Of their deliberation five and twenty
Patricians of the senate—you are one,
And I another; and it seems to me
Both honour'd by the choice or chance which
leads us

To mingle with a body so august.

Sen. Most true. I say no more.

Mem. As we hope, signor,
And all may honestly, (that is, all those
Of noble blood may,) one day hope to be
Decemvir, it is surely for the senate's
Chosen delegates a school of wisdom, to
Be thus admitted, though as novices,
To view the mysteries.

Sen. Let us view them: they,
No doubt, are worth it.

Mem. Being worth our lives
If we divulge them, doubtless they are worth
Something, at least to you or me.

Sen. I sought not
A place within the sanctuary; but being
Chosen, however reluctantly so chosen,
I shall fulfil my office.

Mem. Let us not
Be latest in obeying "the Ten's" summons.

Sen. All are not met, but I am of your
thought
So far—let's in.

Mem. The earliest are most welcome
In earnest councils—we will not be least so.

[*Exeunt.*]

Enter the DOGE, JACOPO FOSCARI, and MARINA.

Jac. Fos. Ah, father! though I must and
will depart;

Yet—yet—I pray you to obtain for me
That I once mere return unto my home,
Howe'er remote the period. Let there be
A point of time, as hearken to my heart,
With any penalty annex'd they please,
But let me still return.

Doge. Sen Jacopo,
Go and obey our country's will: 'tis not
For us to look beyond.

Jac. Fos. But still I must
Look back. I pray you think of me.

Doge. Alas!
You ever were my dearest offspring, when
They were mere numerous, nor can be less
so

Now you are last; but did the state demand
The exile of the disinterred ashes
Of your three goodly brothers, now in earth,
And their desponding shades came fitting
round

To impede the act, I must no less obey
A duty, paramount to every duty.

Mar. My husband! let us on: this but
prolongs

Our sorrow.

Jac. Fos. But we are not summon'd yet;
The galley's sails are not unfurl'd:—who
knows?

The wind may change.

Mar. And if it do, it will not
Change *their* hearts, or your lot: the galley's
ears

Will quickly clear the harbour.

Jac. Fos. O ye elements!

Where are your sterns?

Mar. In human breasts. Alas!
Will nothing calm you?

Jac. Fos. Never yet did mariner
Put up to patron saint such prayers for
prosperous

And pleasant breezes, as I call upon you,
Ye tutelary saints of my own city! which
Ye love not with more holy love than I,

To lash up from the deep the Adrian waves,
And waken Auster, sovereign of the tempest!
Till the sea dash me back on my own shore
A broken corse upon the barren Lido,
Where I may mingle with the sands which
skirt

The land I love, and never shall see more!

Mar. And wish you this with me beside
you?

Jac. Fos. No—
No—not for thee, too good, too kind! May'st
thou

Live long to be a mother to those children
Thy fond fidelity for a time deprives
Of such support! But for myself alone,
May all the winds of heaven howl down the
Gulf,

And tear the vessel, till the mariners,
Appall'd, turn their despairing eyes on me,
As the Phenicians did on Jonah, then
Cast me out from amongst them, as an
offering

To appease the waves. The hillow which
destroys me.

Will be more merciful than man, and bear me
Dead, but *still bear* me to a native grave,
From fishers' hands, upon the desolate
strand,

Which, of its thousand wrecks, hath ne'er
received

One lacerated like the heart which then
Will he.—But wherefore breaks it not? why
live I?

Mar. To man thyself, I trust, with time,
to master

Such useless passion. Until now thou wert
A sufferer, but not a loud one: why
What is this to the things thou hast borne in
silence—

Imprisonment and actual torture?

Jac. Fos. Double,
Triple, and tenfold torture! But you are
right,

It must be borne. Father, your blessing.

Doge. Would
It could avail thee! but no less thou hast it.

Jac. Fos. Forgive—

Doge. What?

Jac. Fos. My poor mother, for my birth,
And me for having lived, and you yourself
(As I forgive you), for the gift of life,
Which you bestow'd upon me as my sire.

Mar. What hast thou done?

Jac. Fos. Nothing. I cannot charge
My memory with much save sorrow: but
I have been so beyond the common lot
Chasten'd and visited, I needs must think
That I was wicked. If it be so, may
What I have undergone here keep me from
A like hereafter!

Mar. Fear not: *that's* reserved
For your oppressors.

Jac. Fos. Let me hope not.

Mar. Hope not?
Jac. Fos. I cannot wish them *all* they have
inflicted.

Mar. *All!* the consummate fiends! A
thousand-fold
May the worm which ne'er dieth feed upon
them!

Jac. Fos. They may repent.

Mar. And if they do, Heaven will not
Accept the tardy penitence of demons.

Enter an Officer and Guards.

Offi. Signor! the boat is at the shore—the
wind
Is rising—we are ready to attend you.

Jac. Fos. And I to be attended. Once
more, father,
Your hand!

Doge. Take it. Alas! how thine own
trembles!

Jac. Fos. No—you mistake; 't is yours
that shakes, my father.

Farewell!

Doge. Farewell! Is there aught else?

Jac. Fos. No—nothing.
[*To the Officer.*]

Lend me your arm, good signor.

Offi. You turn pale—
Let me support you—paler—ho! some aid
there!

Some water!

Mar. Ah, he is dying!

Jac. Fos. Now, I'm ready—
My eyes swim strangely—where's the door?

Mar. Away!
Let me support him—my best love! Oh,
God!

How faintly beats this heart—this pulse!

Jac. Fos. The light!
Is it the light?—I am faint.

[*Officer presents him with water.*]

Offi. He will be better,
Perhaps, in the air.

Jac. Fos. I doubt not. Father—wife—
Your hands!

Mar. There's death in that damp, clammy
grasp.

Oh, God!—My Foscari, how fare you?

Jac. Fos. Well! [*He dies.*]

Offi. He's gone!

Doge. He's free.

Mar. No—no, he is not dead;
There must be life yet in that heart—he
could not

Thus leave me.

Doge. Daughter!

Mar. Hold thy peace, old man !
I am no daughter now—thou hast no son.
Oh, Foscari!

Offi. We must remove the body.

Mar. Touch it not, dungeon miscreants !
your base office
Ends with his life, and goes not beyond
murder,
Even by your murderous laws. Leave his
remains
To those who know to honour them.

Offi. I must
Inform the signory, and learn their pleasure.

Doge. Inform the signory from me, the
Doge,
They have no further power upon those
ashes :
While he lived, he was theirs, as fits a
subject—

Now he is mine—my broken-hearted boy !
[*Exit Officer.*]

Mar. And I must live !

Doge. Your children live, Marina.

Mar. My children ! true—they live, and I
must live

To bring them up to serve the state, and die
As died their father. Oh ! what best of
blessings

Were barrenness in Venice ! Would my
mother

Had been so !
Doge. My unhappy children !

Mar. What !
You feel it then at last—you !—Where is now
The stoic of the state ?

Doge (throwing himself down by the body).
Here !

Mar. Ay, weep on !
I thought you had no tears—you hoarded
them

Until they are useless ; but weep on ! he
never

Shall weep more—never, never more.

Enter LOREDANO and BARBARIGO.

Lor. What's here ?

Mar. Ah ! the devil come to insult the
dead ! Avaunt !

Incarnate Lucifer ! 't is holy ground.

A martyr's ashes now lie there, which make
it

A shrine. Get thee back to thy place of
torment !

Bar. Lady, we knew not of this sad
event,

But pass'd here merely on our path from
council.

Mar. Pass on.

Lor. We sought the Doge.

Mar. (pointing to the Doge, who is still on
the ground by his son's body).

He's busy, look,
About the business you provided for him.

Are ye content ?

Bar. We will not interrupt
A parent's sorrows.

Mar. No, ye only make them,
Then leave them.

Doge. (rising). Sirs, I am ready.

Bar. No—not now.

Lor. Yet 't was important.

Doge. If 't was so, I can
Only repeat—I am ready.

Bar. It shall not be
Just now, though Venice totter'd o'er the deep
Like a frail vessel. I respect your griefs.

Doge. I thank you. If the tidings which
you bring

Are evil, you may say them ; nothing further
Can touch me more than him thou look'st on
there ;

If they be good, say ou ; you need not fear
That they can comfort me.

Bar. I would they could !

Doge. I spoke not to you, but to Loredano.
He understands me.

Mar. Ah ! I thought it would be so.

Doge. What mean you ?

Mar. Lo ! there is the blood beginning
To flow through the dead lips of Foscari—
The body bleeds in presence of the assassin.

[*To LOREDANO.*]

Thou cowardly murderer by law, behold
How death itself bears witness to thy deeds !

Doge. My child ! this is a phantasy of
grief.

Bear hence the body. [*To his attendants.*]
Signors, if it please you,

Within an hour I'll hear you.

[*Exit DOGE, MARINA, and attendants
with the body. Manent LOREDANO
and BARBARIGO.*]

Bar. He must not
Be troubled now.

Lor. He said himself that nought
Could give him trouble further.

Bar. These are words ;
But grief is lonely, and the breaking in
Upon it barbarous.

Lor. Sorrow preys upon
Its solitude, and nothing more diverts it
From its sad visions of the other world,
Than calling it at moments back to this.
The busy have no time for tears.

Bar. And therefore
You would deprive this old man of all
business ?

Lor. The thing's decreed. The Giunta
and "the Ten"

Have made it law—who shall oppose that law?

Bar. Humanity!

Lor. Because his son is dead?

Bar. And yet unburi'd.

Lor. Had we known this when the act was passing, it might have suspended its passage, but impedes it not—once past.

Bar. I'll not consent.

Lor. You have consented to all that's essential—leave the rest to me.

Bar. Why press his abdication now?

Lor. The feelings

of private passion may not interrupt the public benefit; and what the state decides to-day must not give way before to-morrow for a natural accident.

Bar. You have a son.

Lor. I have—and had a father.

Bar. Still so inexorable?

Lor. Still.

Bar. But let him

enter his son before we press upon him this edict.

Lor. Let him call up into life my sire and uncle—I consent. Men may, even aged men, be, or appear to be, sires of a hundred sons, but cannot kindle an atom of their ancestors from earth. The victims are not equal; he has seen his sons expire by natural deaths, and I my sires by violent and mysterious maladies. I used no poison, bribed no subtle master of the destructive art of healing, to shorten the path to the eternal cure. His sons—and he had four—are dead, without my dabbling in vile drugs.

Bar. And art thou sure he dealt in such?

Lor. Most sure.

Bar. And yet he seems all openness.

Lor. And so he seem'd not long ago to Carmagnuola.

Bar. The attainted and foreign traitor?

Lor. Even so: when he, after the very night in which "the Ten" (Join'd with the Doge) decided his destruction,

met the great Duke at daybreak with a jest, Demanding whether he should augur him "The good day or good night?" his Doge-ship answer'd,

"That he in truth had pass'd a night of vigil, In which (he added with a gracious smile), There often has been question about you."

'T was true; the question was the death resolved

of Carmagnuola, eight months ere he died;

And the old Doge, who knew him doom'd, smiled on him

With deadly cozenage, eight long months beforehand—

Eight months of such hypocrisy as is learnt but in eighty years. Brave Carmagnuola

is dead; so is young Foscari and his brethren—I never smiled on them.

Bar. Was Carmagnuola your friend?

Lor. He was the safeguard of the city. In early life its foe, but, in his manhood, its saviour first, then victim.

Bar. Ah! that seems the penalty of saving cities. He whom we now act against not only saved our own, but added others to our sway.

Lor. The Romans (and we ape them) gave a crown

to him who took a city; and they gave a crown to him who saved a citizen

In battle: the rewards are equal. Now, if we should measure forth the cities taken by the Doge Foscari, with citizens destroy'd by him, or through him, the account were fearfully against him, although narrow'd to private havoc, such as between him and my dead father.

Bar. Are you then thus fix'd?

Lor. Why, what should change me?

Bar. That which changes me: but you, I know, are marble to retain a feud. But when all is accomplish'd, when the old man is deposed, his name degraded, his sons all dead, his family depress'd, and you and yours triumphant, shall you sleep?

Lor. More soundly.

Bar. That's an error, and you'll find it ere you sleep with your fathers.

Lor. They sleep not in their accelerated graves, nor will till Foscari fills his. Each night I see them stalk frowning round my couch, and, pointing towards

the ducal palace, marshal me to vengeance.

Bar. Fancy's distemperature! There is no passion more spectral or fantastical than Hate; not even its opposite, Love, so peoples air with phantoms, as this madness of the heart.

Enter an Officer.

Lor. Where go you, sirrah?

Offi. By the ducal order to forward the preparatory rites for the late Foscari's interment.

Bar. Their Vault has been often open'd of late years.

Lor. 'T will be full soon, and may be closed for ever.

Offi. May I pass on?

Lor. You may.

Bar. How bears the Doge This last calamity?

Offi. With desperate firmness. In presence of another he says little, But I perceive his lips move now and then; And once or twice I heard him, from the adjoining Apartment, mutter forth the words—"My son!"

Scarce audibly. I must proceed.

[*Exit Officer.*]

Bar. This stroke Will move all Venice in his favour.

Lor. Right!

We must be speedy: let us call together The delegates appointed to convey The Council's resolution.

Bar. I protest Against it at this moment.

Lor. As you please— I'll take their voices on it ne'ertheless, And see whose most may sway them, yours or mine.

[*Exeunt BARBARIGO and LOREDANO.*]



Act V.

Scene I.—The DOGE's Apartment.

The DOGE and Attendants.

Att. My lord, the deputation is in waiting; But add, that if another hour would better Accord with your will, they will make it theirs.

Doge. To me all hours are like. Let them approach. [*Exit Attendant.*]

An. Officer. Prince! I have done your bidding.

Doge. What command?

Offi. A melancholy one—to call the attendance

Of—

Doge. True—true—true; I crave your pardon. I Begin to fail in apprehension, and Wax very old—old almost as my years. Till now I fought them off, but they begin To overtake me.

Enter the Deputation, consisting of six of the Signory and the Chief of the Ten.

Noble men, your pleasure!

Chief of the Ten. In the first place, the Council doth condole With the Doge on his late and private grief.

Doge. No more—no more of that.

Chief of the Ten. Will not the Duke Accept the homage of respect?

Doge. I do

Accept it as 'tis given—proceed.

Chief of the Ten. 'The Ten,'

With a selected Giunta from the senate Of twenty-five of the best horn patricians, Having deliberated on the state Of the republic, and the o'erwhelming cares Which, at this moment, doubly must oppress Your years, so long devoted to your country, Have judged it fitting, with all reverence, Now to solicit from your wisdom (which Upon reflection must accord in this), The resignation of the ducal ring, Which you have worn so long and venerably: And to prove that they are not ungrateful, nor Cold to your years and services, they add An appanage of twenty hundred golden Ducats, to make retirement not less splendid Than should become a sovereign's retreat.

Doge. Did I hear rightly?

Chief of the Ten. Need I say again?

Doge. No—Have you done?

Chief of the Ten. I have spoken. Twenty-four

Hours are accorded you to give an answer.

Doge. I shall not need so many seconds.

Chief of the Ten. We Will now retire.

Doge. Stay! four and twenty hours Will alter nothing which I have to say.

Chief of the Ten. Speak!

Doge. When I twice before reiterated My wish to abdicate, it was refused me: And not alone refused, but ye exacted An oath from me that I would never more Renew this instance. I have sworn to die In full exertion of the functions which My country call'd me here to exercise, According to my honour and my conscience—I cannot break my oath.

Chief of the Ten. Reduce us not To the alternative of a decree, Instead of your compliance.

Doge. Providence Prolongs my days to prove and chasten me; But ye have no right to reproach my length Of days, since every hour has been the country's.

I am ready to lay down my life for her, As I have laid down dearer things than life: But for my dignity—I hold it of The whole republic: when the general will Is manifest, then you shall all be answer'd.

Chief of the Ten. We grieve for such an answer; but it cannot

Avail you aught.

Doge. I can submit to all things,

But nothing will advance; no, not a moment.
What you decree—decree.

Chief of the Ten. With this, then, must we
Return to those who sent us?

Doge. You have heard me.

Chief of the Ten. With all due reverence
we retire.

[*Exeunt the Deputation, &c.*

Enter an Attendant.

Att. My lord,
The noble dame Marina craves an audience.

Doge. My time is hers.

Enter MARINA.

Mar. My lord, if I intrude—
Perhaps you fain would be alone?

Doge. Alone!

Alone, come all the world around me, I
Am now and evermore. But we will bear it.

Mar. We will, and for the sake of those
who are,

Endeavour—Oh, my husband!

Doge. Give it way:

I cannot comfort thee.

Mar. He might have lived,
So form'd for gentle privacy of life,
So loving, so beloved; the native of
Another land, and who so blest and blessing
As my poor Foscari? Nothing was wanting
Unto his happiness and mine save not
To be Venetian.

Doge. Or a prince's son.

Mar. Yes; all things which conduce to
other men's

Imperfect happiness or high ambition,
By some strange destiny, to him proved deadly.
The country and the people whom he loved,
The prince of whom he was the elder born,
And—

Doge. Soon may be a prince no longer.

Mar. How?

Doge. They have taken my son from me,
and now aim

At my too long worn diadem and ring.

Let them resume the gewgaws!

Mar. Oh, the tyrants!

In such an hour too!

Doge. 'Tis the fittest time;
An hour ago I should have felt it.

Mar. And
Will you not now resent it?—Oh, for vengeance!

But he, who, had he been enough protected,
Might have repaid protection in this moment,
Cannot assist his father.

Doge. Nor should do so
Against his country, had he a thousand lives
Instead of that—

Mar. They tortured from him. This

May be pure patriotism. I am a woman:
To me my husband and my children were
Country and home. I loved *him*—how I loved
him!

I have seen him pass through such an ordeal as
The old martyrs would have shrunk from: he
is gone,

And I, who would have given my blood for him,
Have nought to give but tears! But could I
compass

The retribution of his wrongs!—Well, well!
I have sons, who shall be men.

Doge. Your grief distracts you.

Mar. I thought I could have borne it, when
I saw him

Bow'd down by such oppression; yes, I
thought

That I would rather look upon his corse
Than his prolong'd captivity:—I am punish'd
For that thought now. Would I were in his
grave!

Doge. I must look on him once more.

Mar. Come with me!

Doge. Is he—

Mar. Our bridal bed is now his bier.

Doge. And he is in his shroud!

Mar. Come, come, old man!

[*Exeunt the DOGE and MARINA.*

Enter BARBARIGO and LOREDANO.

Mar. (*to an Attendant*). Where is the Doge?

Att. This instant retired hence,
With the illustrious lady his son's widow.

Lor. Where?

Att. To the chamber where the body lies.

Bar. Let us return, then.

Lor. You forget, you cannot.
We have the implicit order of the Giunta
To await their coming here, and join them in
Their office: they'll be here soon after us.

Bar. And will they press their answer on
the Doge?

Lor. 'T was his own wish that all should
be done promptly.

He answer'd quickly, and must so be
answer'd;

His dignity is look'd to, his estate,
Cared for—what would he more?

Bar. Die in his robes:
He could not have lived long; but I have
done

My best to save his honours, and opposed
This proposition to the last, though vainly.
Why would the general vote compel me
hither?

Lor. 'T was fit that some one of such
different thoughts
From ours should be a witness, lest false
tongues

Should whisper that a harsh majority
Dreaded to have its acts beheld by others.

Bar. And not less, I must needs think,
for the sake

Of humbling me for my vain opposition.
You are ingenious, Loredano, in
Your modes of vengeance, nay, poetical,
A very Ovid in the art of *hating*;
'T is thus (although a secondary object,
Yet hate has microscopic eyes), to you
I owe by way of foil to the more zealous,
This undesired association in
Your *Giunta's* duties.

Lor. How!—*my Giunta!*

Bar. *Yours!*

They speak your language, watch your nod,
approve

Your plans, and do your work. Are they not
yours?

Lor. You talk unwarily. 'T were best
they hear not

This from you.

Bar. Oh! they'll hear as much one day
From louder tongues than mine; they have
gone beyond

Even their exorbitance of power: and when
This happens in the most contemn'd and
abject

States, stung humanity will rise to check it.

Lor. You talk but idly.

Bar. That remains for proof.
Here come our colleagues.

Enter the Deputation as before.

Chief of the Ten. Is the Duke aware
We seek his presence?

Att. He shall be inform'd.
[*Exit Attendant.*]

Bar. The Duke is with his son.
Chief of the Ten. If it be so,
We will remit him till the rites are over.
Let us return. 'T is time enough to-morrow.

Lor. [*aside to Bar.*] Now the rich man's
hell-fire upon your tongue,
Unquench'd, unquenchable! I'll have it torn
From its vile babbling roots, till you shall
utter

Nothing but sobs through blood, for this!
Sage signors,

I pray ye be not hasty. [*Aloud to the others.*]
Bar. But be human!

Lor. See, the Duke comes!

Enter the DOGE.

Doge. I have obey'd your summons.
Chief of the Ten. We come once more to
urge our past request.

Doge. And I to answer.

Chief of the Ten. What?

Doge. My only answer.

You have heard it.

Chief of the Ten. Hear you then the last
decree,

Definitive and absolute!

Doge. To the point—

To the point! I know of old the forms of
office,

And gentle preludes to strong acts.—Go on!

Chief of the Ten. You are no longer Doge;
you are released

From your imperial oath as sovereign;
Your ducal robes must be put off; but for
Your services, the state allots the appanage
Already mention'd in our former congress.

Three days are left you to remove from hence,
Under the penalty to see confiscated
All your own private fortune.

Doge. That last clause,
I am proud to say, would not enrich the
treasury.

Chief of the Ten. Your answer, Duke!

Lor. Your answer, Francis Foscari!

Doge. If I could have foreseen that my
old age

Was prejudicial to the state, the chief
Of the republic never would have shown
Himself so far ungrateful, as to place
His own high dignity before his country;
But this *life* having been so many years
Not useless to that country, I would fain
Have consecrated my last moments to her.
But the decree being render'd, I obey.

Chief of the Ten. If you would have the
three days named extended,
We willingly will lengthen them to eight,
As sign of our esteem.

Doge. Not eight hours, signor,
Nor even eight minutes—there's the ducal
ring, [*Taking off his ring and cap.*]
And there the ducal diadem. And so
The Adriatic's free to wed another.

Chief of the Ten. Yet go not forth so
quickly.

Doge. I am old, sir,
And even to move but slowly must begin
To move betimes. Methinks I see amongst
you

A face I know not.—Senator! your name,
You, by your garb, Chief of the Forty!

Mem. Signor,
I am the son of Marco Memmo.

Doge. Ah!
Your father was my friend.—But *sons* and
fathers!—

What, ho! my servants there!

Atten. My prince!

Doge. No prince—
There are the princes of the prince! [*Pointing
to the Ten's Deputation.*]—Prepare
To part from hence upon the instant.

Chief of the Ten. Why
So rashly? 't will give scandal.
Doge. Answer that ;

It is your province.—Sirs, bestir yourselves :
[*To the Ten.*
[*To the Servants.*

There is one burthen which I beg you bear
With care, although 'tis past all further
harm—

But I will look to that myself.
Bar. He means
The body of his son.

Doge. And call Marina,
My daughter !

Enter MARINA.

Doge. Get thee ready, we must mourn
Elsewhere.

Mar. And everywhere.
Doge. True ; but in freedom,
Without these jealous spies upon the great.
Signors, you may depart : what would you
more ?

We are going : do you fear that we shall bear
The palace with us ? Its *old* walls, ten times
As *old* as I am, and I'm very old,
Have served you, so have I, and I and they
Could tell a tale ; but I invoke them not
To fall upon you ! else they would, as erst
The pillars of stone Dagon's temple on
The Israelite and his Philistine foes.
Such power I do believe there might exist
In such a curse as mine, provoked by such
As you ; but I curse not. Adieu, good
signors !

May the next duke be better than the
present !

Lor. The present duke is Paschal Malipiero.

Doge. Not till I pass the threshold of
these doors.

Lor. St. Mark's great bell is soon about
to toll

For his inauguration.

Doge. Earth and heaven !

Ye will reverberate this peal ; and I
Live to hear this!—the first Doge who e'er
heard

Such sound for his successor : happier he,
My attainted predecessor, stern Faliero—
This insult at the least was spared him

Lor. What !
Do you regret a traitor ?

Doge. No—I merely
Envy the dead.

Chief of the Ten. My lord, if you indeed
Are bent upon this rash abandonment
Of the state's palace, at the least retire
By the private staircase, which conducts you
towards

The landing-place of the canal.

Doge. No. I
Will now descend the stairs by which I
mounted

To sovereignty—the Giants' Stairs, on whose
Broad eminence I was invested duke.
My services have called me up those steps,
The malice of my foes will drive me down
them.

There five and thirty years ago was I
Install'd, and traversed these same halls,
from which

I never thought to be divorced except
A curse—a curse, it might be, fighting for
them—

But not push'd hence by fellow-citizens.
But come ; my son and I will go together—
He to his grave, and I to pray for mine.

Chief of the Ten. What ! thus in public ?
Doge. I was publicly
Elected, and so will I be deposed.

Marina ! art thou willing ?

Mar. Here's my arm !

Doge. And here my staff : thus propp'd
will I go forth.

Chief of the Ten. It must not be—the
people will perceive it.

Doge. The people!—There's no people,
you well know it,

Else you dare not deal thus by them or me.
There is a *populace*, perhaps, whose looks
May shame you ; but they dare not groan nor
curse you,

Save with their hearts and eyes.

Chief of the Ten. You speak in passion,
Else—

Doge. You have reason. I have spoken
much

More than my wont : it is a foible which
Was not of mine, but more excuses you,
Inasmuch as it shows that I approach
A dotage which may justify this deed
Of yours, although the law does not, nor
will.

Farewell, sirs !

Bar. You shall not depart without
An escort fitting past and present rank.
We will accompany, with due respect,
The Doge unto his private palace. Say !
My brethren, will we not ?

Different voices. Ay!—Ay!

Doge. You shall not
Stir—in my train, at least. I enter'd here

As sovereign—I go out as citizen
By the same portals, but as citizen.
All these vain ceremonies are base insults,
Which only ulcerate the heart the more,
Applying poisons there as antidotes.

Pomp is for princes—I am *none*!—That's
false,

I am, but only to these gates.—Ah !

Lor. Hark!
 [The great bell of St. Mark's tolls.

Bar. The bell!
 Chief of the Ten. St. Mark's, which tolls
 for the election
 Of Malipiero.

Doge. Well I recognise
 The sound! I heard it once, but once before,
 And that is five and thirty years ago;
 Even then I was not young.

Bar. Sit down, my lord!
 You tremble.

Doge. 'Tis the knell of my poor boy!
 My heart aches bitterly.

Bar. I pray you sit.

Doge. No; my seat here has been a throne
 till now.

Marina! let us go.

Mar. Most readily.

Doge (walks a few steps, then stops). I feel
 athirst—will no one bring me here
 A cup of water?

Bar. I—

Mar. And I—

Lor. And I—
 [The Doge takes a goblet from the hand
 of LOREDANO.

Doge. I take yours, Loredano, from the
 hand
 Most fit for such an hour as this.

Lor. Why so?

Doge. 'Tis said that our Venetian crystal
 has
 Such pure antipathy to poisons as
 To burst, if aught of venom touches it.
 You bore this goblet, and it is not broken.

Lor. Well, sir!

Doge. Then it is false, or you are true.
 For my own part, I credit neither; 'tis
 An idle legend.

Mar. You talk wildly, and
 Had better now be seated, nor as yet
 Depart. Ah! now you look as look'd my
 husband!

Bar. He sinks!—support him!—quick—a
 chair—support him!

Doge. The bell tolls on!—let's hence—my
 brain's on fire!

Bar. I do beseech you, lean upon us!

Doge. No!
 A sovereign should die standing. My poor
 boy!

Off with your arms!—That bell!
 [The DOGE drops down and dies.

Mar. My God! My God!

Bar. (to Lor.). Behold! your work's com-
 pleted!

Chief of the Ten. Is there then
 No aid? Call in assistance!

Att. 'Tis all over.

Chief of the Ten. If it be so, at least his
 obsequies
 Shall be such as befits his name and nation,
 His rank and his devotion to the duties
 Of the realm, while his age permitted him
 To do himself and them full justice. Breth-
 ren,
 Say, shall it not be so?

Bar. He has not had
 The misery to die a subject where
 He reign'd: then let his funeral rites be
 princely.

Chief of the Ten. We are agreed, then?

All, except Lor., answer, Yes.

Chief of the Ten. Heaven's peace be with
 him!

Mar. Signors, your pardon: this is mock-
 ery.
 Juggle no more with that poor remnant,
 which,
 A moment since, while yet it had a soul,
 (A soul by whom you have increased your
 empire,
 And made your power as proud as was his
 glory.)
 You banish'd from his palace, and tore down
 From his high place, with such relentless
 coldness;
 And now, when he can neither know these
 honours,
 Nor would accept them if he could, you,
 signors,
 Purpose, with idle and superfluous pomp,
 To make a pageant over what you trampled.
 A princely funeral will be your reproach,
 And not his honour.

Chief of the Ten. Lady, we revoke not
 Our purposes so readily.

Mar. I know it,
 As far as touches torturing the living.
 I thought the dead had been beyond even
 you,
 Though (some, no doubt) consign'd to powers
 which may
 Resemble that you exercise on earth.
 Leave him to me; you would have done so for
 His dregs of life, which you have kindly
 snorten'd:
 It is my last of duties, and may prove
 A dreary comfort in my desolation.
 Grief is fantastical, and loves the dead,
 And the apparel of the grave.

Chief of the Ten. Do you
 Pretend still to this office?

Mar. I do, signor.
 Though his possessions have been all con-
 sumed
 In the state's service, I have still my dowry,
 Which shall be consecrated to his rites,
 And those of— [She stops with agitation.

Chief of the Ten. Best retain it for your children.

Mar. Ay, they are fatherless, I thank you.

Chief of the Ten. We cannot comply with your request. His relics shall be exposed with wonted pomp, and follow'd

unto their home by the new Doge, not clad as Doge, but simply as a senator.

Mar. I have heard of murderers, who have interr'd

their victims; but ne'er heard, until this hour, of so much splendour in hypocrisy

O'er those they slew. I've heard of widows' tears—

Alas! I have shed some—always thanks to you!

I've heard of heirs in sables—you have left none

To the deceased, so you would act the part of such. Well, sirs, your will be done! as

one day,

I trust, Heaven's will be done too!

Chief of the Ten. Know you, lady, To whom ye speak, and perils of such speech?

Mar. I know the former better than yourselves; The latter—like yourselves; and can face both.

Wish you more funerals?

Bar. Heed not her rash words; Her circumstances must excuse her hearing.

Chief of the Ten. We will not note them down.

Bar. (turning to *Lor.*, who is writing upon his tablets). What art thou writing,

With such an earnest brow, upon thy tablets?

Lor. (pointing to the Doge's body.) That he has paid me!

Chief of the Ten. What debt did he owe you?

Lor. A long and just one; Nature's debt and mine.

[Curtain falls.]

Cain:

A MYSTERY.

Now the Serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made.—*Gen.* iii. 1.

TO
SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.,

THIS MYSTERY OF CAIN IS INSCRIBED,

BY HIS OBLIGED FRIEND AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE following scenes are entitled "A Mystery," in conformity with the ancient title annexed to dramas upon similar subjects, which were styled "Mysteries, or Moralities." The author has by no means taken the same liberties with his subject which were common formerly, as may be seen by any reader curious enough to refer to those very profane productions, whether in English, French, Italian, or Spanish. The author has endeavoured to preserve the language adapted to his characters; and where it is (and this is but rarely) taken from actual *Scripture*, he has made as little alteration, even of words, as the rhythm would permit. The reader will recollect that the book of Genesis does not state that Eve was tempted by a demon, but by "the Serpent;" and that only because he was "the most subtil of all the beasts of the field." Whatever interpretation the Rabbites and the Fathers may have put upon this, I take the words as I find them, and reply, with Bishop Watson upon similar occasions, when the Fathers were quoted to him, as Moderator in the schools of Cambridge, "Behold the Book!"—holding up the *Scripture*. It is to be recollected, that my present subject has nothing to do with the *New Testament*, to which no reference can be here made without anachronism. With the poems upon similar topics I have not been recently familiar. Since I was twenty I have never read Milton; but I had read him so frequently before, that this may make little difference. Gesaer's "Death of Abel" I have never read since I was eight years of age, at Aberdeen. The general impression of my recollection is delight; but of the contents I remember only that Cain's wife was called Mahala, and Abel's Thirza; in the following pages I have called them "Adah" and "Zillah," the earliest female names which occur in Genesis; they were those of Lamech's wives; those of Cain and Abel are not called by their names. Whether, then, a coincidence of subject may have caused the same in expression, I know nothing, and care as little.

The reader will please to bear in mind (what few choose to recollect), that there is no allusion to a future state in any of the books of Moses, nor indeed in the Old Testament. For a reason for this extraordinary omission he may consult Warburton's "Divine Legation;" whether satisfactory or not, no better has yet been assigned. I have therefore supposed it new to Cain, without, I hope, any perversion of Holy Writ.

With regard to the language of Lucifer, it was difficult for me to make him talk like a clergyman upon the same subjects; but I have done what I could to restrain him within the bounds of spiritual politeness. If he disclaims having tempted Eve in the shape of the Serpent, it is only because the book of Genesis has not the most distant allusion to anything of the kind, but merely to the Serpent in his serpentine capacity.

Note.—The reader will perceive that the author has partly adopted in this poem the notion of Cuvier, that the world had been destroyed several times before the creation of man. This speculation, derived from the different strata and the bones of enormous and unknown animals found in them, is not contrary to the Mosaic account, but rather confirms it; as no human bones have yet been discovered in those strata, although those of many known animals are found near the remains of the unknown. The assertion of Lucifer, that the pre-Adamite world was also peopled by rational beings much more intelligent than man, and proportionably powerful to the mammoth, &c., &c., is, of course, a poetical fiction to help him to make out his case.

I ought to add, that there is a "tragedy" of Alfieri, called "Abele." I have never read that, nor any other of the posthumous works of the writer, except his *Life*.

RAVENNA, Sept. 20, 1821.

CAIN: A MYSTERY.

Dramatis Personæ.

MEN.
ADAM.
CAIN.
ABEL.

WOMEN.
EVE.
ADAH.
ZILLAH.

SPIRITS.
ANGEL OF THE LORD.
LUCIFER.

Act I.

Scene I.—*The Land without Paradise.—
Time, Sunrise.*

ADAM, EVE, CAIN, ABEL, ADAH, ZILLAH,
offering a Sacrifice.

Adam. God, the Eternal! Infinite! All-wise!—
Who out of darkness on the deep didst make
Light on the waters with a word—all hail!
Jehovah, with returning light, all hail!
Eve. God! who didst name the day, and
separate
Morning from night, till then divided never—
Who didst divide the wave from wave, and
call
Part of thy work the firmament—all hail!
Abel. God! who didst call the elements
into
Earth, ocean, air, and fire, and with the day
And night, and worlds which these illuminate,
Or shadow, madest beings to enjoy them,
And love both them and thee—all hail! all
hail!
Adah. God, the Eternal! Parent of all
things!
Who didst create these best and beauteous
beings,
To be beloved, more than all, save thee—
Let me love thee and them:—All hail! all
hail!
Zillah. Oh, God! who loving, making,
blessing all,
Yet didst permit the serpent to creep in,
And drive my father forth from Paradise,
Keep us from further evil:—Hail! all hail!
Adam. Son Cain, my first-born, where-
fore art thou silent?
Cain. Why should I speak?

Adam. To pray.
Cain. Have ye not pray'd?
Adam. We have, most fervently.
Cain. And loudly: I
Have heard you.
Adam. So will God, I trust.
Abel. Amen!
Adam. But thou, my eldest born, art
silent still.
Cain. 'Tis better I should be so.
Adam. Wherefore so?
Cain. I have nought to ask.
Adam. Nor ought to thank for!
Cain. No.
Adam. Dost thou not live?
Cain. Must I not die?
Eve. Alas!
The fruit of our forbidden tree begins
To fall.
Adam. And we must gather it again.
Oh, God! why didst thou plant the tree of
knowledge?
Cain. And wherefore pluck'd ye not the
tree of life?
Ye might have then defied him.
Adam. Oh! my son,
Blaspheme not: these are serpent's words.
Cain. Why not?
The snake spoke truth; it was the tree of
knowledge;
It was the tree of life: knowledge is good,
And life is good; and how can both be evil?
Eve. My boy! thou speakest as I spoke,
in sin,
Before thy birth: let me not see renew'd
My misery in thine. I have repented.
Let me not see my offspring fall into
The snares beyond the walls of Paradise,
Which e'en in Paradise destroy'd his parents.
Content thee with what is. Had we been so,
Thou now hadst been contented.—Oh, my
son!

Adam. Our orisons completed, let us hence,
Each to his task of toil—not heavy, though
Needful; the earth is young, and yields us
kindly
Her fruits with little labour.

Eve. Cain, my son,
Behold thy father cheerful and resign'd,
And do as he doth. [*Exeunt ADAM and EVE.*
Zillah. Wilt thou not, my brother?

Abel. Why wilt thou wear this gloom
upon thy brow,
Which can avail thee nothing, save to rouse
The Eternal anger?

Adah. My beloved Cain,
Wilt thou frown even on me?

Cain. No, Adah! no;
I fain would be alone a little while.
Abel, I'm sick at heart; but it will pass;
Precede me, brother—I will follow shortly.
And you, too, sisters, tarry not behind:
Your gentleness must not be harshly met;
I'll follow you anon.

Adah. If not, I will
Return to seek you here.

Abel. The peace of God
Be on your spirit, brother!

[*Exeunt ABEL, ZILLAH, and ADAH.*
Cain (solus). And this is
Life!—Toil! and wherefore should I toil?—
because

My father could not keep his place in Eden.
What had I done in this?—I was unborn:
I sought not to be born; nor love the state
To which that birth has brought me. Why
did he

Yield to the serpent and the woman? or,
Yielding, why suffer? What was there in
this?

The tree was planted, and why not for him?
If not, why place him near it, where it grew,
The fairest in the centre? They have but
One answer to all questions, " 'Twas his
will,

And he is good." How know I that? Be-
cause

He is all-powerful, must all-good, too, follow?
I judge but by the fruits—and they are
bitter—

Which I must feed on for a fault not mine.
Whom have we here?—A shape like to the
angels,

Yet of a sterner and a sadder aspect
Of spiritual essence: why do I quake?
Why should I fear him more than other
spirits,

Whom I see daily wave their fiery swords
Before the gates round which I linger oft,
In twilight's hour, to catch a glimpse of those
Gardens which are my just inheritance,

Ere the night closes o'er the inhibited walls
And the immortal trees which overtop
The cherubim-defended battlements?
If I shrink not from these, the fire-arm'd
angels,

Why should I quail from him who now
approaches?

Yet he seems mightier far than them, nor
less

Beauteous, and yet not all as beautiful
As he hath been, and might be; sorrow seems
Half of his immortality. And is it
So? and can aught grieve save humanity?
He cometh.

Enter LUCIFER.

Lucifer. Mortal!

Cain. Spirit, who art thou?

Lucifer. Master of Spirits.

Cain. And being so, canst thou
Leave them, and walk with dust?

Lucifer. I know the thoughts
Of dust, and feel for it, and with you.

Cain. How!
You know my thoughts?

Lucifer. They are the thoughts of all
Worthy of thought;—'tis your immortal part
Which speaks within you.

Cain. What immortal part?
This has not been reveal'd: the tree of life
Was withheld from us by my father's folly,
While that of knowledge, by my mother's
haste,
Was pluck'd too soon; and all the fruit is
death!

Lucifer. They have deceived thee; thou
shalt live.

Cain. I live,
But live to die; and, living, see no thing
To make death hateful, save an innate cling-
ing,

A loathsome, and yet all invincible
Instinct of life, which I abhor, as I
Despise myself, yet cannot overcome—
And so I live. Would I had never lived!

Lucifer. Thou livest, and must live for
ever: think not
The earth, which is thine onward cov'ring, is
Existence—it will cease, and thou wilt be
No less than thou art now.

Cain. No less! and why
No more?

Lucifer. It may be thou shalt be as we.

Cain. And ye?

Lucifer. Are everlasting.

Cain. Are ye happy?

Lucifer. We are mighty.

Cain. Are ye happy?

Lucifer. No: art thou?

Cain. How should I be so? Look on me!

Lucifer. Poor clay!
And thou pretendest to be wretched! Thou!

Cain. I am:—and thou, with all thy
might, what art thou?

Lucifer. One who aspired to be what
made thee, and
Would not have made thee what thou art.

Cain. Ah!
Thou look'st almost a god; and—

Lucifer. I am none:
And having fail'd to be one, would be nought
Save what I am. He conquer'd; let him
reign!

Cain. Who?

Lucifer. Thy sire's Maker, and the earth's.

Cain. And heaven's,
And all that in them is. So I have heard
His seraphs sing; and so my father saith.

Lucifer. They say—what they must sing
and say, on pain
Of being that which I am—and thou art—
Of spirits and of men.

Cain. And what is that?

Lucifer. Souls who dare use their im-
mortality—
Souls who dare look the Omnipotent tyrant
in

His everlasting face, and tell him that
His evil is not good! If he has made,
As he saith—which I know not, nor believe—
But, if he made us—he cannot unmake:
We are immortal! say, he'd have us so,
That he may torture:—let him! He is great—
But, in his greatness, is no happier than
We in our conflict: Goodness would not
make

Evil; and what else hath he made? But let
him

Sit on his vast and solitary throne,
Creating worlds, to make eternity
Less burthensome to his immense existence
And unparticipated solitude;
Let him crowd orb on orb: he is alone
Indefinite, indissoluble tyrant;
Could he but crush himself, 'twere the best
boon

He ever granted: but let him reign ou,
And multiply himself in misery!
Spirits and Men, at least we sympathise—
And, suffering in concert, make our pangs
Innumerable more endurable,
By the unbounded sympathy of all
With all! But *He!* so wretched in his
height,

So restless in his wretchedness, must still
Create, and re-create—

Cain. Thou speak'st to me of things
which long have swum
In visions through my thought: I never
could

Reconcile what I saw with what I heard.
My father and my mother talk to me
Of serpents, and of fruits and trees: I see
The gates of what they call their Paradise
Guarded by fiery-sworded cherubim,
Which shut them out and me: I feel the
weight

Of daily toil, and constant thought: I look
Around a world where I seem nothing, with
Thoughts which arise within me, as if they
Could master all things—but I thought alone
This misery was *mine*. My father is
Tamed down; my mother has forgot the
mind

Which made her thirst for knowledge at the
risk,

Of an eternal curse; my brother is
A watching shepherd boy, who offers up
The firstlings of the flock to him who bids
The earth yield nothing to us without sweat;
My sister Zillah sings an earlier hymn
Than the birds' matins; and my Adah, my
Own and beloved, she, too, understands not
The mind which overwhelms me: never till
Now met I ought to sympathise with me.
'Tis well—I rather would consort with
spirits.

Lucifer. And hadst thou not been fit by
thine own soul

For such companionship, I would not now
Have stood before thee as I am: a serpent
Had been enough to charm ye, as before.

Cain. Ah! didst thou tempt my mother?

Lucifer. I tempt none,
Save with the truth: was not the tree the
tree

Of knowledge? and was not the tree of life
Still fruitful? Did I bid her pluck them not?
Did I plant things prohibited within
The reach of beings innocent, and curious
By their own innocence? I would have made
ye

Gods; and even He who thrust ye forth, so
thrust ye

Because "ye should not eat the fruits of
life,

And become gods as we." Were those his
words?

Cain. They were, as I have heard from
those who heard them,
In thunder.

Lucifer. Then who was the demon? He
Who would not let ye live, or he who would
Have made ye live for ever in the joy
And power of knowledge?

Cain. Would they had snatch'd both
The fruits, or neither!

Lucifer. One is yours already,
The other may be still.

Cain. How so?

Lucifer. By being
Yourself, in your resistance. Nothing can
Quench the mind, if the mind will be itself
And centre of surrounding things—'t is made
To sway.

Cain. But didst thou tempt my parents?

Lucifer. I?
Poor clay! what should I tempt them for, or
how?

Cain. They say the serpent was a spirit.

Lucifer. Who
Saith that? It is not written so on high:
The proud One will not so far falsify,
Though man's vast fears and little vanity
Would make him cast upon the spiritual
nature

His own low failing. The snake was the
snake—

No more; and yet not less than those he
tempted,

In nature being earth also—*more* in wisdom,
Since he could overcome them, and fore-
knew

The knowledge fatal to their narrow joys.
Think'st thou I'd take the shape of things
that die?

Cain. But the thing had a demon?

Lucifer. He but woke one
In those he spake to with his forked tongue.
I tell thee that the serpent was no more
Than a mere serpent: ask the cherubim
Who guard the tempting tree. When thou-
sand ages

Have roll'd o'er your dead ashes, and your
seed's,

The seed of the then world may thus array
Their earliest fault in fable, and attribute
To me a shape I scorn, as I scorn all
That bows to him, who made things but to
bend

Before his sullen, sole eternity;
But we, who see the truth, must speak it. Thy
Fond parents listen'd to a creeping thing,
And fell. For what should spirits tempt
them? What

Was there to envy in the narrow bounds
Of Paradise, that spirits who pervade
Space—but I speak to thee of what thou
know'st not,

With all thy tree of knowledge.

Cain. But thou canst not
Speak aught of knowledge which I would not
know,

And do not thirst to know, and bear a mind
To know.

Lucifer. And heart to look on?

Cain. Be it proved.

Lucifer. Darest thou look on Death?

Cain. He has not yet
Been seen.

Lucifer. But must be undergone.

Cain. My father
Says he is something dreadful, and my
mother

Weeps when he's named; and Abel lifts his
eyes

To heaven, and Zillah casts hers to the earth,
And sighs a prayer; and Adah looks on me,
And speaks not.

Lucifer. And thou?

Cain. Thoughts unspeakable
Crowd in my breast to burning, when I hear
Of this almighty Death, who is, it seems,
Inevitable. Could I wrestle with him?

I wrestled with the lion, when a boy,
In play, till he ran roaring from my gripe.

Lucifer. It has no shape; but will absorb
all things

That bear the form of earth-born being.

Cain. Ah!
I thought it was a being: who could do
Such evil things to beings save a being?

Lucifer. Ask the Destroyer.

Cain. Who?

Lucifer. The Maker—call him
Which name thou wilt: he makes but to
destroy.

Cain. I knew not that, yet thought it, since
I heard

Of death: although I know not what it is,
Yet it seems horrible. I have look'd out
In the vast desolate night in search of him;
And when I saw gigantic shadows in
The umbrage of the walls of Eden, chequer'd
By the far-flashing of the cherubs' swords,
I watch'd for what I thought his coming: for
With fear rose longing in my heart to know
What 't was which shook us all—but nothing
came.

And then I turn'd my weary eyes from off
Our native and forbidden Paradise,
Up to the lights above us, in the azure,
Which are so beautiful: shall they, too, die?

Lucifer. Perhaps—but long outlive both
thine and thee.

Cain. I'm glad of that: I would not have
them die—

They are so lovely. What is death? I fear,
I feel, it is a dreadful thing; but what,
I cannot compass: 't is denounced against us,
Both them who sinn'd and sinn'd not, as an
ill—

What ill?

Lucifer. To be resolved into the earth.

Cain. But shall I know it?

Lucifer. As I know not death,
I cannot answer.

Cain. Were I quiet earth,
That were no evil: would I ne'er had been
Aught else but dust!

Lucifer. That is a grovelling wish,
Less than thy father's, for he wish'd to know.
Cain. But not to live, or wherefore
pluck'd he not
The life-tree?

Lucifer. He was hinder'd.
Cain. Deadly error!
Not to snatch first that fruit:—but ere he
pluck'd

The knowledge, he was ignorant of death.
Alas! I scarcely now know what it is,
And yet I fear it—fear I know not what!

Lucifer. And I, who know all things, fear
nothing; see
What is true knowledge.

Cain. Wilt thou teach me all?
Lucifer. Ay, upon one condition.

Cain. Name it.
Lucifer. That
Thou dost fall down and worship me—thy
Lord.

Cain. Thou art not the Lord my father
worships.

Lucifer. No.
Cain. His equal?

Lucifer. No;—I have nought in common
with him!
Nor would: I would be aught above—be-
neath—

Aught save a sharer or a servant of
His power. I dwell apart; but I am great:—
Many there are who worship me, and more
Who shall—he thou amongst the first.

Cain. I never
As yet have bow'd unto my father's God,
Although my brother Abel oft implores
That I would join with him in sacrifice:—
Why should I how to thee?

Lucifer. Hast thou ne'er bow'd
To him?

Cain. Have I not said it?—need I say it?
Could not thy mighty knowledge teach thee
that?

Lucifer. He who bows not to him has
bow'd to me.

Cain. But I will bend to neither.
Lucifer. Ne'er the less,
Thou art my worshipper; not worshipping
Him makes thee mine the same.

Cain. And what is that?
Lucifer. Thou'lt know here—and here-
after.

Cain. Let me but
Be taught the mystery of my being.

Lucifer. Follow
Where I will lead thee.

Cain. But I must retire
To till the earth—for I had promised—

Lucifer. What?
Cain. To cull some first-fruits.

Lucifer. Why?
Cain. To offer up

With Abel on an altar.

Lucifer. Said'st thou not
Thou ne'er hadst bent to him who made
thee?

Cain. Yes—
But Abel's earnest prayer has wrought upon
me.

The offering is more his than mine—and
Adah—

Lucifer. Why dost thou hesitate?
Cain. She is my sister,

Born on the same day, of the same womb;
and

She wrung from me, with tears, this promise;
and

Rather than see her weep, I would, methinks,
Bear all—and worship aught.

Lucifer. Then follow me!
Cain. I will.

Enter ADAH.

Adah. My brother, I have come for thee;
It is our hour of rest and joy—and we
Have less without thee. Thou hast labour'd
not

This morn; but I have done thy task: the
fruits

Are ripe, and glowing as the light which
ripens:

Come away.
Cain. Seest thou not?

Adah. I see an angel;
We have seen many: will he share our hour
Of rest?—he is welcome.

Cain. But he is not like
The angels we have seen.

Adah. Are there, then, others?
But he is welcome, as they were: they
deign'd

To be our guests—will he?
Cain (to Lucifer). Wilt thou?

Lucifer. I ask
Thee to be mine.

Cain. I must away with him.
Adah. And leave us?

Cain. Ay.
Adah. And me?

Cain. Beloved Adah!
Adah. Let me go with thee.

Lucifer. No, she must not.
Adah. Who

Art thou that steppest between heart and
heart?

Cain. He is a god.
Adah. How know'st thou?

Cain. He speaks like
A god.

Adah. So did the serpent, and it lied.

Lucifer. Thou errest, Adah!—was not the tree that
Of knowledge?

Adah. Ay—to our eternal sorrow.

Lucifer. And yet that grief is knowledge—so he lied not:

And if he did betray you, 't was with truth;
And truth in its own essence cannot be
But good.

Adah. But all we know of it has gather'd
Evil on ill; expulsion from our home,
And dread, and toil, and sweat, and heaviness;

Remorse of that which was—and hope of that
Which cometh not. Cain! walk not with
this spirit.

Bear with what we have borne, and love
me—I

Love thee.

Lucifer. More than thy mother, and thy
sire?

Adah. I do. Is that a sin, too?

Lucifer. No, not yet;
It one day will be in your children.

Adah. What!

Must not my daughter love her brother
Enoch?

Lucifer. Not as thou lovest Cain.

Adah. Oh, my God!
Shall they not love and bring forth things
that love

Out of their love? have they not drawn their
milk

Out of this bosom? was not he, their father,
Born of the same sole womb, in the same
hour

With me? did we not love each other? and
In multiplying our being multiply
Things which will love each other as we love
Them?—And as I love thee, my Cain! go not
Forth with this spirit; he is not of ours.

Lucifer. The sin I speak of is not of my
making,

And cannot be a sin in you—whate'er
It seem in those who will replace ye in
Mortality.

Adah. What is the sin which is not
Sin in itself? Can circumstance make sin
Or virtue?—if it doth, we are the slaves
Of—

Lucifer. Higher things than ye are slaves:
and higher

Than them or ye would be so, did they not
Prefer an independency of torture
To the smooth agonies of adulation,
In hymns and harpings, and self-seeking
prayers,

To that which is omnipotent, because
It is omnipotent, and not from love,
But terror and self-hope.

Adah. Omnipotence
Must be all goodness.

Lucifer. Was it so in Eden?

Adah. Fiend! tempt me not with beauty;
thou art fairer

Than was the serpent, and as false.

Lucifer. As true.

Ask Eve, your mother: bears she not the
knowledge
Of good and evil?

Adah. Oh, my mother! thou
Hast pluck'd a fruit more fatal to thine off-
spring

Than to thyself; thou at the least hast
pass'd

Thy youth in Paradise, in innocent

And happy intercourse with happy spirits:

But we, thy children, ignorant of Eden,
Are girt about by demons, who assume
The words of God, and tempt us with our
own

Dissatisfied and curious thoughts—as thou
Wert work'd on by the snake, in thy most
flush'd

And heedless, harmless wantonness of bliss.

I cannot answer this immortal thing
Which stands before me; I cannot abhor
him;

I look upon him with a pleasing fear,
And yet I fly not from him: in his eye
There is a fastening attraction which
Fixes my fluttering eyes on his; my heart
Beats quick; he awes me, and yet draws me
near,

Nearer and nearer:—Cain—Cain—save me
from him!

Cain. What dreads my Adah? This is no
Æl spirit.

Adah. He is not God—nor God's: I have
beheld

The cherubs and the seraphs; he looks not
Like them.

Cain. But there are spirits loftier still—
The archangels.

Lucifer. And still loftier than the
archangels.

Adah. Ay—but not blessed.

Lucifer. If the blessedness
Consists in slavery—no.

Adah. I have heard it said,
The seraphs love most—cherubim know most—
And this should be a cherub—since he loves
not.

Lucifer. And if the higher knowledge
quenches love,

What must *he be* you cannot love when
known?

Since the all-knowing cherubim love least,
The seraphs' love can be but ignorance:
That they are not compatible, the doom

Of thy fond parents, for their daring, proves,
Choose betwixt love and knowledge—since
there is

No other choice: your sire hath chosen
already:

His worship is but fear.

Adah. Oh, Cain! choose love.

Cain. For thee, my Adah, I choose not—
it was

Born with me—but I love nought else.

Adah. Our parents?

Cain. Did they love us when they snatch'd
from the tree

That which hath driven us all from Paradise?

Adah. We were not born then—and if we
had been,

Should we not love them and our children,
Cain?

Cain. My little Enoch! and his lisping
sister!

Could I but deem them happy, I would half

Forget—but it can never be forgotten

Through thrice a thousand generations!
never

Shall men love the remembrance of the man

Who sow'd the seed of evil and mankind

In the same hour! They pluck'd the tree of
science

And sin—and, not content with their own
sorrow,

Begot me—thee—and all the few that are,

And all the unnumber'd and innumerable

Multitudes, millions, myriads, which may be,
To inherit agonies accumulated

By ages!—and I must be sire of such things!

Thy beauty and thy love—my love and joy,

The rapturous moment and the placid hour,

All we love in our children and each other,

But lead them and ourselves through many
years

Of sin and pain—or few, but still of sorrow,

Intercheck'd with an instant of brief pleasure,

To Death—the unknown! Methinks the tree
of knowledge

Hath not fulfill'd its promise:—if they sinn'd,
At least they ought to have known all things
that are

Of knowledge—and the mystery of death.

What do they know?—that they are miserable.

What need of snakes and fruits to teach us
that?

Adah. I am not wretched, Cain, and if
thou

Wert happy—

Cain. Be thou happy, then, alone—
I will have nought to do with happiness,
Which humbles me and mine.

Adah. Alone I could not,
Nor would be happy; but with those around
us

I think I could be so, despite of death,
Which, as I know it not, I dread not, though
It seems an awful shadow—if I may
Judge from what I have heard.

Lucifer. And thou couldst not
Alone, thou say'st, be happy?

Adah. Alone! Oh, my God!

Who could be happy and alone, or good?

To me my solitude seems sin; unless

When I think how soon I shall see my
brother,

His brother, and our children, and our
parents.

Lucifer. Yet thy God is alone; and is he
happy,

Lonely, and good?

Adah. He is not so; he hath

The angels and the mortals to make happy,

And thus becomes so in diffusing joy.

What else can joy be, but the spreading joy?

Lucifer. Ask of your sire, the exile fresh
from Eden;

Or of his first-born son: ask your own heart;
It is not tranquil.

Adah. Alas! no! and you—

Are you of heaven?

Lucifer. If I am not, inquire

The cause of this all-spreading happiness

(Which you proclaim) of the all-great and
good

Maker of life and living things; it is

His secret, and he keeps it. *We* must bear,

And some of us resist, and both in vain,

His seraphs say: but it is worth the trial,

Since better may not be without: there is

A wisdom in the spirit, which directs

To right, as in the dim blue air the eye

Of you, young mortals, lights at once upon

The star which watches, welcoming the
morn.

Adah. It is a beautiful star; I love it for
its beauty.

Lucifer. And why not adore?

Adah. Our father

Adores the Invisible only.

Lucifer. But the symbols

Of the Invisible are the loveliest

Of what is visible; and you bright star

Is leader of the host of heaven.

Adah. Our father

Saith that he has beheld the God himself

Who made him and our mother.

Lucifer. Hast thou seen him?

Adah. Yes—in his works.

Lucifer. But in his being?

Adah. No—

Save in my father, who is God's own image;

Or in his angels, who are like to thee—

And brighter, yet less beautiful and powerful

In seeming: as the silent sunny noon,

All light, they look upon us; but thou seem'st

Like an ethereal night, where long white clouds

Streak the deep purple, and unnumber'd stars

Spangle the wonderful mysterious vault
With things that look as if they would be
suns;

So beautiful, unnumber'd, and endearing,
Not dazzling, and yet drawing us to them,
They fill my eyes with tears, and so dost thou.

Then seem'st unhappy: do not make us so,
And I will weep for thee.

Lucifer. Alas! those tears!
Couldst thou but know what oceans will be
shed—

Adah. By me?

Lucifer. By all.

Adah. What all?

Lucifer. The million millions—
The myriad myriads—the all-peopled earth—
The unpeopled earth—and the o'er-peopled
hell,

Of which thy hosom is the germ.

Adah. O Cain!

This spirit curseth us.

Cain. Let him say on;

Him will I follow.

Adah. Whither?

Lucifer. To a place
Whence he shall come back to thee in an
hour;

But in that hour see things of many days.

Adah. How can that be?

Lucifer. Did not your Maker make
Out of old worlds this new one in few days?
And cannot I, who aided in this work,
Show in an hour what he hath made in
many,

Or hath destroy'd in few?

Cain. Lead on.

Adah. Will he,
In sooth, return within an hour?

Lucifer. He shall.

With us acts are exempt from time, and we
Can crowd eternity into an hour,
Or stretch an hour into eternity:
We breathe not by a mortal measurement—
But that's a mystery. Cain, come on with
me.

Adah. Will he return?

Lucifer. Ay, woman! he alone
Of mortals from that place (the first and last
Who shall return, save ONE), shall come
back to thee,

To make that silent and expectant world
As populous as this: at present there
Are few inhabitants.

Adah. Where dwellest thou?
Lucifer. Throughout all space. Where
should I dwell? Where are

Thy God or Gods—there am I: all things are
Divided with me: life and death—and time—
Eternity—and heaven and earth—and that
Which is not heaven nor earth, but peopled
with

Those who once peopled or shall people
both—

These are my realms! So that I do divide
His, and possess a kingdom which is not
His. If I were not that which I have said,
Could I stand here? His angels are within
Your vision.

Adah. So they were when the fair serpent
Spoke with our mother first.

Lucifer. Cain! thou hast heard.
If thou dost long for knowledge, I can satiate
That thirst; nor ask thee to partake of fruits
Which shall deprive thee of a single good
The conqueror has left thee. Follow me.

Cain. Spirit, I have said it.

[*Exeunt LUCIFER and CAIN.*]

Adah (*follows exclaiming*). Cain! my
brother! Cain!

Act II.

Scene I.—*The Abyss of Space.*

Cain. I tread on air, and sink not; yet I
fear

To sink.

Lucifer. Have faith in me, and thou
shalt be

Borne on the air, of which I am the prince.

Cain. Can I do so without impiety?

Lucifer. Believe—and sink not! doubt—
and perish! thus

Would run the edict of the other God,
Who names me demon to his angels; they
Echo the sound to miserable things,
Which, knowing nought beyond their shallow
senses,

Worship the word which strikes their ear,
and deem

Evil or good what is proclaim'd to them
In their abasement. I will have none such:
Worship or worship not, thou shalt behold
The worlds beyond thy little world, nor be
Amerced for doubts beyond thy little life,
With torture of *my* dooming. There will
come

An hour, when, toss'd upon some water-drops,
A man shall say to a man, "Believe in me,
And walk the waters;" and the man shall
walk

The billows and be safe. I will not say,
Believe in me, as a conditional creed
To save thee; but fly with me o'er the gulf
Of space an equal flight, and I will show
What thou dar'st not deny,—the history
Of past, and present, and of future worlds.

Cain. Oh, god, or demon, or whate'er
thou art,

Is yon our earth?

Lucifer. Dost thou not recognise
The dust which form'd your father?

Cain. Can it be?
Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether,
With an inferior circlet near it still,
Which looks like that which lit our earthly
night?

Is this our Paradise? Where are its walls,
And they who guard them?

Lucifer. Point me out the site
Of Paradise.

Cain. How should I? As we move
Like sunbeams onward, it grows small and
smaller,

And as it waxes little, and then less,
Gathers a halo round it, like the light
Which shone the roundest of the stars,
when I

Beheld them from the skirts of Paradise:
Methinks they both, as we recede from them,
Appear to join the innumerable stars
Which are around us; and, as we move on,
Increase their myriads.

Lucifer. And if there should be
Worlds greater than thine own, inhabited
By greater things, and they themselves far
more

In number than the dust of thy dull earth,
Though multiplied to animated atoms,
All living, and all doom'd to death, and
wretched,

What wouldst thou think?

Cain. I should be proud of thought
Which knew such things.

Lucifer. But if that high thought were
Link'd to a servile mass of matter, and,
Knowing such things, aspiring to such things,
And science still beyond them, were chain'd
down

To the most gross and petty paltry wants,
All foul and fulsome, and the very best
Of thine enjoyments a sweet degradation,
A most enervating and filthy cheat
To lure thee on to the renewal of
Fresh souls and bodies, all foredoom'd to be
As frail, and few so happy—

Cain. Spirit! I
Know nought of death, save as a dreadful
thing
Of which I have heard my parents speak, as of
A hideous heritage I owe to them

No less than life; a heritage not happy,
If I may judge, till now. But, spirit! if
It be as thou hast said (and I within
Feel the prophetic torture of its truth),
Here let me die: for to give birth to those
Who can hut suffer many years, and die,
Methinks is merely propagating death,
And multiplying murder.

Lucifer. Thou canst not
All die—there is what must survive.

Cain. The Other
Spake not of this unto my father, when
He shut him forth from Paradise, with death
Written upon his forehead. But at least
Let what is mortal of me perish, that
I may be in the rest as angels are.

Lucifer. I am angelic: wouldst thou be
as I am?

Cain. I know not what thou art: I see
thy power,
And see thou show'st me things beyond my
power,

Beyond all power of my born faculties,
Although inferior still to my desires
And my conceptions.

Lucifer. What are they which dwell
So humbly in their pride, as to sojourn
With worms in clay?

Cain. And what art thou who dwellest
So haughtily in spirit, and canst range
Nature and immortality—and yet
Seem'st sorrowful?

Lucifer. I seem that which I am;
And therefore do I ask of thee, if thou
Wouldst be immortal?

Cain. Thou hast said, I must be
Immortal in despite of me. I knew not
This until lately—but since it must be,
Let me, or happy or unhappy, learn
To anticipate my immortality.

Lucifer. Thou didst before I came upon
thee.

Cain. How?

Lucifer. By suffering.

Cain. And must torture be immortal?

Lucifer. We and thy sons will try. But
now, behold!

Is it not glorions?

Cain. Oh, thou beautiful
And unimaginable ether! and
Ye multiplying masses of increased
And still increasing lights! what are ye?
what

Is this blue wilderness of interminable
Air, where ye roll along, as I have seen
The leaves along the limpid streams of Eden?
Is your course measured for ye? Or do ye
Sweep on in your unbonded revelry
Through an aërial universe of endless
Expansion—at which my soul aches to think—

Intoxicated with eternity?
Oh God! Oh Gods! or whatso'er ye are!
How beautiful ye are! how beautiful
Your works, or accidents, or whatsoe'er
They may be! Let me die, as atoms die
(If that they die), or know ye in your might
And knowledge! My thoughts are not in this
hour

Unworthy what I see, though my dust is;
Spirit! let me expire, or see them nearer.

Lucifer. Art thou not nearer? look back
to thine earth!

Cain. Where is it? I see nothing save a
mass

Of most innumerable lights.

Lucifer. Look there!

Cain. I cannot see it.

Lucifer. Yet it sparkles still.

Cain. That!—yonder!

Lucifer. Yea.

Cain. And wilt thou tell me so?

Why, I have seen the fire-flies and fire-worms
Sprinkle the dusky groves and the green
banks

In the dim twilight, brighter than you world
Which hears them.

Lucifer. Thou hast seen both worms and
worlds,
Each bright and sparkling—what dost think
of them?

Cain. That they are beautiful in their
own sphere,
And that the night, which makes both
beautiful,

The little shining fire-fly in its flight,
And the immortal star in its great course,
Must both be guided.

Lucifer. But by whom or what?

Cain. Show me.

Lucifer. Dar'st thou behold?

Cain. How know I what
I dare behold? As yet, thou hast shown
nought

I dare not gaze on further.

Lucifer. On, then, with me.
Wouldst thou behold things mortal or im-
mortal?

Cain. Why, what are things?

Lucifer. Both partly: but what doth
Sit next thy heart?

Cain. The things I see.

Lucifer. But what
Sate nearest it?

Cain. The things I have not seen,
Nor ever shall—the mysteries of death.

Lucifer. What, if I show to thee things
which have died,

As I have shown thee much which cannot
die?

Cain. Do so.

Lucifer. Away, then! on our mighty wings.
Cain. Oh! how we cleave the blue! The
stars fade from us!

The earth! where is my earth? Let me look
on it,

For I was made of it.

Lucifer. 'Tis now beyond thee,
Less, in the universe, than thou in it;
Yet deem not that thou canst escape it; thou
Shalt soon return to earth, and all its dust:
'Tis part of thy eternity, and mine.

Cain. Where dost thou lead me?

Lucifer. To what was before thee!
The phantasm of the world; of which thy
world

Is but the wreck.

Cain. What! is it not then new?

Lucifer. No more than life is; and that
was ere thou

Or I were, or the things which seem to us
Greater than either: many things will have
No end; and some, which would pretend to
have

Had no beginning, have had one as mean
As thou; and mightier things have been
extinct

To make way for much meaner than we can
Surmise; for *moments* only and the *space*
Have been and must be all *unchangeable*.
But changes make not death, except to clay;
But thou art clay—and canst but com-
prehend

That which was clay, and such thou shalt
behold.

Cain. Clay, spirit! what thou wilt, I can
survey.

Lucifer. Away, then!

Cain. But the lights fade from me fast,
And some till now grew larger as we
approach'd,

And wore the look of worlds.

Lucifer. And such they are.

Cain. And Edens in them?

Lucifer. It may be.

Cain. And men?

Lucifer. Yea, or things higher.

Cain. Ay? and serpents too?

Lucifer. Wouldst thou have men without
them? must no reptiles
Breathe, save the erect ones?

Cain. How the lights recede!
Where fly we?

Lucifer. To the world of phantoms, which
Are heings past, and shadows still to come.

Cain. But it grows dark, and dark—the
stars are gone!

Lucifer. And yet thou seest.

Cain. 'Tis a fearful light!
No sun, no moon, no lights innumerable.

The very blue of the empurpled night

Fades to a dreary twilight, yet I see
Huge dusky masses; but unlike the worlds
We were approaching, which, begirt with
light,
Seem'd full of life even when their atmosphere
Of light gave way, and show'd them taking
shapes

Unequal, of deep valleys and vast mountains;
And some emitting sparks, and some dis-
playing

Enormous liquid plains, and some begirt
With luminous belts, and floating moons,
which took,

Like them, the features of fair earth:—
instead,

All here seems dark and dreadful.

Lucifer. But distinct.
Thou seekest to behold death, and dead
things?

Cain. I seek it not; but as I know there
are

Such, and that my sire's sin makes him and
me,

And all that we inherit, liable
To such, I would behold at once, what I
Must one day see performe.

Lucifer. Behold!

Cain. 'Tis darkness.

Lucifer. And so it shall be ever; but we
will

Unfold its gates:
Cain. Enormous vapours roll
Apart—what's this?

Lucifer. Enter!

Cain. Can I return?

Lucifer. Return! be sure: how else should
death be peopled?

Its present realm is thin to what it will be
Through thee and thine.

Cain. The clouds still open wide
And wider, and make widening circles round
us.

Lucifer. Advance!

Cain. And thou!

Lucifer. Fear not—without me thou
Couldst not have gone beyond thy world.

On! on!

[*They disappear through the clouds.*]

Scene II.

Hades.

Enter LUCIFER and CAIN.

Cain. How silent and how vast are these
dim worlds!

For they seem more than one, and yet more
peopled

Than the huge brilliant luminous orbs which
swung

So thickly in the upper air, that I
Had deem'd them rather the bright populace
Of some all unimaginable Heaven,
Than things to be inhabited themselves,
But that on drawing near them I beheld
Their swelling into palpable immensity
Of matter, which seem'd made for life to
dwell on,

Rather than life itself. But here, all is
So shadowy, and so full of twilight, that
It speaks of a day past.

Lucifer. It is the realm
Of death.—Wouldst have it present?

Cain. Till I know
That which it, really is, I cannot answer.

But if it be as I have heard my father
Deal out in his long homilies, 'tis a thing—

Oh God! I dare not think on't! Cursed be
He who invented life that leads to death!

Or the dull mass of life, that, being life,
Could not retain, but needs must forfeit it—

Even for the innocent!

Lucifer. Dost thou curse thy father?

Cain. Cursed be not me in giving me my
birth?

Cursed be not me before my birth, in daring
To pluck the fruit forbidden?

Lucifer. Thon say'st well:
The curse is mutual 'twixt thy sire and thee—
But for thy sons and brother?

Cain. Let them share it
With me, their sire and brother! What else is
Bequeath'd to me? I leave them my inherit-
ance.

Oh, ye interminable gloomy realms
Of swimming shadows and enormous shapes,
Some fully shown, some indistinct, and all
Mighty and melancholy—what are ye?

Live ye, or have ye lived?

Lucifer. Somewhat of both.

Cain. Then what is death?

Lucifer. What! Hath not he who made ye
Said 'tis another life?

Cain. Till now he hath
Said nothing, save that all shall die.

Lucifer. Perhaps

He one day will unfold that further secret.

Cain. Happy the day!

Lucifer. Yes; happy! when unfolded,
Through agonies unspeakable, and clogg'd
With agonies eternal, to innumerable
Yet unborn myriads of unconscious atoms,
All to be animated for this only!

Cain. What are these mighty phantoms
which I see

Floating around me?—They wear not the
form

Of the intelligences I have seen
Round our regretted and unenter'd Eden,

Nor wear the form of man as I have view'd it

In Adam's and in Abel's, and in mine,
Nor in my sister-*bride's*, nor in my children's :
And yet they have an aspect, which, though not
Of men nor angels, looks like something which,
If not the last, rose higher than the first,
Haughty, and high, and beautiful, and full
Of seeming strength, but of inexplicable
Shape; for I never saw such. They bear not
The wing of seraph, nor the face of man,
Nor form of mightiest brute, nor aught that is
Now breathing; mighty yet and beautiful
As the most beautiful and mighty which
Live, and yet so unlike them, that I scarce
Can call them living.

Lucifer. Yet they lived.

Cain. Where?

Lucifer. Where
Thou livest.

Cain. When?

Lucifer. On what thou callest earth
They did inhabit.

Cain. Adam is the first.

Lucifer. Of thine, I grant thee—but too
mean to be
The last of these.

Cain. And what are they?

Lucifer. That which
Thou shalt be.

Cain. But what were they?

Lucifer. Living, high,
Intelligent, good, great, and glorious things,
As much superior unto all thy sire,
Adam, could e'er have been in Eden, as
The sixty-thousandth generation shall be,
In its dull damp degeneracy, to
Thee and thy son;—and how weak they are,
judge

By thy own flesh.

Cain. Ah me! and did they perish?

Lucifer. Yes, from their earth, as thou
wilt fade from thine.

Cain. But was mine theirs?

Lucifer. It was.

Cain. But not as now.
It is too little and too lowly to
Sustain such creatures.

Lucifer. True, it was more glorious.

Cain. And wherefore did it fall?

Lucifer. Ask him who fells.

Cain. But how?

Lucifer. By a most crushing and inexorable
Destruction and disorder of the elements,
Which struck a world to chaos, as a chaos
Subsiding has struck out a world: such things,
Though rare in time, are frequent in eternity.—
Pass on, and gaze upon the past.

Cain.

Lucifer. And true. Behold these phantoms!
they were once
Material as thou art.

Cain. And must I be

Like them?

Lucifer. Let Him who made thee answer
that.

I show thee what thy predecessors are,
And what they were thou feelest, in degree
Inferior as thy petty feelings and
Thy pettier portion of the immortal part
Of high intelligence and earthly strength.
What ye in common have with what they
had

Is life, and what ye shall have—death: the
rest

Of your poor attributes is such as suits
Reptiles engender'd out of the snbiding
Slime of a mighty universe, crush'd into
A scarcely-yet shaped planet, peopled with
Things whose enjoyment was to be in blind-
ness—

A Paradise of Ignorance, from which
Knowledge was barr'd as poison. But behold
What these superior beings are or were;
Or, if it irk thee, turn thee back and till
The earth, thy task—I'll waft thee there in
safety.

Cain. No: I'll stay here.

Lucifer. How long?

Cain. For ever! Since

I must one day return here from the earth,
I rather would remain; I am sick of all
That dust has shown me—let me dwell in
shadows.

Lucifer. It cannot be: thou now behold-
est as

A vision that which is reality.
To make thyself fit for this dwelling, thou
Must pass through what the things thou see'st
have pass'd—

The gates of death.

Cain. By what gate have we enter'd
Even now?

Lucifer. By mine! But, plighted to return,
My spirit buoys thee up to bathe in regions
Where all is breathless save thyself. Gaze on;
But do not think to dwell here till thine hour
Is come.

Cain. And these, too; can they ne'er re-
pass to earth again?

Lucifer. Their earth is gone for ever—
So changed by its convulsion, they would not
Be conscious to a single present spot
Of its new scarcely harden'd surface—'t was—
Oh, what a beautiful world it was!

Cain.

And is.
It is not with the earth, though I must till it,
I feel at war, but that I may not profit
By what it bears of beautiful, untolling,
Nor gratify my thousand swelling thoughts
With knowledge, nor allay my thousand fears
Of death and life.

Lucifer. What thy world is thou see'st,
But canst not comprehend the shadow of
That which it was.

Cain. And those enormous creatures,
Phantoms inferior in intelligence
(At least so seeming) to the things we have

pass'd,
Resembling somewhat the wild habitants
Of the deep woods of earth, the hugest which
Roar nightly in the forest, but ten-fold
In magnitude and terror; taller than
The cherub-guarded walls of Eden, with
Eyes flashing like the fiery swords which
fence them,

And tusks projecting like the trees stripp'd of
Their bark and branches—what were they?

Lucifer. That which
The Mammoth is in thy world;—but these
lie

By myriads underneath its surface.

Cain. But
None on it?

Lucifer. No: for thy frail race to war
With them would reuder the curse on it
useless—

'T would be destroy'd so early.

Cain. But why war?
Lucifer. You have forgotten the denuncia-
tion

Which drove your race from Eden—war with
all things,
And death to all things, and disease to most
things,

And pangs, and bitterness; these were the
fruits

Of the forbidden tree.

Cain. But animals—
Did they, too, eat of it, that they must die?

Lucifer. Your Maker told ye, they were
made for you,
As you for him.—You would not have their
doom

Superior to your own? Had Adam not
Fallen, all had stood.

Cain. Alas! the hopeless wretches!
They too must share my sire's fate, like his
sons;

Like them, too, without having shared the
apple;

Like them, too, without the so dear-bought
knowledge!

It was a lying tree—for we know nothing.
At least it promised knowledge at the price
Of death—but knowledge still: but what knows
man?

Lucifer. It may be death leads to the
highest knowledge;

And being of all things the sole thing certain,
At least leads to the surest science: therefore
The tree was true, though deadly.

Cain. These dim realms!
I see them, but I know them not.

Lucifer. Because
Thy hour is yet afar, and matter cannot
Comprehend spirit wholly—but 't is something
To know there are such realms.

Cain. We knew already
That there was death.

Lucifer. But not what was beyond it.
Cain. Nor know I now.

Lucifer. Thon knowest that there is
A state, and many states beyond thine own—
And this thou knewest not this morn.

Cain. But all
Seems dim and shadowy.

Lucifer. Be content; it will
Seem clearer to thine immortality.

Cain. And yon immeasurable liquid space
Of glorions azure which floats on beyond us,
Which looks like water, and which I should
deem

The river which flows out of Paradise
Past my own dwelling, but that it is bankless
And boundless, and of an ethereal hue—
What is it?

Lucifer. There is still some such on earth,
Although inferior, and thy children shall
Dwell near it—'t is the phantasm of an ocean.

Cain. 'T is like another world; a liquid
sun—

And those inordinate creatures sporting o'er
Its shining surface?

Lucifer. Are its inhabitants,
The past leviathans.

Cain. And yon immense
Serpent, which rears his dripping mane and
vasty

Head ten times higher than the haughtiest
cedar

Forth from the abyss, looking as he could coil
Himself around the orbs we lately look'd
on—

Is he not of the kind which bask'd beneath
The tree in Eden?

Lucifer. Eve, thy mother, best
Can tell what shape of serpent tempted her.

Cain. This seems too terrible. No doubt
the other

Had more of beauty.

Lucifer. Hast thou ne'er beheld him?
Cain. Many of the same kind (at least so
call'd),

But never that precisely which persuaded
The fatal fruit, nor even of the same aspect.

Lucifer. Your father saw him not?
Cain. No: 't was my mother

Who tempted him—she tempted by the
serpent.

Lucifer. Good man! whene'er thy wife, or
thy sons' wives,

Tempt thee or them to aught that's new or strange,

Be sure thou see'st first who hath tempted them.

Cain. Thy precept comes too late: there is no more

For serpents to tempt woman to.

Lucifer. But there are some things still which woman may tempt man to,

And man tempt woman:—let thy sons look to it!

My counsel is a kind one; for 'tis even given chiefly at my own expense; 'tis true,

'Twill not be follow'd, so there's little lost.

Cain. I understand not this.

Lucifer. The happier thou!—Thy world and thou are still too young! Thou thinkest

Thyself most wicked and unhappy: is it not so?

Cain. For crime, I know not; but for pain, I have felt much.

Lucifer. First-born of the first man! Thy present state of sin, and thou art evil—

Of sorrow, and thou sufferest—are both Eden in all its innocence compared to what

Thou shortly may'st be; and that state again, in its redoubled wretchedness, a Paradise

To what thy sons' sons' sons, accumulating in generations like to dust (which they

In fact but add to), shall endure and do.—Now let us back to earth!

Cain. And wherefore didst thou lead me here only to inform me this?

Lucifer. Was not thy quest for knowledge?

Cain. Yes; as being the road to happiness.

Lucifer. If truth be so, Thou hast it.

Cain. Then my father's God did well when he prohibited the fatal tree.

Lucifer. But had done better in not planting it.

But ignorance of evil doth not save from evil; it must still roll on the same, A part of all things.

Cain. Not of all things. No: I'll not believe it—for I thirst for good.

Lucifer. And who and what doth not? Who covets evil

For its own bitter sake?—None—nothing! 'tis

The haven of all life, and lifelessness.

Cain. Within those glorious orbs which we beheld,

Distant, and dazzling, and innumerable, Ere we came down into this phantom realm,

Ill cannot come: they are too beautiful.

Lucifer. Thou hast seen them from afar.

Cain. And what of that? Distance can but diminish glory—they,

When nearer, must be more ineffable.

Lucifer. Approach the things of earth most beautiful,

And judge their beauty near.

Cain. I have done this—The loveliest thing I know is loveliest nearest.

Lucifer. Then there must be delusion.—What is that

Which being nearest to thine eyes is still more beautiful than beauteous things remote?

Cain. My sister Adah.—All the stars of heaven,

The deep blue noon of night, lit by an orb which looks a spirit, or a spirit's world—

The hues of twilight—the sun's gorgeous coming—

His setting indescribable, which fills my eyes with pleasant tears as I behold

Him sink, and feel my heart float softly with him

Along that western paradise of clouds, The forest shade, the green bough, the bird's

voice—

The vesper bird's, which seems to sing of love,

And mingles with the song of cherubim, As the day closes over Eden's walls:—

All these are nothing, to my eyes and heart, Like Adah's face: I turn from earth and

heaven To gaze on it.

Lucifer. 'Tis fair as frail mortality, In the first dawn and bloom of young

creation,

And earliest embraces of earth's parents, Can make its offspring; still it is delusion.

Cain. You think so, being not her brother.

Lucifer. Mortal! My brotherhood's with those who have no children.

Cain. Then thou canst have no fellowship with us.

Lucifer. It may be that thine own shall be for me.

But if thou dost possess a beautiful Being beyond all beauty in thine eyes,

Why art thou wretched?

Cain. Why do I exist? Why art thou wretched? why are all things

so?

Even he who made us must be, as the maker Of things unhappy! To produce destruction

Can surely never be the task of joy, And yet my sire says he's omnipotent: Then why is evil—he being good? I ask'd

This question of my father; and he said,
Because this evil only was the path
To good. Strange good, that must arise
from out

Its deadly opposite! I lately saw
A lamb stung by a reptile: the peer suckling
Lay foaming on the earth, beneath the vain
And piteous bleating of its restless dam;
My father pluck'd some herbs, and laid them to
The wound; and by degrees the helpless
wretch

Resumed its careless life, and rose to drain
The mother's milk, who o'er it tremulous
Stood licking its reviving limbs with joy.
Behold, my son! said Adam, how from evil
Springs good!

Lucifer. What didst thou answer?

Cain. Nothing; for

He is my father: but I thought, that 'twere
A better portion for the animal
Never to have been stung at all, than to
Purchase renewal of its little life
With agonies unutterable, though
Dispell'd by antidotes.

Lucifer. But as thou saidst
Of all beloved things thou lovest her
Who shared thy mother's milk, and giveth
hers

Unte thy children—

Cain. Most assuredly:

What should I be without her?

Lucifer. What am I?

Cain. Dost thou love nothing?

Lucifer. What does thy God love?

Cain. All things, my father says; but I
confess

I see it not in their alletment here.

Lucifer. And, therefore, thou canst not
see if I love

Or no, except some vast and general purpose,
To which particular things must melt like
snows.

Cain. Snows! what are they?

Lucifer. Be happier in not knowing

What thy remoter offspring must encounter;
But bask beneath the clime which knows no
winter.

Cain. But dost thou not love something
like thyself?

Lucifer. And dost thou love thyself?

Cain. Yes, but love mere

What makes my feelings mere endurable,
And is more than myself, because I love it.

Lucifer. Thou lovest it, because 'tis
beautiful,

As was the apple in thy mother's eye;
And when it ceases to be so, thy love
Will cease, like any other appetite.

Cain. Cease to be beautiful! how can
that be?

Lucifer. With time.

Cain. But time has pass'd, and hitherto
Even Adam and my mother both are fair:
Not fair like Adah and the seraphim—
But very fair.

Lucifer. All that must pass away
In them and her.

Cain. I'm sorry for it; but
Cannot conceive my love for her the less:
And when her beauty disappears, methinks
He who creates all beauty will lose more
Than me in seeing perish such a work.

Lucifer. I pity thee who lovest what
must perish.

Cain. And I thee who lov'st nothing.

Lucifer. And thy brother—
Sits he not near thy heart?

Cain. Why should he not?

Lucifer. Thy father loves him well—so
does thy God.

Cain. And so de I.

Lucifer. 'Tis well and meekly done.

Cain. Meekly!

Lucifer. He is the second born of flesh,
And is his mother's favourite.

Cain. Let him keep
Her favour, since the serpent was the first
To win it.

Lucifer. And his father's?

Cain. What is that
To me? should I not love that which all
love?

Lucifer. And the Jehovah—the indulgent
Lerd,

And beunteous planter of barr'd Paradise—
He, too, looks smilingly on Abel.

Cain. I
Ne'er saw him, and I know not if he smiles.

Lucifer. But you have seen his angels.

Cain. Rarely.
Lucifer. But

Sufficiently to see they love your brother:

His sacrifices are acceptable.

Cain. So be they! wherefore speak to me
of this?

Lucifer. Because thou hast thought of
this ere now.

Cain. And if

I have thought, why recall a thought that—
(*he pauses, as agitated*)—Spirit!

Here we are in thy world; speak not of mine.
Thou hast shown me wonders: thou hast
shown me those

Mighty pre-Adamites who walk'd the earth
Of which ours is the wreck: thou hast
pointed out

Myriads of stary worlds, of which our own
Is the dim and remote companion, in
Infinity of life: thou hast shown me shadows
Of that existence with the dreaded name

Which my sire brought us—Death; thou hast shown me much—

But not all: show me where Jehovah dwells, In his especial Paradise—or thine: Where is it?

Lucifer. Here, and o'er all space.

Cain. But ye Have some allotted dwelling—as all things; Clay has its earth, and other worlds their tenants;

All temporary breathing creatures their Peculiar element; and things which have Long ceased to breathe our breath, have theirs, thou say'st;

And the Jehovah and thyself have thine— Ye do not dwell together?

Lucifer. No, we reign Together; but our dwellings are asunder.

Cain. Would there were only one of ye! perchance

An unity of purpose might make union In elements which seem now jarr'd in storms. How came ye, being spirits, wise and infinite, To separate? Are ye not as brethren in Your essence, and your nature, and your glory?

Lucifer. Art thou not Abel's brother?

Cain. We are brethren, And so we shall remain; but were it not so, Is spirit like to flesh? can it fall out? Infinity with Immortality? Jarring and turning space to misery— For what?

Lucifer. To reign.

Cain. Did ye not tell me that Ye are both eternal?

Lucifer. Yea!

Cain. And what I have seen, Yon blue immensity, is boundless?

Lucifer. Ay.

Cain. And cannot ye both reign, then?— is there not

Enough?—why should ye differ?

Lucifer. We both reign.

Cain. But one of you makes evil.

Lucifer. Which?

Cain. Thou! for If thou canst do man good, why dost thou not?

Lucifer. And why not he who made? I made ye not;

Ye are his creatures, and not mine.

Cain. Then leave us His creatures, as thou say'st we are, or show me

Thy dwelling, or his dwelling.

Lucifer. I could show thee Both; but the time will come thou shalt see one

Of them for evermore.

Cain. And why not now?

Lucifer. Thy human mind hath scarcely grasp to gather

The little I have shown thee into calm And clear thought; and thou wouldst go on aspiring

To the great double mysteries! the two Principles!

And gaze upon them on their secret thrones! Dust! limit thy ambition; for to see Either of these would be for thee to perish!

Cain. And let me perish, so I see them!

Lucifer. There The son of her who snatch'd the apple spake! But thou wouldst only perish, and not see them;

That sight is for the other state.

Cain. Of death?

Lucifer. That is the prelude.

Cain. Then I dread it less, Now that I know that it leads to something definite.

Lucifer. And now I will convey thee to thy world,

Where thou shalt multiply the race of Adam, Eat, drink, toil, tremble, laugh, weep, sleep, and die.

Cain. And to what end have I heheld these things Which thou hast shown me?

Lucifer. Didst thou not require Knowledge? And have I not, in what I show'd,

Taught thee to know thyself?

Cain. Alas! I seem Nothing.

Lucifer. And this should be the human sum

Of knowledge, to know mortal nature's nothingness;

Bequeath that science to thy children, and 'T will spare them many tortures.

Cain. Haughty spirit! Thou speak'st it proudly; but thyself, though proud,

Hast a superior.

Lucifer. No! by heaven, which He Holds, and the abyss, and the immensity Of worlds and life, which I hold with him— No!

I have a victor—trne; but no superior. Homage he has from all—but none from me: I battle it against him, as I battled.

In highest heaven. Through all eternity, And the unfathomable gulfs of Hades,

And the interminable realms of space,

And the infinity of endless ages,

All, all, will I dispute! And world by world, And star by star, and universe by universe,

Shall tremble in the balance, till the great Conflict shall cease, if ever it shall cease

Which it ne'er shall, till he or I be quench'd!
 And what can quench our immortality,
 Or mutual and irrevocable hate?
 He as a conqueror will call the conquer'd
Evil; but what will be the *good* he gives?
 Were I the victor, *his* works would be deem'd
 The only evil ones. And you, ye new
 And scarce born mortals, what have been his
 gifts

To you already, in your little world?

Cain. But few; and some of those but
 bitter.

Lucifer. Back

With me, then, to thine earth, and try the
 rest

Of his celestial boons to you and yours.
 Evil and good are things in their own essence,
 And not made good or evil by the giver;
 But if he gives you good—so call him; if
 Evil springs from *him*, do not name it *mine*,
 Till ye know better its true fount; and judge
 Not by words, though of spirits, but the fruits
 Of your existence, such as it must be.

One good gift has the fatal apple given—
 Your *reason*:—let it not be over-sway'd
 By tyrannous threats to force you into faith
 'Gainst all external sense and inward feeling:
 Think and endure,—and form an inner world
 In your own bosom—where the outward fails;
 So shall you nearer be the spiritual
 Nature, and war triumphant with your own.

[*They disappear.*]

—♦♦—
 Act III.

Scene I.—*The Earth, near Eden, as in Act I.*

Enter CAIN and ADAH.

Adah. Hush, tread softly, Cain.

Cain. I will; but wherefore?

Adah. Our little Enoch sleeps upon you
 bed

Of leaves, beneath the cypress.

Cain. Cypress! 't is
 A gloomy tree, which looks as if it mourn'd
 O'er what it shadows; wherefore didst thou
 choose it

For our child's canopy?

Adah. Because its branches
 Shut out the sun like night, and therefore
 seem'd

Fitting to shadow slumber.

Cain. Ay, the last—
 And longest; but no matter—lead me to him.

[*They go up to the child.*]

How lovely he appears! his little cheeks,
 In their pure incarnation, vying with
 The rose leaves strewn beneath them.

Adah.

And his lips, too,
 How beautifully parted! No; you shall not
 Kiss him, at least not now: he will awake
 soon.

His hour of mid-day rest is nearly over;
 But it were pity to disturb him till
 'T is closed.

Cain. You have said well; I will contain
 My heart till then. He smiles, and sleeps!—

Sleep on,

And smile, thou little, young inheritor
 Of a world scarce less young: sleep on, and
 smile!

Thine are the hours and days when both are
 cheering

And innocent! *thou* hast not pluck'd the
 fruit—

Thou know'st not thou art naked! Must the
 time

Come thou shalt be amerced for sins unknown,
 Which were not thine nor mine? But now
 sleep on!

His cheeks are reddening into deeper smiles,
 And shining lids are trembling o'er his long
 Lashes, dark as the cypress which waves o'er
 them;

Half open, from beneath them the clear blue
 Laughs out, although in slumber. He must
 dream—

Of what? Of Paradise!—Ay! dream of it,
 My disinherited boy! 'T is but a dream;
 For never more thyself, thy sons, nor fathers,
 Shall walk in that forbidden place of joy!

Adah. Dear Cain! Nay, do not whisper
 o'er our son

Such melancholy yearnings o'er the past:
 Why wilt thou always mourn for Paradise?
 Can we not make another?

Cain. Where?

Adah. Here, or
 Where'er thou wilt: where'er thou art, I feel
 not

The want of this so much regretted Eden.
 Have I not thee, our boy, our sire, and
 brother,

And Zillah—our sweet sister, and our Eve,
 To whom we owe so much besides our birth?

Cain. Yes—death, too, is amongst the
 debts we owe her.

Adah. Cain! that proud spirit, who with-
 drew thee hence,

Hath sadden'd thine still deeper. I had hoped
 The promised wonders which thou hast be-
 held,

Visious, thou say'st, of past and present
 worlds,

Would have composed thy mind into the calm
 Of a contented knowledge; but I see
 Thy guide hath done thee evil: still I thank
 him,

And can forgive him all, that he so soon
Hath given thee back to us.

Cain. So soon?

Adah. 'Tis scarcely
Two hours since ye departed: two long hours
To me, but only hours upon the sun.

Cain. And yet I have approach'd that sun,
and seen

Worlds which he once shone on, and never
more

Shall light; and worlds he never lit: methought

Years had roll'd o'er my absence.

Adah. Hardly hours.

Cain. The mind then hath capacity of
time,

And measures it by that which it beholds,
Pleasing or painful; little or almighty.

I had beheld the immemorial works
Of endless beings; skirr'd extinguish'd worlds;
And, gazing on eternity, methought
I had borrow'd more by a few drops of
ages

From its immensity: but now I feel
My littleness again. Well said the spirit,
That I was nothing!

Adah. Wherefore said he so?
Jehovah said not that.

Cain. No: he contents him
With making us the *nothing* which we are;
And after flattering dust with glimpses of
Eden and Immortality, resolves
It back to dust again—for what?

Adah. Thou know'st—
Even for our parents' error.

Cain. What is that
To us? for they sinn'd, then let them die?

Adah. Thou hast not spoken well, nor is
that thought

Thy own, but of the spirit who was with thee.
Would I could die for them, so they might
live!

Cain. Why, so say I—provided that one
victim

Might satiate the insatiable of life,
And that our little rosy sleeper there
Might never taste of death nor human sorrow,
Nor hand it down to those who spring from
him.

Adah. How know we that some such
atonement one day

May not redeem our race?

Cain. By sacrificing
The harmless for the guilty? what atone-
ment

Were there? why, we are innocent: what
have we

Done, that we must be victims for a deed
Before our hirth, or need have victims to
Atone for this mysterious, nameless sin—

If it be such a sin to seek for knowledge?

Adah. Alas! thou sinnest now, my Cain:
thy words

Sound impious in mine ears.

Cain. Then leave me!

Adah. Never,

Though thy God left thee.

Cain. Say, what have we here?

Adah. Two altars, which our brother
Abel made

During thine absence, whereupon to offer
A sacrifice to God on thy return.

Cain. And how knew he, that I would be
so ready

With the burnt offerings, which he daily
brings

With a meek brow, whose base humility
Shows more of fear than worship, as a bribe
To the Creator?

Adah. Surely, 'tis well done.

Cain. One altar may suffice; I have no
offering.

Adah. The fruits of the earth, the early,
beautiful
Blossom and bud, and bloom of flowers and
fruits;

These are a goodly offering to the Lord,
Given with a gentle and a contrite spirit.

Cain. I have toil'd, and till'd, and sweaten
in the sun,

According to the curse:—must I do more?

For what should I be gentle? for a war
With all the elements ere they will yield
The bread we eat? For what must I be
grateful?

For being dust, and grovelling in the dust,
Till I return to dust? If I am nothing—
For nothing shall I be an hypocrite,
And seem well-pleas'd with pain? For what
should I

Be contrite? for my father's sin, already
Expiate with what we all have undergone,
And to be more than expiated by
The ages prophesied, upon our seed.
Little deems our young blooming sleeper,
there,

The germs of an eternal misery
To myriads is within him! better 't were
I snatch'd him in his sleep, and dash'd him
'gainst

The rocks, than let him live to—

Adah. Oh, my God!
Touch not the child—my child! thy child!
Oh, Cain!

Cain. Fear not! for all the stars, and all
the power

Which sways them, I would not accost you
infant

With ruder greeting than a father's kiss.

Adah. Then, why so awful in thy speech?

Cain. I said,
 'T were better that he ceased to live, than give
 Life to so much of sorrow as he must
 Endure, and, harder still, hequeath; but since
 That saying jars you, let us only say—
 'T were better that he never had been born.

Adah. Oh, do not say so! Where were
 then the joys,

The mother's joys of watching, nourishing,
 And loving him? Soft! he awakes. Sweet
 Enoch! [*She goes to the child.*]

Oh, Cain! look on him; see how full of life,
 Of strength, of bloom, of beauty, and of joy,
 How like to me—how like to thee, when
 gentle,

For then we are all alike; is't not so, Cain?
 Mother, and sire, and son, our features are
 Reflected in each other; as they are
 In the clear waters, when they are gentle, and
 When thou art gentle. Love us, then, my
 Cain!

And love thyself for our sakes, for we love
 thee.

Look! how he laughs and stretches out his
 arms,

And opens wide his blue eyes upon thine,
 To hail his father; while his little form
 Flutters as wing'd with joy. Talk not of pain!
 The childless cherubs well might envy thee
 The pleasures of a parent! Bless him, Cain!
 As yet he hath no words to thank thee, but
 His heart will, and thine own too.

Cain. Bless thee, boy!
 If that a mortal blessing may avail thee,
 To save thee from the serpent's curse!

Adah. It shall.
 Surely a father's blessing may avert
 A reptile's subtlety.

Cain. Of that I doubt;
 But bless him ne'er the less.

Adah. Our brother comes.
Cain. Thy brother Abel.

Enter ABEL.

Abel. Welcome, Cain! My brother,
 The peace of God be on thee!

Cain. Abel, hail!

Abel. Our sister tells me that thou hast
 been wandering,
 In high communion with a spirit, far
 Beyond our wonted range. Was he of those
 We have seen and spoken with, like to our
 father?

Cain. No.
Abel. Why then commune with him? he
 may be
 A foe to the Most High.

Cain. And friend to man.
 Has the Most High been so—if so you term
 him?

Abel. Term him! your words are strange
 to-day, my brother.

My sister Adah, leave us for awhile—
 We mean to sacrifice.

Adah. Farewell, my Cain;
 But first embrace thy son. May his soft
 spirit,

And Abel's pious ministry, recall thee
 To peace and holiness!

[*Exit ADAH, with her child.*]

Abel. Where hast thou been?

Cain. I know not.

Abel. Nor what thou hast seen?

Cain. The dead,

The immortal, the unbounded, the omnipo-
 tent,

The overpowering mysteries of space—
 The innumerable worlds that were and are—
 A whirlwind of such overwhelming things,
 Suns, moons, and earths, upon their loud-
 voiced spheres

Singing in thunder round me, as have made
 me

Unfit for mortal converse: leave me, Abel.

Abel. Thine eyes are flashing with un-
 natural light—

Thy cheek is flush'd with an unnatural hue—
 Thy words are fraught with an unnatural
 sound—

What may this mean?

Cain. It means—I pray thee, leave
 me.

Abel. Not till we have pray'd and sacri-
 ficed together.

Cain. Ahel, I pray thee, sacrifice alone—
 Jehovah loves thee well.

Abel. Both well, I hope.

Cain. But thee the better: I care not for
 that;

Thou art fitter for his worship than I am;
 Revere him, then—but let it be alone—
 At least, without me.

Abel. Brother, I should ill
 Deserve the name of our great father's son,
 If, as my elder, I revered thee not,

And in the worship of our God, call'd not
 On thee to join me, and precede me in
 Our priesthood—'tis thy place.

Cain. But I have ue'er
 Asserted it.

Abel. The more my grief; I pray thee
 To do so now: thy soul seems labouring in
 Some strong delusion; it will calm thee.

Cain. No;
 Nothing can calm me more. *Calm!* say I!
 Never

Knew I what calm was in the soul, although
 I have seen the elements still'd. My Abel,
 leave me!

Or let me leave thee to thy pious purpose.

Abel. Neither; we must perform our task together.

Spurn me not.

Cain. If it must be so—well, then, What shall I do?

Abel. Choose one of those two altars.

Cain. Choose for me: they to me are so much turf

And stone.

Abel. Choose thou!

Cain. I have chosen.

Abel. 'Tis the highest,

And suits thee, as the elder. Now prepare Thine offerings.

Cain. Where are thine?

Abel. Behold them here—

The firstlings of the flock, and fat thereof— A shepherd's humble offering.

Cain. I have no flocks;

I am a tiller of the ground, and must Yield what it yieldeth to my toil—its fruit:

[*He gathers fruits.*

Behold them in their various bloom and ripeness.

[*They dress their altars, and kindle a flame upon them.*

Abel. My brother, as the elder, offer first Thy prayer and thanksgiving with sacrifice.

Cain. No—I am new to this; lead thou the way,

And I will follow—as I may.

Abel (kneeling). Oh, God!

Who made us, and who breathed the breath of life

Within our nostrils, who hath blessed us, And spared, despite our father's sin, to make His children all lost, as they might have been, Had not thy justice been so temper'd with The mercy which is thy delight, as to Accord a pardon like a Paradise, Compared with our great crimes:—Sole Lord of light,

Of good, and glory, and eternity!

Without whom all were evil, and with whom Nothing can err, except to some good end

Of thine omnipotent benevolence— Inscrutable, but still to be fulfill'd—

Accept from out thy humble first of shepherd's

First of the first-born flocks—an offering, In itself nothing—as what offering can be

Aught unto thee?—but yet accept it for The thanksgiving of him who spreads it in

The face of thy high heaven, bowing his own

Even to the dust, of which he is, in honour Of thee, and of thy name, for evermore!

Cain (standing erect during this speech).

Spirit! whate'er or whose'er thou art, Omnipotent, it may be—and, if good,

Shown in the exemption of thy deeds from evil;

Jehovah upon earth! and God in heaven!

And it may be with other names, because Thine attributes seem many, as thy works:—

If thou must be propitiated with prayers, Take them! If thou must be induced with

altars, And soften'd with a sacrifice, receive them!

Two things here erect them unto thee.

If thou lov'st blood, the shepherd's shrine, which smokes

On my right hand, hath shed it for thy service In the first of his flock, whose limbs now reek

In sanguinary incense to thy skies;

Or if the sweet and blooming fruits of earth,

And milder seasons, which the unstain'd turf I spread them on now offers in the face

Of the broad sun which ripen'd them, may seem

Good to thee, inasmuch as they have not Suffer'd in limb or life, and rather form

A sample of thy works, than supplication To look on ours! If a shrine without victim,

And altar without gore, may win thy favour, Look on it! and for him who dresseth it,

He is—such as thou mad'st him; and seeks nothing

Which must be won by kneeling: if he's evil, Strike him! thou art omnipotent, and

may'st— For what can he oppose? If he be good,

Strike him, or spare him, as thou wilt! since all

Rests upon thee; and good and evil seem To have no power themselves, save in thy

will; And whether that be good or ill I know not,

Not being omnipotent, nor fit to judge Omnipotence, but merely to endure

Its mandate; which thus far I have endured. [*The fire upon the altar of ABEL kindles into a column of the brightest flame, and ascends to heaven; while a whirlwind throws down the altar of CAIN, and scatters the fruits abroad upon the earth.*

Abel (kneeling). Oh, brother, pray! Jehovah's wrath with thee.

Cain. Why so?

Abel. Thy fruits are scatter'd on the earth.

Cain. From earth they came, to earth let them return;

Their seed will bear fresh fruit there ere the summer:

Thy burnt flesh-offering prospers better; see How heaven licks up the flames, when thick

with blood!

Abel. Think not upon my offering's acceptance,

But make another of thine own before
It is too late.

Cain. I will build no more altars,
Nor suffer any—

Abel (rising). Cain! what meanest thou?

Cain. To cast down yon vile flatt'rer of
the clouds,
The smoky harbinger of thy dull prayers—
Thine altar, with its blood of lambs and
kids,

Which fed on milk, to be destroy'd in blood.

Abel (opposing him). Thon shalt not:—
add not impious works to impious

Words! let that altar stand—'tis hallow'd
now

By the immortal pleasure of Jehovah,
In his acceptance of the victims.

Cain. *His!*
His pleasure! what was his high pleasure in
The fumes of scorching flesh and smoking
blood,

To the pain of the bleating mothers, which
Still yearn for their dead offspring? or the
pangs

Of the sad ignorant victims underneath
Thy pious knife? Give way! this bloody
record

Shall not stand in the sun, to shame creation!

Abel. Brother, give back! thou shalt not
touch my altar

With violence: if that thou wilt adopt it,
To try another sacrifice, 'tis thine.

Cain. Another sacrifice! Give way, or else
That sacrifice may be—

Abel. What mean'st thou?

Cain. Give—
Give way!—thy God loves blood!—then look
to it:—

Give way, ere he hath more!

Abel. In his great name,
I stand between thee and the shrine which
hath

Had his acceptance.

Cain. If thou lov'st thyself,
Stand back till I have strew'd this turf along
Its native soil:—else—

Abel (opposing him). I love God far more
Than life.

*Cain (striking him with a brand, on the
temples, which he snatches from the altar).*

Then take thy life unto thy God,
Since he loves lives.

Abel (falls). What hast thou done, my
brother?

Cain. Brother!

Abel. Oh, God! receive thy servant, and
Forgive his slayer, for he knew not what
He did—Cain, give me—give me thy haud;
and tell

Poor Zillah—

Cain (after a moment's stupefaction). My
hand! 't is all red, and with—

What?

[A long pause.—Looking slowly round.
Where am I? alone! Where's Abel?
where

Cain? Can it be that I am he? My brother,
Awake!—why liest thou so on the green earth?
'Tis not the hour of slumber;—why so pale?
What, hast thou!—thon wert full of life this
morn!

Abel! I pray thee, mock me not! I smote
Too fiercely, hut not fatally. Ah, why
Wouldst thou oppose me? This is mockery;
And only done to daunt me:—'t was a blow—
And but a blow. Stir—stir—nay, only stir!
Why, so—that's well!—thou breath'st!
breathe upon me!

Oh, God! Oh, God!

Abel (very faintly). What's he who speaks
of God?

Cain. Thy murderer.

Abel. Then may God forgive him!

Cain.
Comfort poor Zillah:—she has but one
brother

Now.

[*ABEL dies.*
Cain. And I none!—Who makes me
brotherless?

His eyes are open! then he is not dead!
Death is like sleep; and sleep shuts down
our lids.

His lips, too, are apart; why then he
breathes;

And yet I feel it not.—His heart!—his heart!
Let me see, doth it beat? methinks—No!
—no!

This is a vision, else I am become
The native of another and worse world.

The earth swims round me:—what is this?—
't is wet; [*Puts his hand to his brow,
and then looks at it.*

And yet there are no dews! 'T is blood—my
blood—

My brother's and my own! and shed by me!
Then what have I further to do with life,
Since I have taken life from my own flesh?
But he cannot be dead!—Is silence death?
No; he will wake; then let me watch
by him.

Life cannot be so slight, as to be quench'd
Thus quickly!—he hath spoken to me since—
What shall I say to him?—My brother!—
No:

He will not answer to that name; for
brethren

Smite not each other. Yet—yet—speak to
me.

Oh! for a word more of that gentle voice,
That I may bear to hear my own again!

Enter ZILLAH.

Zillah. I heard a heavy sound; what can it be?
'Tis Cain; and watching by my husband.
What
Dost thou there, brother? Doth he sleep?
Oh, heaven!
What means this paleness, and yon stream?—
No, no!
It is not blood; for who would shed his blood?
Abel! what's this?—who hath done this?
He moves not;
He breathes not; and his hands drop down
from mine
With stony lifelessness! Ah! cruel Cain!
Why cam'st thou not in time to save him
from
This violence? Whatever hath assail'd him,
Thou wert the stronger, and shouldst have
stepp'd in
Between him and aggression! Father!—
Eve!—
Adah!—come hither! Death is in the world!

[*Exit ZILLAH, calling on her Parents, &c.*

Cain (solus). And who hath brought him there?—I—who abhor
The name of Death so deeply, that the
thought
Empoison'd all my life, before I knew
His aspect—I have led him here, and given
My brother to his cold and still embrace,
As if he would not have asserted his
Inexorable claim without my aid.
I am awake at last—a dreary dream
Had madden'd me;—but *he* shall ne'er
awake!

Enter ADAM, EVE, ADAH, and ZILLAH.

Adam. A voice of woe from Zillah brings
me here.—
What do I see?—'Tis true!—My son!—my
son!
Woman, behold the serpent's work, and
thine! [To EVE.
Eve. Oh! speak not of it now: the serpent's
fangs
Are in my heart. My best beloved, Abel!
Jehovah! this is punishment beyond
A mother's sin, to take *him* from me!
Adam. Who,
Or what hath done this deed?—speak, Cain,
since thou
Wert present; was it some more hostile
angel,
Who walks not with Jehovah? or some wild
Brute of the forest?

Eve. Ah! a livid light
Breaks through, as from a thunder-cloud!
yon brand
Massy and bloody! snatch'd from off the
altar,
And black with smoke, and red with—
Adam. Speak, my son!
Speak, and assure us, wretched as we are,
That we are not more miserable still.
Adah. Speak, Cain! and say it was not
thou!

Eve. It was.
I see it now—he hangs his guilty head,
And covers his ferocious eye with hands
Incarnadine.
Adah. Mother, thou dost him wrong—
Cain! clear thee from this horrible accusal,
Which grief wrings from our parent.
Eve. Hear, Jehovah!
May the eternal serpent's curse be on him!
For he was fitter for his seed than ours.
May all his days be desolate! May—
Adah. Hold!
Curse him not, mother, for he is thy son—
Curse him not, mother, for he is my brother,
And my betroth'd.

Eve. He hath left thee no brother—
Zillah no husband—me *no son!* for thus
I curse him from my sight for evermore!
All bonds I break between us as he broke
That of his nature, in yon—Oh death!
death!
Why didst thou not take *me*, who first
incurr'd thee?
Why dost thou not so now?

Adam. Eve! let not this,
Thy natrnal grief, lead to impiety!
A heavy doom was long forespoken to us;
And now that it begins, let it be borne
In such sort as may show our God that we
Are faithful servants to his holy will.

Eve (pointing to Cain). *His will!* the will
of yon incarnate spirit
Of death, whom I have brought upon the
earth
To strew it with the dead. May all the
curses
Of life be on him! and his agonies
Drive him forth o'er the wilderness, like us
From Eden; till his children do by him
As he did by his brother! May the swords
And wings of fiery cherubim pursue him
By day and night—snakes spring up in his
path—
Earth's fruits be ashes in his mouth—the
leaves
On which he lays his head to sleep be
strew'd
With scorpions! May his dreams be of his
victim!

His waking a continual dread of death!
 May the clear rivers turn to blood as he
 Stoops down to stain them with his raging
 lip!

May every element shun or change to him!
 May he live in the pangs which others die
 with!

And death itself wax something worse than
 death

To him who first acquainted him with man!
 Hence, fratricide! henceforth that word is
Cain,

Through all the coming myriads of mankind,
 Who shall abhor thee, though thou wert
 their sire!

May the grass wither from thy feet! the
 woods

Deny thee shelter! earth a home! the dust
 A grave! the sun his light! and heaven her
 God! [*Exit EVE.*]

Adam. Cain! get thee forth: we dwell no
 more together.

Depart! and leave the dead to me—I am
 Henceforth alone—we never must meet more.

Adah. Oh, part not with him thus, my
 father: do not

Add thy deep curse to Eve's upon his head!
Adam. I curse him not: his spirit he his
 curse.

Come, Zillah!

Zillah. I must watch my husband's
 corse.

Adam. We will return again, when he is
 gone

Who hath provided for us this dread office.
 Come, Zillah!

Zillah. Yet one kiss on yon pale clay,
 And those lips once so warm—my heart! my
 heart!

[*Exit ADAM and ZILLAH, weeping.*]

Adah. Cain! thou hast heard, we must
 go forth. I am ready,

So shall our children be. I will bear Enoch,
 And you his sister. Ere the sun declines
 Let us depart, nor walk the wilderness
 Under the cloud of night.—Nay, speak to
 me,

To me—*thine own.*

Cain. Leave me!

Adah. Why, all have left thee.

Cain. And wherefore lingerest thou? Dost
 thou not fear

To dwell with one who hath done this?

Adah. I fear

Nothing except to leave thee, much as I
 Shrink from the deed which leaves thee
 brotherless.

I must not speak of this—it is between thee
 And the great God.

A Voice from within exclaims, Cain! Cain!

Adah. Hear'st thou that voice?
The Voice within. Cain! Cain!
Adah. It soundeth like an angel's tone.

* *Enter the ANGEL of the Lord.*

Angel. Where is thy brother Abel?

Cain. Am I then
 My brother's keeper?

Angel. Cain! what hast thou done?
 The voice of thy slain brother's blood cries
 out,

Even from the ground, unto the Lord!—Now
 art thou

Cursed from the earth, which open'd late her
 mouth

To drink thy brother's blood from thy rash
 hand.

Henceforth, when thou shalt till the ground,
 it shall not

Yield thee her strength; a fugitive shalt thou
 Be from this day, and vagabond on earth!

Adah. This punishment is more than he
 can bear.

Behold, thou driv'st him from the face of
 earth,

And from the face of God shall he be hid.
 A fugitive and vagabond on earth,

'T will come to pass, that whoso findeth him
 Shall slay him.

Cain. Would they could! but who
 are they

Shall slay me? Where are these on the lone
 earth

As yet unpeopled?

Angel. Thou hast slain thy brother,
 And who shall warrant thee against thy son?

Adah. Angel of Light! be merciful, nor
 say

That this poor aching breast now nourishes
 A murderer in my boy, and of his father.

Angel. Then he would but be what his
 father is.

Did not the milk of Eve give nutriment
 To him thou now see'st so besmeard with
 blood?

The fratricide might well engender parricides.—

But it shall not be so—the Lord thy God
 And mine commandeth me to set his seal

On Cain, so that he may go forth in safety.
 Who slayeth Cain, a sevenfold vengeance
 shall

Be taken on his head. Come hither!

Cain. What
 Wouldst thou with me?

Angel. To mark upon thy brow
 Exemption from such deeds as thou hast
 done.

Cain. No, let me die!

Angel. It must not be.
 [The ANGEL sets the mark on CAIN'S brow.]
Cain. It hnrns
 My brow, hut nought to that which is with-
 in it.
 Is there more? let me meet it as I may.
Angel. Stern hast thou been and stubborn
 from the womb,
 As the ground thou must henceforth till;
 but he
 Thou slew'st was gentle as the flocks he
 tended.
Cain. After the fall too soon was I be-
 gotten;
 Ere yet my mother's mind subsided from
 The serpent, and my sire still mourn'd for
 Eden.
 That which I am, I am; I did not seek
 For life, nor did I make myself; but could I
 With my own death redeem him from the
 dust—
 And why not so? let him return to day,
 And I lie ghastly! so shall he restored
 By God the life to him he loved; and taken
 From me a being I ne'er loved to hear.
Angel. Who shall heal murder? what is
 done, is done;
 Go forth! fulfil thy days! and be thy deeds
 Unlike the last! [The ANGEL disappears.]
Adah. He's gone, let us go forth;
 I hear our little Enoch cry within
 Our bower.
Cain. Ah! little knows he what he
 weeps for!
 And I who have shed blood cannot shed tears!
 But the four rivers would not cleanse my soul.
 Think'st thou my boy will bear to look on
 me?
Adah. If I thought that he would not, I
 would—
Cain (interrupting her). No,
 No more of threats: we have had too many
 of them:
 Go to our children; I will follow thee.
Adah. I will not leave thee lonely with
 the dead;
 Let us depart together.
Cain. Oh! thou dead
 And everlasting witness! whose unsinking
 Blood darkens earth and heaven! what thou
 now art
 I know not! but if thou see'st what I am,

I think thou wilt forgive him, whom his God
 Can ne'er forgive, nor his own soul.—Fare-
 well!
 I must not, dare not touch what I have made
 thee.
 I, who sprung from the same womb with
 thee, drain'd
 The same breast, clasp'd thee often to my
 own,
 In fondness brotherly and boyish, I
 Can never meet thee more, nor even dare
 To do that for thee, which thou shouldst
 have done
 For me—compose thy limbs into their grave—
 The first grave yet dug for mortality.
 But who hath dug that grave? Oh, earth!
 Oh, earth!
 For all the fruits thou hast render'd to me, I
 Give thee back this. Now for the wilderness.
 [ADAH stoops down and kisses the
 body of ABEL.]
Adah. A dreary, and an early doom, my
 brother,
 Has been thy lot! Of all who mourn for
 thee,
 I alone must not weep. My office is
 Henceforth to dry up tears, and not to shed
 them;
 But yet of all who mourn, none mourn like
 me,
 Not only for thyself, but him who slew thee.
 Now, Cain! I will divide thy burden with
 thee.
Cain. Eastward from Eden will we take
 our way;
 'Tis the most desolate, and suits my steps.
Adah. Lead! thou shalt be my guide, and
 may our God
 Be thine! Now let us carry forth our chil-
 dren.
Cain. And he who lieth there was child-
 less. I
 Have dried the fountain of a gentle race,
 Which might have graced his recent marriage
 couch,
 And might have temper'd this stern blood of
 mine,
 Uniting with our children Abel's offspring!
 O Abel!
Adah. Peace be with him!
Cain. But with me!—
 [Exit.]

Heaven and Earth:

A MYSTERY.

FOUNDED ON THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE IN GENESIS, CHAP. VI. : "AND IT CAME TO PASS . . . THAT THE SONS OF GOD SAW THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN THAT THEY WERE FAIR ; AND THEY TOOK THEM WIVES OF ALL WHICH THEY CHOSE."

"And woman wailing for her demon lover."—COLERIDGE.

Dramatis Personæ.

ANGELS.—SAMIASA.
AZAZIEL.
RAPHAEL, THE ARCHANGEL.
MEN.—NOAH AND HIS SONS.
IRAD.
JAPHET.

WOMEN.—ANAH.
AHOLIBAMAH.

Chorus of Spirits of the Earth.—
Chorus of Mortals.

PART I.

Scene I.—*A woody and mountainous district near Mount Ararat. Time, Midnight.*

Enter ANAH and AHOLIBAMAH.

Anah. Our father sleeps: it is the hour when they

Who love us are accustom'd to descend
Through the deep clouds o'er rocky Ararat:—
How my heart beats!

Aho. Let us proceed upon
Our invocation.

Anah. But the stars are hidden.
I tremble.

Aho. So do I, but not with fear
Of aught save their delay.

Anah. My sister, though
I love Azaziel more than—oh, too much!
What was I going to say? my heart grows
impious.

Aho. And where is the impiety of loving
Celestial natures?

Anah. But, Aholibamah,
I love our God less since his angel loved me:
This cannot be of good; and though I know
not

That I do wrong, I feel a thousand fears
Which are not ominous of right.

Aho. Then wed thee
Unto some son of clay, and toil and spin!
There's Japhet loves thee well, hath loved
thee long:

Marry, and bring forth dust!

Anah. I should have loved
Azaziel not less were he mortal; yet
I am glad he is not. I cannot outlive him.
And when I think that his immortal wings
Will one day hover o'er the sepulchre
Of the poor child of clay which so adored
him,

As he adores the Highest, death becomes
Less terrible; but yet I pity him:
His grief will be of ages, or at least
Mine would be such for him, were I the
seraph,

And he the perishable.

Aho. Rather say,
That he will single forth some other daughter
Of earth, and love her as he once loved Anah.

Anah. And if it should be so, and she
loved him,
Better thus than that he should weep for me.

Aho. If I thought thus of Samiasa's love,
All seraph as he is, I'd spurn him from me.
But to our invocation!—'Tis the hour.

Anah. Seraph!
 From thy sphere!
 Whatever star contain thy glory;
 In the eternal depths of heaven
 Albeit thou watchest with "the seven,"
 Though through space infinite and heary
 Before thy bright wings worlds be
 driven,
 Yet hear!
 Oh! think of her who holds thee dear!
 And though she nothing is to thee,
 Yet think that thou art all to her.
 Thou canst not tell,—and never be
 Such pangs decreed to aught save me,—
 The bitterness of tears.
 Eternity is in thine years,
 Unborn, undying beauty in thine eyes;
 With me thou canst not sympathise,
 Except in love, and there thou must
 Acknowledge that more loving dust
 Ne'er wept beneath the skies.
 Thou walk'st thy many worlds, thou see'st
 The face of him who made thee great,
 As he hath made me of the least
 Of those cast out from Eden's gate;
 Yet, Seraph dear!
 Oh hear!
 For thou hast loved me, and I would not
 die
 Until I know what I must die in know-
 ing,
 That thou forgett'st in thine eternity
 Her whose heart death could not keep
 from o'erflowing
 For thee, immortal essence as thou art!
 Great is their love who love in sin and
 fear;
 And such, I feel, are waging in my heart
 A war unworthy: to an Adamite
 Forgive, my Seraph! that such
 thoughts appear,
 For sorrow is our element;
 Delight
 An Eden kept afar from sight,
 Though sometimes with our visions
 blent.
 The hour is near
 Which tells me we are not abandon'd
 quite.—
 Appear! Appear!
 Seraph!
 My own Azazel! be but here,
 And leave the stars to their own light.

Ano. Samiasa!
 Wheresoe'er
 Thou rulest in the upper air—
 Or warring with the spirits who may
 dare
 Dispute with him
 Who made all empires, empire; or recalling

Some wandering star, which shoots through
 the abyas,
 Whose tenants dying, while their world is
 falling,
 Share the dim destiny of clay in this;
 Or joining with the inferior cherubim,
 Thou deignest to partake their hymn—
 Samiasa!

I call thee, I await thee, and I love thee.
 Many may worship thee, that will I not:
 If that thy spirit down to mine may move
 thee,
 Descend and share my lot!
 Though I be ferm'd of clay,
 And thou of beams
 More bright than those of day
 On Eden's streams,
 Thine immortality cannot repay
 With love more warm than mine
 My love. There is a ray
 In me, which, though forbidden yet to shine,
 I feel was lighted at thy God's and thine.
 It may be hidden long: death and decay
 Our mother Eve bequeath'd us—but my
 heart
 Defies it: though this life must pass away,
 Is *that* a cause for thee and me to part?
 Thou art immortal—so am I: I feel—
 I feel my immortality o'eraweep
 All pains, all tears, all time, all fears, and
 peal,
 Like the eternal thunders of the deep,
 Into my ears this truth—"Thou liv'st for
 ever!"
 But if it be in joy
 I know not, nor would know;
 That secret rests with the Almighty giver,
 Who folds in clouds the fountains of bliss and
 wee.
 But thee and me he never can destroy;
 Change us he may, but not o'erwhelm; we
 are
 Of an eternal essence, and must war
 With him if he will war with us: with *thee*
 I can share all things, even immortal
 sorrow;
 For thou hast ventured to share life with
me,
 And shall I shrink from thine eternity?
 No! though the serpent's sting should
 pierce me through,
 And thou thyself wert like the serpent, coil
 Around me still! and I will smile,
 And curse thee not; but hold
 Thee in as warm a fold
 As—but descend, and prove
 A mortal's love
 For an immortal. If the skies contain
 More joy than thou canst give and take,
 remain!

Anah. Sister! sister! I view them winging
Their bright way through the parted night.

Aho. The clouds from off their pinions
flinging,

As though they bore to-morrow's light.

Anah. But if our father see the sight!

Aho. He would but deem it was the moon
Rising unto some sorcerer's tune
An hour too soon.

Anah. They come! he comes!—Azazel!
Aho. Haste

To meet them! Oh! for wings to bear

My spirit, while they hover there,

To Samiasa's breast!

Anah. Lo! they have kindled all the west,
Like a returning sunset;—lo!

On Ararat's late secret crest
A mild and many-colour'd bow,
The remnant of their flashing path,
Now shines! and now, behold! it hath
Return'd to night, as rippling foam,

Which the leviathan hath lash'd
From his unfathomable home,
When sporting on the face of the calm deep,
Subsides soon after he again hath dash'd
Down, down, to where the ocean's fountains
sleep.

Aho. They have touch'd earth! Samiasa!

Anah. My Azazel!
[*Exeunt.*]

Scene II.

Enter IRAD and JAPHET.

Irada. Despond not: wherefore wilt thou
wander thus

To add thy silence to the silent night,
And lift thy tearful eye unto the stars?
They cannot aid thee.

Japh. But they soothe me—now
Perhaps she looks upon them as I look.
Methinks a being that is beautiful
Becometh more so as it looks on beauty,
The eternal beauty of undying things.
Oh, Anah!

Irada. But she loves thee not.

Japh. Alas!

Irada. And proud Aholibamah spurns me
also.

Japh. I feel for thee too.

Irada. Let her keep her pride,
Mine hath enabled me to bear her scorn;
It may be, time too will avenge it.

Japh. Canst thou
Find joy in such a thought?

Irada. Nor joy nor sorrow.
I loved her well, I would have loved her better,
Had love been met with love: as 't is, I leave
her

To brighter destinies, if so she deems them.

Japh. What destinies?

Irada. I have some cause to think
She loves another.

Japh. Anah!

Irada. No; her sister.

Japh. What other?

Irada. That I know not; but her air,
If not her words, tells me she loves another.

Japh. Ay, but not Anah: she but loves her
God.

Irada. Whate'er she loveth, so she loves
thee not,

What can it profit thee?

Japh. True, nothing; but
I love.

Irada. And so did I.

Japh. And now thou lov'st not,
Or think'st thou lov'st not, art thou happier?

Irada. Yes.

Japh. I pity thee.

Irada. Me! why?

Japh. For being bappy,
Deprived of that which makes my misery.

Irada. I take thy taunt as part of thy
distemper,

And would not feel as thou dost for more
shekels

Than all our father's herds would bring, if
weigh'd

Against the metal of the sons of Cain—
The yellow dust they try to barter with us,
As if such useless and discolour'd trash,
The refuse of the earth, could be received
For milk, and wool, and flesh, and fruits, and
all

Our flocks and wilderness afford.—Go, Japhet,
Sigh to the stars, as wolves howl to the moon—
I must back to my rest.

Japh. And so would I

If I could rest.

Irada. Thou wilt not to our tents then?

Japh. No, Irada; I will to the cavern, whose
Mouth they say opens from the internal world
To let the inner spirits of the earth
Forth when they walk its surface.

Irada. Wherefore so?

What wouldst thou there?

Japh. Soothe further my sad spirit
With gloom as sad: it is a hopeless spot,
And I am hopeless.

Irada. But 't is dangerous;
Strange sounds and sights have peopled it
with terrors.

I must go with thee.

Japh. Irada, no; believe me

I feel no evil thought, and fear no evil.

Irada. But evil things will be thy foe the
more

As not being of them: turn thy steps aside,
Or let mine be with thine.

Japh. No, neither, Irad;
I must proceed alone.

Irad. Then peace be with thee!
[Exit IRAD.]

Japh. (solus). Peace! I have sought it
where it should be found,
In love—with love, too, which perhaps
deserved it;

And, in its stead, a heaviness of heart,
A weakness of the spirit, listless days,
And nights inexorable to sweet sleep,
Have come upon me. Peace! what peace?
the calm

Of desolation, and the stillness of
The untrodden forest, only broken by
The sweeping tempest through its groaning
boughs;

Such is the sullen or the fitful state
Of my mind overworn. The earth's grown
wicked,

And many signs and portents have proclaim'd
A change at hand, and an o'erwhelming doom
To perishable beings. Oh, my Anah!

When the dread hour denounced shall open
wide

The fountains of the deep, how mightest thou
Have lain within this bosom, folded from
The elements; this bosom, which in vain
Hath beat for thee, and then will beat more
vainly,

While thine—Oh, God! at least remit to
her

Thy wrath! for she is pure amidst the failing
As a star in the clouds, which cannot quench,
Although they obscure it for an hour. My
Anah!

How would I have adored thee, but thou
wouldst not;

And still would I redeem thee—see thee live
When ocean is earth's grave, and, unopposed
By rock or shallow, the leviathan,
Lord of the shoreless sea and watery world,
Shall wonder at his boundlessness of realm.

[Exit JAPHET.]

Enter NOAH and SHEM.

Noah. Where is thy brother Japhet?

Shem. He went forth,
According to his wont, to meet with Irad,
He said; but, as I fear, to bend his steps
Towards Anah's tents, round which he hovers
nightly,

Like a dove round and round its pillaged nest;
Or else he walks the wild up to the cavern
Which opens to the heart of Ararat.

Noah. What doth he there? It is an evil
spot

Upon an earth all evil; for things worse
Than even wicked men resort there: he
Still loves this daughter of a fated race,

Although he could not wed her if she loved
him,
And that she doth not. Oh, the unhappy
hearts

Of men! that one of my blood, knowing well
The destiny and evil of these days,
And that the hour approacheth, should indulge
In such forbidden yearnings! Lead the way;
He must be sought for!

Shem. Go not forward, father:
I will seek Japhet.

Noah. Do not fear for me:
All evil things are powerless on the man
Selected by Jehovah.—Let us on.

Shem. To the tents of the father of the
sisters?

Noah. No; to the cavern of the Caucasus.
[Exit NOAH and SHEM.]

Scene III.

*The mountains.—A cavern, and the rocks of
Caucasus.*

Japh. (solus). Ye wilds, that look eternal;
and thou cave,
Which seem'st unfathomable; and ye moun-
tains,

So varied and so terrible in beauty;
Here, in your rugged majesty of rocks
And toppling trees that twine their roots with
stone

In perpendicular places, where the foot
Of man would tremble, could he reach them
—yes,

Ye look eternal! Yet, in a few days,
Perhaps even hours, ye will be changed, rent,
hurl'd

Before the mass of waters; and yon cave,
Which seems to lead into a lower world,
Shall have its depths search'd by the sweep-
ing wave,

And dolphins gambol in the lion's den!
And man—Oh, men! my fellow-beings! Who
Shall weep above your universal grave,
Save I? Who shall be left to weep? My
kinsmen,

Alas! what am I better than ye are,
That I must live beyond ye? Where shall be
The pleasant places where I thought of Anah
While I had hope? or the more savage
haunts,

Scarce less beloved, where I despair'd for her?
And can it be!—Shall yon exulting peak,
Whose glittering top is like a distant star,
Lie low beneath the boiling of the deep?

No more to have the morning sun break forth,
And scatter back the mists in floating folds
From its tremendous brow? no more to have
Day's broad orb drop behind its head at even,
Leaving it with a crown of many hues?

No more to be the beacon of the world,
For angels to alight on, as the spot
Nearest the stars? And can those words "no
more"

Be meant for thee, for all things, save for us,
And the predestined creeping things reserved
By my sire to Jehovah's bidding? May
He preserve *them*, and *I* not have the power
To snatch the loveliest of earth's daughters
from

A doom which even some serpent, with his
mate,

Shall 'scape to save his kind to be prolong'd,
To hiss and sting through some emerging world,
Reeking and dank from out the slime, whose
ooze

Shall slumber o'er the wreck of this, until
The salt morass subside into a sphere
Beneath the sun, and be the monument,
The sole and undistinguish'd sepulchre,
Of yet quick myriads of all life? How much
Breath will be still'd at once! All-beauteous
world!

So young, so mark'd out for destruction, I
With a cleft heart look on thee day by day,
And night by night, thy number'd days and
nights.

I cannot save thee, cannot save even her
Whose love had made me love thee more; but
as

A portion of thy dust, I cannot think
Upon thy coming doom without a feeling
Such as—Oh God! and canst thou—

[*He pauses.*

*A rushing sound from the cavern is heard,
and shouts of laughter—afterwards a
Spirit passes.*

Japh. In the name
Of the Most High, what art thou?

Spirit (laughs). Ha! ha! ha!

Japh. By all that earth holds holiest,
speak!

Spirit (laughs). Ha! ha!

Japh. By the approaching deluge! by the
earth

Which will be strangled by the ocean! by
The deep which will lay open all her foun-
tains!

The heaven which will convert her clouds to
seas,

And the Omnipotent who makes and crushes!
Thou unknown, terrible, and indistinct,
Yet awful Thing of Shadows, speak to me!

Why dost thou laugh that horrid laugh?

Spirit. Why weep'st thou?

Japh. For earth and all her children.

Spirit. Ha! ha! ha!

[*Spirit vanishes.*

Japh. How the fiend mocks the tortures
of a world,

The coming desolation of an orb,
On which the sun shall rise and warm no life!
How the earth sleeps! and all that in it is
Sleep too upon the very eve of death!

Why should they wake to meet it? What are
here,

Which look like death in life, and speak like
things

Born ere this dying world? They come like
clouds!

[*Various Spirits pass from the cavern.*

Spirit. Rejoice!

The abhorred race
Which could not keep in Eden their high place,
But listen'd to the voice

Of knowledge without power,

Are nigh the hour

Of death!

Not slow, not single, not by sword, nor
sorrow,

Nor years, nor heart-break, nor time's
sapping motion,

Shall they drop off. Behold their last to-
morrow!

Earth shall be ocean!

And no breath,

Save of the winds, be on the unbounded wave!
Angels shall tire their wings, but find no
spot:

Not even a rock from out the liquid grave
Shall lift its point to save,

Or show the place where strong Despair hath
died,

After long looking o'er the ocean wide
For the expected ebb which cometh not:

All shall be void,

Destroy'd!

Another element shall be the lord

Of life, and the abhor'd

Children of dust be quenched; and of each hue

Of earth nought left but the unbroken blue;
And of the variegated mountain

Shall nought remain

Unchanged, or of the level plain;

Cedar and pine shall lift their tops in vain:

All merged within the universal fountain,
Man, earth, and fire, shall die,

And sea and sky

Look vast and lifeless in the eternal eye.
Upon the foam

Who shall erect a home?

Japh. (coming forward). My sire!
Earth's seed shall not expire;

Only the evil shall be put away

From day.

Avaunt! ye exulting demons of the waste!
Who howl your hideous joy

When God destroys whom you dare not
destroy;

Hence! haste!

Back to your inner caves!
 Until the waves
 Shall search you in your secret place,
 And drive your sullen race
 Forth, to be roll'd upon the tossing winds,
 In restless wretchedness along all space!
Spirit. Son of the saved!
 When thou and thine have braved
 The wide and warring element;
 When the great harrier of the deep is rent,
 Shall thou and thine be good or happy?—
 No!
 Thy new world and new race shall be of
 woe—
 Less goodly in their aspect, in their years
 Less than the glorious giants, who
 Yet walk the world in pride,
 The Sons of Heaven by many a mortal bride.
 Thine shall be nothing of the past, save
 tears.
 And art thou not ashamed
 Thus to survive,
 And eat, and drink, and wive?
 With a base heart so far subdued and tamed,
 As even to hear this wide destruction named,
 Without such grief and courage, as should
 rather
 Bid thee await the world-dissolving wave,
 Than seek a shelter with thy favour'd father,
 And hild thy city o'er the drown'd earth's
 grave?
 Who would outlive their kind,
 Except the base and blind?
 Mine
 Hateth thine
 As of a different order in the sphere,
 But not our own.
 There is not one who hath not left a throne
 Vacant in heaven to dwell in darkness here,
 Rather than see his mates endure alone.
 Go, wretch! and give
 A life like thine to other wretches—live!
 And when the annihilating waters roar
 Above what they have done,
 Envy the giant patriarchs then no more,
 And scorn thy sire as the surviving one!
 Thyself for being his son!
Chorus of Spirits issuing from the cavern.
 Rejoice!
 No more the human voice
 Shall vex our joys in middle air
 With prayer;
 No more
 Shall they adore;
 And we, who ne'er for ages have adored
 The prayer-exacting Lord,
 To whom the omission of a sacrifice
 Is vice;
 We, we shall view the deep's salt sources
 pour'd

Until one clement shall do the work
 Of all in chaos; until they,
 The creatures proud of their poor clay,
 Shall perish, and their bleached bones shall
 lurk
 In caves, in dens, in clefts of mountains,
 where
 The deep shall follow to their latest lair;
 Where even the brutes, in their despair,
 Shall cease to prey on man and on each
 other,
 And the striped tiger shall lie down to die
 Beside the lamb, as though he were his
 brother;
 Till all things shall be as they were,
 Silent and uncreated, save the sky:
 While a brief truce
 Is made with Death, who shall forhear
 The little remnant of the past creation,
 To generate new nations for his use;
 This remnant, floating o'er the undulation
 Of the subsiding deluge, from its slime,
 When the hot sun hath haked the reeking
 soil
 Into a world, shall give again to Time
 New beings—years, diseases, sorrow,
 crime—
 With all companionship of hate and toil,
 Until—
Japh. (interrupting them). The eternal
 will
 Shall deign to expound this dream
 Of good and evil; and redeem
 Unto himself all times, all things;
 And, gather'd under his almighty
 wings,
 Abolish hell!
 And to the expiated Earth
 Restore the beauty of her birth,
 Her Eden in an endless paradise,
 Where man no more can fall as once he
 fell,
 And even the very demons shall do well!
Spirits. And when shall take effect this
 wondrous spell?
Japh. When the Redeemer cometh; first
 in pain,
 And then in glory.
Spirit. Meantime still struggle in the
 mortal chain,
 Till earth wax hoary:
 War with yourselves, and hell, and heaven,
 in vain,
 Until the clouds look gory
 With the blood reeking from each battle
 plain;
 New times, new climes, new arts, new men;
 but still,
 The same old tears, old crimes, and oldest
 ill,

Shall be amongst your race in different forms;
 But the same moral storms
 Shall oversweep the future, as the waves
 In a few hours the glorious giants' graves.

Chorus of Spirits.

Brethren, rejoice!
 Mortal, farewell!

Hark! hark! already we can hear the voice
 Of growing ocean's gloomy swell;
 The winds, too, plume their piercing wings;
 The clouds have nearly fill'd their springs;
 The fountains of the great deep shall be
 broken,

And heaven set wide her windows; while
 mankind

View, unacknowledged, each tremendous
 token—
 Still, as they were from the beginning,
 blind.

We hear the sound they cannot hear,
 The mustering thunders of the threaten-
 ing sphere;

Yet a few hours their coming is
 delay'd;

Their flashing banners, folded still on high,
 Yet undisplay'd,

Save to the Spirit's all-pervading eye.
 How! how! oh Earth!

Thy death is nearer than thy recent birth;
 Tremble, ye mountains, soon to shrink below
 The ocean's overflow!

The wave shall break upon your cliffs; and
 shells,

The little shells, of ocean's least things be
 Deposed where now the eagle's offspring
 dwells—

How shall he shriek o'er the remorseless
 sea!

And call his nestlings up with fruitless yell,
 Unanswer'd, save by the encroaching swell;—
 While man shall long in vain for his broad
 wings,

The wings which could not save:—

Where could he rest them, while the whole
 space brings

Nought to his eye beyond the deep, his
 grave?

Brethren, rejoice!

And loudly lift each superhuman voice—

All die,

Save the slight remnant of Seth's seed—

The seed of Seth,

Exempt for future sorrow's sake from
 death.

But of the sons of Cain

None shall remain;

And all his goodly daughters

Must lie beneath the desolating waters;

Or, floating upward, with their long hair laid
 Along the wave, the cruel heaven upbraid,
 Which would not spare
 Beings even in death so fair.

It is decreed,

All die!

And to the universal human cry
 The universal silence shall succeed!

Fly, brethren, fly!

But still rejoice!

We fell!

They fall!

So perish all

These petty foes of Heaven who shrink from
 hell!

[*The Spirits disappear, soaring upwards.*
Japh. (sobus). God hath proclaim'd the
 destiny of earth;

My father's ark of safety hath announced it;
 The very demons shriek it from their caves;
 The scroll of Enoch prophesied it long
 In silent books, which, in their silence, say
 More to the mind than thunder to the ear:
 And yet men listen'd not, nor listen; but
 Walk darking to their doom; which, though
 so nigh,

Shakes them no more in their dim disbelief,
 Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty
 purpose,

Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it.

No sign yet hangs its banner in the air;
 The clouds are few, and of their wonted
 texture;

The sun will rise upon the earth's last day
 As on the fourth day of creation, when
 God said unto him, "Shine!" and he broke
 forth

Into the dawn, which lighted not the yet
 Uniform'd forefather of mankind—but roused
 Before the human orison the earlier

Made and far sweeter voices of the birds,
 Which in the open firmament of heaven
 Have wings like angels, and like them salute
 Heaven first each day before the Adamites:
 Their matins now draw nigh—the east is
 kindling—

And they will sing! and day will break!
 Both near,

So near the awful close! For these must drop
 Their outworn pinions on the deep; and day,
 After the bright course of a few brief
 morrows,—

Ay, day will rise; but upon what?—a chaos,
 Which was ere day; and which, renew'd,
 makes time

Nothing! for, without life, what are the
 hours?

No more to dust than is eternity

Unto Jehovah, who created both.

Without him, even eternity would be

A void : without man, time, as made for man,
Diss with man, and is swallow'd in that deep
Which has no fountain ; as his race will be
Devour'd by that which drowns his infant
world.—

What have we hers ? Shapes of both earth
and air ?

No—all of heaven, they are so beautiful.
I cannot trace their features ; but their forms,
How lovelily they move along the side
Of the grey mountain, scattering its mist !
And after the swart savage spirits, whose
Infernal immortality pour'd forth
Their impious hymn of triumph, they shall be
Welcome as Eden. It may be they come
To tell me the reprieve of our young world,
For which I have so often pray'd—They
come !

Anah ! oh, God ! and with her——

*Enter SAMIASA, AZAZIEL, ANAH, and
AHOLIBAMAH.*

Anah. Japhet !

Sam. Lo !

A son of Adam !

Aza. What doth the earth-born here,

While all his race are slumbering ?

Japh. Angel ! what

Dost thou on earth than thou shouldst be on
high ?

Aza. Know'st thou not, or forgett'st thou,
that a part

Of our great function is to guard thine earth ?

Japh. But all good angels have forsaken
earth,

Which is condemn'd ; nay, even the evil fly
The approaching chaos. Anah ! Anah ! my
In vain, and long, and still to be, beloved !

Why walk'st thou with this spirit, in those
hours

When no good spirit longer lights below ?

Anah. Japhet, I cannot answer thee ; yet,
yet

Forgive me——

Japh. May the Heaven, which soon no more
Will pardon, do so ! for thou art greatly
tempted.

Aho. Back to thy tents, insulting son of
Noah !

We know thee not.

Japh. The hour may come when thou
May'st know me better ; and thy sister know
Me still the same which I have ever been.

Sam. Son of the patriarch, who hath ever
been

Upright before his God, what'er thy gifts,
And thy words seem of sorrow, mix'd with
wrath,

How have Azazel, or myself, brought on thee
Wrong ?

Japh. Wrong ! the greatest of all wrongs ;
but thou

Say'st well ; though she be dust, I did not,
could not,

Deserve her. Farewell, Anah ! I have said
That word so often ! but now say it, ne'er
To be repeated. Angel ! or what'er
Thou art, or must be soon, hast thou the
power

To save this beautiful—these beautiful
Children of Cain ?

Aza. From what ?

Japh. And is it so,

That ye too know not ? Angels ! angels ! ye
Have shared man's sin, and, it may be, now
must

Partake his punishment ; or, at the least,
My sorrow.

Sam. Sorrow ! I ne'er thought till now
To hear an Adamite speak riddles to me.

Japh. And hath not the Most High ex-
pounded them ?

Then ye are lost, as they are lost.

Aho. So be it !

If they love as they are loved, they will not
shrink

More to be mortal, than I would to dare

An immortality of agonies

With Samiasa !

Anah. Sister ! sister ! speak not

Thus.

Aza. Fearest thou, my Anah ?

Anah. Yes, for thee ;

I would resign the greater remnant of

This little life of mine, before one hour

Of thine eternity should know a pang.

Japh. It is for *him*, then ! for the seraph
thou

Hast left me ! That is nothing, if thou hast not
Left thy God too ! for unions like to these,

Between a mortal and an immortal, cannot

Be happy or be hallow'd. We are sent

Upon the earth to toil and die ; and they

Are made to minister on high unto

The Highest : but if he can *save* thee, soon

The hour will come in which celestial aid

Alone can do so.

Anah. Ah ! he speaks of death.

Sam. Of death to *us* ! and those who are
with us !

But that the man seems full of sorrow, I

Could smile.

Japh. I grieve not for myself, nor fear ;
I am safe, not for my own deserts, but those

Of a well-doing sire, who hath been found

Righteous enough to save his children. Would

His power was greater of redemption ! or

That by exchanging my own life for hers,

Who could alone have made mine happy,
she,

The last and loveliest of Cain's race, could share

The ark which shall receive a remnant of
The seed of Seth!

Aho. And dost thou think that we,
With Cain's, the eldest born of Adam's, blood
Warm in our veins,—strong Cain! who was
begotten

In Paradise,—would mingle with Seth's children?

Seth, the last offspring of old Adam's dotage?
No, not to save all earth, were earth in peril!
Our race hath always dwelt apart from thine
From the beginning, and shall do so ever.

Japh. I did not speak to thee, Aholibamah!
Too much of the forefather whom thou
vauntest

Has come down in that haughty blood which
springs

From him who shed the first, and that a
brother's!

But thou, my Anah! let me call thee mine,
Albeit thou art not; 't is a word I cannot
Part with, although I must from thee. My
Anah!

Thou who dost rather make me dream that
Abel

Had left a daughter, whose pure pious race
Survived in thee, so much unlike thou art
The rest of the stern Cainites, save in beauty,
For all of them are fairest in their favour—

Aho. (*interrupting him*). And wouldst thou
have her like our father's foe

In mind, in soul? If I partook thy thought,
And dream'd that aught of *Abel* was in *her*!—
Get thee hence, son of Noah; thou makest strife.

Japh. Offspring of Cain, thy father did so!
Aho.

But He slew not Seth: and what hast thou to do
With other deeds between his God and him?

Japh. Thou speakest well: his God hath
judged him, and

I had not named his deed, but that thyself
Didst seem to glory in him, nor to shrink
From what he had done.

Aho. He was our fathers' father;
The eldest born of man, the strongest, bravest,
And most enduring:—Shall I blush for him
From whom we had our being? Look upon
Our race; behold their stature and their
beauty,

Their courage, strength, and length of
days—

Japh. They are number'd.
Aho. Be it so! but while yet their hours
endure,

I glory in my brethren and our fathers.

Japh. My sire and race but glory in their
God,

Anah! and thou?—

Anah. Whate'er our God decrees,
The God of Seth, as Cain, I must obey,
And will endeavour patiently to obey.

But could I dare to pray in his dread hour
Of universal vengeance (if such should be),
It would not be to live, alone exempt
Of all my house. My sister! oh, my sister!
What were the world, or other worlds, or all
The brightest future, without the sweet past—
Thy love, my father's, all the life, and all
The things which sprang up with me, like the
stars,

Making my dim existence radiant with
Soft lights which were not mine? Aholibamah!
Oh! if there should be mercy—seek it, find it:
I abhor death, because that thou must die.

Aho. What, hath this dreamer, with his
father's ark,

The bngbear he hath built to scare the world,
Shaken *my* sister? Are *we* not the loved
Of seraphs? and if we were not, must we
Cling to a son of Noah for our lives?
Rather than thus—But the enthusiast
dreams

The worst of dreams, the fantasies engender'd
By hopeless love and heated vigils. Who
Shall shake these solid mountains, this firm
earth,

And bid those clonds and waters take a shape
Distinct from that which we and all our sires
Have seen them wear on their eternal way?
Who shall do this?

Japh. He whose one word produced them.
Aho. Who heard that word?

Japh. The universe, which leap'd
To life before it. Ah! smilest thou still in
scorn?

Turn to thy seraphs: if they attest it not,
They are uone.

Sam. Aholibamah, own thy God!
Aho. I have ever hail'd our Maker, Samiassa,
As thine, and mine: a God of love, not sorrow.

Japh. Alas! what else is love but sorrow?
Even

He who made earth in love had soon to grieve
Above its first and best inhabitants.

Aho. 'T is said so.
Japh. It is even so.

Enter NOAH and SHEM.

Noah. Japhet! What
Dost thou here with these children of the
wicked?

Dread'st thou not to partake their coming
doom?

Japh. Father, it cannot be a sin to seek
To save an earth-born being; and behold,
These are not of the sinful, since they have
The fellowship of angels.

Noah. These are they, then,
Who leave the throne of God, to take them
wives

From out the race of Cain; the sons of heaven,
Who seek earth's daughters for their beauty?

Aza. Patriarch!
Thou hast said it.

Noah. Woe, woe, woe to such communion!
Has not God made a barrier between earth
And heaven, and limited each, kind to kind?

Sam. Was not man made in high Jehovah's
image?

Did God not love what he had made? And
what

Do we but imitate and emulate
His love unto created love?

Noah. I am
But man, and was not made to judge mankind,
Far less the sons of God; but as our God
Has deign'd to commune with me, and reveal
His judgments, I reply, that the descent
Of seraphs from their everlasting seat
Unto a perishable and perishing,
Even on the very *eve* of *perishing*, world,
Cannot be good.

Aza. What! though it were to save?
Noah. Not ye in all your glory can redeem
What he who made you glorious hath condemn'd.

Were your immortal mission safety, 't would
Be general, not for two, though beautiful;
And beautiful they are, but not the less
Condemn'd.

Japh. Oh, father! say it not.
Noah. Son! son!

If that thou wouldst avoid their doom, forget
That they exist: they soon shall cease to be,
While thou shalt be the sire of a new world,
And better.

Japh. Let me die with *this*, and *them*!
Noah. Thou *shouldst* for such a thought,

but shalt not; he
Who *can*, redeems thee.

Sam. And why him and thee,
More than what he, thy son, prefers to both?

Noah. Ask him who made thee greater
than myself

And mine, but not less subject to his own
Almightiness. And lo! his mildest and
Least to be tempted messenger appears!

Enter RAPHAEL the Archangel.

Raph. Spirits!
Whose seat is near the throne,
What do ye here?
Is thus a seraph's duty to be shown
Now that the hour is near
When earth must be alone?
Return!
Adore and burn.

In glorions homage with the elected "seven."
Your place is heaven.

Sam. Raphael!

The first and fairest of the sons of God,

How long hath this been law,
That earth by angels must be left untrud?

Earth! which oft saw
Jehovah's footsteps not disdain her sod!

The world he loved, and made
For love; and oft have we obey'd
His frequent mission with delighted pinions.
Adoring him in his least works display'd;
Watching this youngest star of his dominions;
And, as the latest birth of his great word,
Eager to keep it worthy of our Lord.

Why is thy brow severe?
And wherefore speak'st thou of destruction
near?

Raph. Had Samiassa and Azazel been
In their true place, with the angelic choir,

Written in fire
They would have seen
Jehovah's late decree,
And not inquired their Maker's breath of me:
But ignorance must ever be

A part of sin;
And even the spirits' knowledge shall grow less
As they wax proud within;

For Blindness is the first-born of Excess.
When all good angels left the world, ye
stay'd,

Stung with strange passions, and debased
By mortal feelings for a mortal maid:
But ye are pardon'd thus far, and replaced
With your pure equals. Hence! away! away!

Or stay,
And lose eternity by that delay!

Aza. And thou! if earth be thus forbidden
In the decree

To us until this moment hidden,
Dost thou not err as we
In being here?

Raph. I came to call ye back to your fit
sphere,

In the great name and at the word of God.
Dear, dearest in themselves, and scarce less
dear

That which I came to do: till now we trod
Together the eternal space; together
Let us still walk the stars. True, earth
must die!

Her race, return'd into her womb, must
wither,

And much which she inherits: but oh! why
Cannot this earth be made, or be
destroy'd,

Without involving ever some vast void
In the immortal ranks? immortal still
In their immeasurable forfeiture.

Our brother Satan fell; his burning will

Rather than longer worship dared endure !
But ye who still are pure !
Seraphs ! less mighty than that mightiest
one,

Think how he was undone !
And think if tempting man can compensate
For heaven desired too late ?

Long have I warr'd,
Long must I war

With him who deem'd it hard
To be created, and to acknowledge him
Who midst the cherubim
Made him as suns to a dependent star,
Leaving the archangels at his right hand
dim.

I loved him—beautiful he was : oh, heaven !
Save *his* who made, what beauty and what
power

Was ever like to Satan's ! Would the hour
In which he fell could ever be forgiven !
The wish is impious : but, oh ye !

Yet undestroy'd, be warn'd ! Eternity
With him, or with his God, is in your
choice :

He hath not tempted you ; he cannot tempt
The angels, from his further snares exempt :

But man hath listen'd to his voice,
And ye to woman's—beautiful she is,
The serpent's voice less subtle than her kiss.
The snake but vanquish'd dust ; but she will
draw

A second host from heaven, to break heaven's
law.

Yet, yet, oh fly !
Ye cannot die ;
But they
Shall pass away,

While ye shall fill with shrieks the upper sky
For perishable clay,

Whose memory in your immortality
Shall long outlast the sun which gave them
day.

Think how your essence differeth from theirs
In all but suffering ! why partake
The agony to which they must be heirs—
Born to be plough'd with years, and sown
with cares,

And reap'd by Death, lord of the human
soil ?

Even had their days been left to toil their
path

Through time to dust, unshorten'd by God's
wrath,

Still they are Evil's prey and Sorrow's
spoil.

Aho. Let them fly !
I hear the voice which says that all must
die,

Sooner than our white-bearded patriarchs
died ;

And that on high
An ocean is prepared,
While from below
The deep shall rise to meet heaven's overflow.

Few shall be spared,
It seems ; and, of that few, the race of Cain
Must lift their eyes to Adam's God in vain.

Sister ! since it is so,
And the eternal Lord
In vain would be implored
For the remission of one hour of woe,
Let us resign even what we have adored,
And meet the wave, as we would meet the
sword

If not unmoved, yet undismay'd,
And wailing less for us than those who shall
Survive in mortal or immortal thrall,

And, when the fatal waters are allay'd,
Weep for the myriads who can weep no
more.

Fly, seraphs ! to your own eternal shore,
Where winds nor howl nor waters roar.

Your portion is to die,
And yours to live for ever ;
But which is best, a dead eternity,
Or living, is but known to the great Giver.

Obeys him, as we shall obey ;
I would not keep this life of mine in clay
An hour beyond his will ;

Nor see ye lose a portion of his grace,
For all the mercy which Seth's race
Find still.

Fly !
And as your pinions bear ye back to
heaven,
Think that my love still mounts with thee on
high,

Samiasa !
And if I look up with a tearless eye,
That an angel's bride disdains to weep,—
Farewell ! Now rise, inexorable deep !

Ahah. And must we die ?
And must I lose thee too,
Azazel ?

Oh, my heart ! my heart !
Thy prophecies were true !
And yet thou wert so happy too !
The blow, though not unlook'd for, falls as
new :

But yet depart !
Ah ! why ?
Yet let me not retain thee—fly !
My pangs can be but brief ; but thine would
be

Eternal, if repulsed from heaven for me.
Too much already hast thou deign'd
To one of Adam's race !

Our doom is sorrow : not to us alone,
But to the spirits who have not disdain'd
To love us, cometh anguish with disgrace.

The first who taught us knowledge hath been
 hurl'd
 From his once archangelic throne
 Into some unknown world :
 And thou, Azazel ! No—
 Thou shalt not suffer woe
 For me. Away ! nor weep !
 Thou canst not weep ; but yet
 May'st suffer more, not weeping : then
 forget
 Her, whom the surges of the all-strangling
 deep
 Can bring no pang like this. Fly ! fly !
 Being gone, 't will be less difficult to die.
Japh. Oh, say not so !
 Father ! and thou, archangel, thou !
 Surely celestial mercy lurks below
 That pure severe serenity of brow :
 Let them not meet this sea without a
 shore,
 Save in our ark, or let me be no more !
Noah. Peace, child of passion, peace !
 If not within thy heart, yet with thy tongue
 Do God no wrong !
 Live as he wills it—die, when he ordains,
 A righteous death, unlike the seed of Cain's.
 Cease, or be sorrowful in silence ; cease
 To weary Heaven's ear with thy selfish
 plaint.
 Wouldst thou have God commit a sin for
 thee ?
 Such would it be
 To alter his intent
 For a mere mortal sorrow. Be a man !
 And bear what Adam's race must bear, and
 can.
Japh. Ay, father ! but when they are gone,
 And we are all alone,
 Floating upon the azure desert, and
 The depth beneath us hides our own dear
 land,
 And dearer, silent friends and brethren, all
 Buried in its immeasurable breast,
 Who, who, our tears, our shrieks, shall then
 command ?
 Can we in desolation's peace have rest ?
 Oh God ! be thou a God, and spare
 Yet while 't is time ;
 Renew not Adam's fall :
 Mankind were then but twain,
 But they are numerous now as are the waves
 And the tremendous rain,
 Whose drops shall be less thick than would
 their graves,
 Were graves permitted to the seed of Cain.
Noah. Silence, vain boy ! each word of
 thine's a crime,
 Angel ! forgive this stripling's fond despair.
Raph. Seraphs ! these mortals speak in
 passion : Ye !

Who are, or should be, passionless and pure,
 May now return with me.
Sam. It may not be :
 We have chosen, and will endure.
Raph. Say'st thou ?
Aza. He hath said it, and I say, Amen !
Raph. Again !
 Then from this hour,
 Shorn as ye are of all celestial power,
 And aliens from your God,
 Farewell !
Japh. Alas ! where shall they dwell ?
 Hark, hark ! Deep sounds, and deeper still,
 Are howling from the mountain's bosom :
 There's not a breath of wind upon the hill,
 Yet quivers every leaf, and drops each
 blossom :
 Earth groans as if beneath a heavy load.
Noah. Hark, hark ! the sea-birds cry !
 In clouds they overspread the lurid sky,
 And hover round the mountain, where before
 Never a white wing, wetted by the wave,
 Yet dared to soar,
 Even when the waters wax'd too fierce to
 brave.
 Soon it shall be their only shore,
 And then, no more !
Japh. The sun ! the sun !
 He riseth, but his better light is gone ;
 And a black circle, bound
 His glaring disk around,
 Proclaims earth's last of summer days hath
 shone !
 The clouds return into the hues of night,
 Save where their brazen-colour'd edges
 streak
 The verge where brighter morns were wont
 to break.
Noah. And lo ! yon flash of light,
 The distant thunder's harbinger, appears !
 It cometh ! hence, away !
 Leave to the elements their evil prey !
 Hence to where our all-hallow'd ark uprears
 Its safe and wreckless sides !
Japh. Oh, father, stay !
 Leave not my Anah to the swallowing tides !
Noah. Must we not leave all life to such ?
 Begone !
Japh. Not I.
Noah. Then die
 With them !
 How darest thou look on that prophetic sky,
 And seek to save what all things now
 condemn,
 In overwhelming unison
 With just Jehovah's wrath !
Japh. Can rage and justice join in the
 same path ?
Noah. Blaaphemer ! darest thou murmur
 even now ?

Raph. Patriarch, be still a father! smooth thy brow:

Thy son, despite his folly, shall not sink:
He knows not what he says, yet shall not drink

With sobs the salt foam of the swelling waters:

But be, when passion passeth, good as thou,
Nor perish like heaven's children with man's daughters.

Aho. The tempest cometh; heaven and earth unite

For the annihilation of all life.

Unequal is the strife

Between our strength and the Eternal Might!

Sam. But ours is with thee; we will hear ye far

To some untroubled star,

Where thou and Anah shalt partake our lot:

And if thou dost not weep for thy lost earth,

Our forfeit heaven shall also be forgot.

Anah. Oh! my dear father's tents, my place of birth,

And mountains, land, and woods! when ye are not,

Who shall dry up my tears?

Aza. Thy spirit-lord.

Fear not; though we are shut from heaven,

Yet much is ours, whence we cannot be driven.

Raph. Rebel! thy words are wicked, as thy deeds

Shall henceforth be but weak: the flaming sword,

Which chased the first-horn out of Paradise,
Still flashes in the angelic hands.

Aza. It cannot slay us: threaten dust with death,

And talk of weapons unto that which bleeds.

What are thy swords in our immortal eyes?

Raph. The moment cometh to approve thy strength;

And learn at length

How vain to war with what thy God commands:

Thy former force was in thy faith.

Enter Mortals, flying for refuge.

Chorus of Mortals.

The heavens and earth are mingling—God!
oh God!

What have we done? Yet spare!

Hark! even the forest beasts howl forth their prayer!

The dragon crawls from out his den,
To herd, in terror, innocent with men;

And the birds scream their agony through air.

Yet, yet, Jehovah! yet withdraw thy rod
Of wrath, and pity thine own world's despair!
Hear not man only but all nature plead!

Raph. Farewell, thou earth! ye wretched sons of clay,

I cannot, must not, aid you. 'Tis decreed!

[*Exit RAPHAEL.*]

Japh. Some clouds sweep on as vultures for their prey,

While others, fix'd as rocks, await the word
At which their wrathful vials shall be pour'd.

No azure more shall robe the firmament,
Nor spangled stars be glorious: Death hath risen:

In the sun's place a pale and ghastly glare
Hath wound itself around the dying air.

Aza. Come, Anah! quit this chaos-founded prison,

To which the elements again repair,

To turn it into what it was: beneath

The shelter of these wings thou shalt be safe,

As was the eagle's nestling once within

Its mother's.—Let the coming chaos chafe

With all its elements! Heed not their din!

A brighter world than this, where thou shalt breathe

Ethereal life, will we explore:

These darken'd clouds are not the only skies.

[*AZAZIEL and SAMIASA fly off and disappear with ANAH and AHOLIBAMA.*]

Japh. They are gone! They have disappear'd amidst the roar

Of the forsaken world; and never more,
Whether they live, or die with all earth's life,

Now near its last, can aught restore

Anah unto these eyes.

Chorus of Mortals.

Oh son of Noah! mercy on thy kind!

What! wilt thou leave us all—all—all behind?

While safe amidst the elemental strife,

Thou sitt'st within thy guarded ark?

A Mother (offering her infant to JAPHET).

Oh let this child embark!

I brought him forth in woe,

But thought it joy

To see him to my bosom clinging so.

Why was he born?

What hath he done—

My unwean'd son—

To move Jehovah's wrath or scorn?

What is there in this milk of mine, that death
Should stir all heaven and earth up to

destroy

My boy.

And roll the waters o'er his placid breath?
 Save him, thou seed of Seth!
 Or cursed be—with him who made
 Thee and thy race, for which we are betray'd!
Japh. Peace! 'tis no hour for curses, but
 for prayer!

Chorus of Mortals.

For prayer!!!
 And where
 Shall prayer ascend,
 When the swoln clouds unto the mountains
 bend
 And burst,
 And gushing oceans every barrier rend,
 Until the very deserts know no thirst?
 Accursed
 Be he who made thee and thy sire!
 We deem our curses vain; we must expire;
 But as we know the worst,
 Why should our hymn be raised, our knees
 be bent
 Before the implacable Omnipotent,
 Since we must fall the same?
 If he hath made earth, let it be his shame,
 To make a world for torture.—Lo! they
 come,
 The loathsome waters, in their rage!
 And with their roar make wholesome nature
 dumb!
 The forests' trees (coeval with the hour
 When Paradise upsprung,
 Ere Eve gave Adam knowledge for her
 dower,
 Or Adam his first hymn of slavery sung),
 So massy, vast, yet green in their old age,
 Are overtopp'd,
 Their summer blossoms by the surges lopp'd,
 Which rise, and rise, and rise.
 Vainly we look up to the lowering skies—
 They meet the seas,
 And shnt out God from our beseeching eyes.
 Fly, son of Noah, fly! and take thine ease,
 In thine allotted ocean-tent;
 And view, all floating o'er the element,
 The corpses of the world of thy young days:
 Then to Jehovah raise
 Thy song of praise!
A Mortal. Blessed are the dead
 Who die in the Lord!
 And though the waters be o'er earth out-
 spread,
 Yet, as his word,
 Be the decree adored!
 He gave me life—he taketh but
 The breath which is his own:
 And though these eyes should be for ever shut,

Nor longer this weak voice before his
 throne
 Be heard in supplicating tone,
 Still blessed be the Lord,
 For what is past,
 For that which is:
 For all are his,
 From first to last—
 Time, space, eternity, life, death—
 The vast known and immeasurable un-
 known.
 He made, and can unmake;
 And shall I, for a little gasp of breath,
 Blaspheme and groan?
 No; let me die, as I have lived, in faith,
 Nor quiver, though the universe may quake!

Chorus of Mortals.

Where shall we fly?
 Not to the mountains high;
 For now their torrents rush, with double roar,
 To meet the ocean, which, advancing still,
 Already grasps each drowning hill,
 Nor leaves an unsearch'd cave.

Enter a Woman.

Woman. Oh, save me, save!
 Our valley is no more:
 My father and my father's tent,
 My brethren and my brethren's herds,
 The pleasant trees that o'er our noonday
 bent,
 And sent forth evening songs from sweetest
 birds,
 The little rivulet which freshen'd all
 Our pastures green,
 No more are to be seen.
 When to the mountain cliff I climb'd this
 morn,
 I turn'd to bless the spot,
 And not a leaf appear'd about to fall;—
 And now they are not!
 Why was I born?
Japh. To die! in youth to die!
 And happier in that doom,
 Than to behold the universal tomb,
 Which I
 Am thus condemn'd to weep above in vain.
 Why, when all perish, why must I remain?
 [The waters rise; Men fly in every di-
 rection; many are overtaken by the
 waves; the Chorus of Mortals disperses
 in search of safety up the mountains:
*Japhet remains upon a rock, while the
 Ark floats towards him in the distance.*

Werner; or, The Inheritance:

A TRAGEDY.

TO
THE ILLUSTRIOUS GOETHE,
BY ONE OF HIS HUMBLEST ADMIRERS, THIS TRAGEDY IS DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

THE following drama is taken entirely from the "German's Tale, Kruitzner," published many years ago in "Lee's Canterbury Tales," written (I believe) by two sisters, of whom one furnished only this story and another, both of which are considered superior to the remainder of the collection. I have adopted the characters, plan, and even the language of many parts of this story. Some of the characters are modified or altered, a few of the names changed, and one character (Ida of Stralenheim) added by myself: but in the rest the original is chiefly followed. When I was young (about fourteen, I think), I first read this tale, which made a deep impression upon me; and may, indeed, be said to contain the germ of much that I have since written. I am not sure that it ever was very popular; or, at any rate, its popularity has since been eclipsed by that of other great writers in the same department. But I have generally found that those who *had* read it, agreed with me in their estimate of the singular power of mind and conception which it develops. I should also add *conception*,

rather than execution; for the story might, perhaps, have been developed with greater advantage. Amongst those whose opinions agreed with mine upon this story, I could mention some very high names: but it is not necessary, nor indeed of any use; for every one must judge according to his own feelings. I merely refer the reader to the original story, that he may see to what extent I have borrowed from it; and am not unwilling that he should find much greater pleasure in perusing it than the drama which is founded upon its contents.

I had begun a drama upon this tale so far back as 1815 (the first I ever attempted, except one at thirteen years old, called "Ulric and Ilvina," which I had sense enough to burn), and had nearly completed an act, when I was interrupted by circumstances. This is somewhere amongst my papers in England; but as it has not been found, I have re-written the first, and added the subsequent acts.

The whole is neither intended, nor in any shape adapted, for the stage.

PISA, February, 1822.

Dramatis Personæ.

MEN.—WERNER.

ULRIC.

STRALENHEIM.

IDENSTEIN.

GABOR.

FRITZ.

HENRICK.

ERIC.

ARNHEIM.

MEISTER.

RODOLPH.

LUDWIG.

WOMEN.—JOSEPHINE.

IDA STRALENHEIM.

Scene.—Partly on the frontier of Silesia, and partly in Siegendorf Castle, near Prague.

Time.—The Close of the Thirty Years' War.

Act I.

Scene I.—*The Hall of a decayed Palace near a small Town on the Northern Frontier of Silesia—the Night tempestuous.*

WERNER and JOSEPHINE, his Wife.

Jos. My love, be calmer!

Wer. I am calm.

Jos. To me—

Yes, but not to thyself: thy pace is hurried, And no one walks a chamber like to ours With steps like thine when his heart is at rest. Were it a garden, I should deem thee happy, And stepping with the bee from flower to flower;

But here!

Wer. 'Tis chill; the tapestry lets through The wind to which it waves: my blood is frozen.

Jos. Ah, no!

Wer. (*smiling*). Why! wouldst thou have it so?

Jos. I would

Have it a healthful current.

Wer. Let it flow

Until 'tis spilt or check'd—how soon, I care not.

Jos. And am I nothing in thy heart?

Wer. All—all.

Jos. Then canst thou wish for that which must break mine?

Wer. (*approaching her slowly*). But for thee I had been—no matter what, But much of good and evil; what I am, Thou knowest; what I might or should have been, Thou knowest not: but still I love thee, nor Shall aught divide us.

[WERNER walks on abruptly, and then approaches JOSEPHINE.

The storm of the night

Perhaps affects me; I'm a thing of feelings, And have of late been sickly, as, alas! Thou know'st by sufferings more than mine, my love!

In watching me.

Jos. To see thee well is much—

To see thee happy—

Wer. Where hast thou seen such? Let me be wretched with the rest!

Jos. But think

How many in this hour of tempest shiver Beneath the biting wind and heavy rain, Whose every drop bows them down nearer earth,

Which hath no chamber for them save beneath

Her surface.

Wer. And that's not the worst: who cares For chambers? rest is all. The wretches whom

Thou namest—ay, the wind howls round them, and

The dull and dropping rain saps in their bones The creeping marrow. I have been a soldier, A hunter, and a traveller, and am

A beggar, and should know the thing thou talk'st of.

Jos. And art thou not now shelter'd from them all?

Wer. Yes. And from these alone.

Jos. And that is something.

Wer. True—to a peasant.

Jos. Should the nobly born Be thankless for that refuge which their habits

Of early delicacy render more Needful than to the peasant, when the ebb Of fortune leaves them on the shoals of life?

Wer. It is not that, thou know'st it is not: we

Have borne all this, I'll not say patiently, Except in thee—but we have borne it.

Jos. Well?

Wer. Something beyond our outward sufferings (though

These were enough to gnaw into our souls) Hath stung me oft, and, more than ever, now.

When, but for this untoward sickness, which Seized me upon this desolate frontier, and Hath wasted, not alone my strength, but means,

And leaves us—no! this is beyond me!—but For this I had been happy—*thou* been happy— The splendour of my rank sustain'd—my name—

My father's name—been still upheld; and, more

Than those—

Jos. (*abruptly*). My son—our son—our Ulric,

Been clasp'd again in these long-empty arms, And all a mother's hunger satisfied.

Twelve years! he was but eight then:—beautiful

He was, and beautiful he must be now, My Ulric! my adored!

Wer. I have been full off

The chase of Fortune; now she hath o'ertaken My spirit where it cannot turn at bay,—

Sick, poor, and lonely.

Jos. Lonely! my dear husband?

Wer. Or worse—involving all I love, in this

Far worse than solitude. *Alone*, I had died, And all been over in a nameless grave.

Jos. And I had not outlived thee; but pray take

Comfort! We have struggled long; and they who strive

With Fortune win or weary her at last,
So that they find the goal or cease to feel
Further. Take comfort,—we shall find our boy.

Wer. We were in sight of him, of every-
thing

Which could bring compensation for past
sorrow—

And to be baffled thus!

Jos. We are not baffled.

Wer. Are we not penniless?

Jos. We ne'er were wealthy.

Wer. But I was born to wealth, and rank,
and power;

Enjoy'd them, loved them, and, alas! abused
them,

And forfeited them by my father's wrath,
In my o'er-fervent youth: but for the abuse
Long sufferings have atoned. My father's
death

Left the path open, yet not without snares.
This cold and creeping kinsman, who so long
Kept his eye on me, as the snake upon
The fluttering bird, hath ere this time out-
stept me,

Become the master of my rights, and lord
Of that which lifts him up to princes in
Dominion and domain.

Jos. Who knows? our son
May have return'd back to his grandsire, and
Even now uphold thy rights for thee?

Wer. 'Tis hopeless.
Since his strange disappearance from my
father's,

Entailing, as it were, my sins upon
Himself, no tidings have reveal'd his course.
I parted with him to his grandsire, on
The promise that his anger would stop short
Of the third generation; but Heaven seems
To claim her stern prerogative, and visit
Upon my boy his father's faults and follies.

Jos. I must hope better still,—at least we
have yet

Baffled the long pursuit of Stralenheim.

Wer. We should have done, but for this
fatal sickness;

More fatal than a mortal malady,
Because it takes not life, but life's sole solace:
Even now I feel my spirit girt about
By the snares of this avaricious fiend:—
How do I know he hath not track'd us here?

Jos. He does not know thy person; and,
his spies,

Who so long watch'd thee, have been left at
Hamburg.

Our unexpected journey, and this change
Of name, leaves all discovery far behind:
None hold us here for aught save what we
seem.

Wer. Save what we seem! save what we
are—sick beggars,
Even to our very hopes.—Ha! ha!

Jos. Alas!
That bitter laugh!

Wer. Who would read in this form
The high soul of the son of a long line?

Who, in this garb, the heir of princely lands?
Who, in this sunken, sickly eye, the pride
Of rank and ancestry? In this worn cheek
And famine-hollow'd brow, the lord of halls
Which daily feast a thousand vassals?

Jos. You
Ponder'd not thus upon these worldly things,
My Werner! when you deign'd to choose for
bride

The foreign daughter of a wandering exile.

Wer. An exile's daughter with an outcast
son,

Were a fit marriage: but I still had hopes
To lift thee to the state we both were born
for.

Your father's house was noble, though de-
cay'd;

And worthy by its birth to match with ours.

Jos. Your father did not think so, though
't was noble;

But had my birth been all my claim to match
With thee, I should have deem'd it what it is.

Wer. And what is that in thine eyes?

Jos. All which it
Has done in our behalf,—nothing?

Wer. How,—nothing?

Jos. Or worse; for it has been a canker in
Thy heart from the beginning: but for this,
We had not felt our poverty but as
Millions of myriads feel it, cheerfully;
But for these phantoms of thy feudal fathers,
Thou might'st have earn'd thy bread, as
thousands earn it;

Or, if that seem too humble, tried by com-
merce,

Or other civic means, to amend thy fortunes.

Wer. (ironically). And been an Hanseatic
burgher? Excellent!

Jos. What'e'er thou might'st have been,
to me thou art

What no state high or low can ever change,
My heart's first choice;—which chose thee,
knowing neither

Thy birth, thy hopes, thy pride; nought, save
thy sorrows:

While they last, let me comfort or divide
them:

When they end, let mine end with them, or
thee!

Wer. My better angel! Such I have ever
found thee;

This rashness, or this weakness of my
temper,

Ne'er raised a thought to injure thee or
thine.

Thou didst not mar my fortunes: my own
nature

In youth was such as to unmake an empire,
Had such been my inheritance; but now,
Chasten'd, subdued, out-worn, and taught to
know

Myself,—to lose this for our son and thee!
Trust me, when, in my two-and-twentieth
spring,

My father barr'd me from my fathers' house,
The last sole scion of a thousand sires
(For I was then the last), it hurt me less
Than to behold my boy and my boy's mother
Excluded in their innocence from what
My faults deserved—exclusion; although
then

My passions were all living serpents, and
Twined like the Gorgon's round me.

[*A loud knocking is heard.*

Jos.

Hark!

Wer.

A knocking!

Jos. Who can it be at this lone hour?

We have

Few visitors.

Wer.

And poverty hath none,

Save those who come to make it poorer still.
Well, I am prepared.

[*WERNER puts his hand into his bosom, as
if to search for some weapon.*

Jos.

Oh! do not look so. I

Will to the door. It cannot be of import

In this lone spot of wintry desolation:—

The very desert saves man from mankind.

[*She goes to the door.*

Enter INENSTEIN.

Iden. A fair good evening to my fairer
hostess

And worthy—What's your name, my
friend?

Wer.

Are you

Not afraid to demand it?

Iden.

Not afraid?

Egad! I am afraid. You look as if
I ask'd for something better than your name,
By the face you put on it.

Wer.

Better, sir!

Iden. Better or worse, like matrimony:
what

Shall I say more? You have been a guest
this month

Here in the prince's palace—(to be sure,
His highness had resign'd it to the ghosts
And rats these twelve years—but 't is still a
palace)—

I say you have been our lodger, and as yet
We do not know your name.

Wer.

My name is Werner.

Iden. A goodly name, a very worthy
name,

As e'er was gilt upon a trader's board:

I have a cousin in the lazaretto

Of Hamburg, who has got a wife who bore

The same. He is an officer of trust,

Surgeon's assistant (hoping to be surgeon),

And has done miracles i' the way of business.

Perhaps you are related to my relative?

Wer. To yours?

Jos. Oh, yes; we are, but distantly.

[*Aside to WERNER.*] Cannot you humour
the dull gossip till

We learn his purpose?

Iden.

Well, I'm glad of that;

I thought so all along, such natural yearning
ings

Play'd round my heart:—blood is not water,
cousin;

And so let's have some wine, and drink unto
Our better acquaintance: relatives should be
Friends.

Wer. You appear to have drank enough
already;

And if you have not, I've no wine to offer,
Else it were yours: but this you know, or
should know:

You see I am poor, and sick, and will not see
That I would be alone; but to your business!

What brings you here?

Iden. Why, what should bring me here?

Wer. I know not, though I think that I
could guess

That which will send you hence.

Jos. [*aside.*]

Patience, dear Werner!

Iden. You don't know what has happen'd,
then?

Jos.

How should we?

Iden. The river has o'erflow'd.

Jos.

Alas! we have known

That to our sorrow for these five days; since
It keeps us here.

Iden.

But what you don't know is,
That a great personage, who fain would cross
Against the stream and three postilions'

wishes,
Is drown'd below the ford, with five post-
horses,

A monkey, and a mastiff, and a valet.

Jos. Poor creatures! are you sure?

Iden.

Yes, of the monkey,

And the valet, and the cattle; but as yet
We know not if his excellency's dead

Or no; your noblemen are hard to drown,
As it is fit that men in office should be;

But what is certain is, that he has swallow'd
Enough of the Oder to have burst two
peasants;

And now a Saxon and Hungarian traveller,
Who, at their proper peril, snatch'd him from

The whirling river, have sent on to crave
A lodging, or a grave, according as
It may turn out with the live or dead body.

Jos. And where will you receive him?
here, I hope,

If we can be of service—say the word.

Iden. Here? no; but in the prince's own
apartment,

As fits a noble guest:—'t is damp, no doubt,
Not having been inhabited these twelve
years;

But then he comes from a much damper
place,

So scarcely will catch cold in 't, if he be
Still liable to cold—and if not, why
He'll be worse lodged to-morrow: ne'ertheless,

I have order'd fire and all appliances
To be got ready for the worst—that is,
In case he should survive.

Jos. Poor gentleman,
I hope he will, with all my heart.

Wer. Intendant,
Have you not learn'd his name? My Josephine,
[*Aside to his wife.*

Retire: I'll sift this fool. [*Exit JOSEPHINE.*

Iden. His name? oh Lord!
Who knows if he hath now a name or no?
'T is time enough to ask it when he's able
To give an answer; or if not, to pnt
His heir's upon his epitaph. Methought
Just now you chid me for demanding names?

Wer. True, true, I did so: you say well
and wisely.

Enter GABOR.

Gab. If I intrude, I crave —
Iden. Oh, no intrusion!
This is the palace; this a stranger like
Yourself; I pray you make yourself at home:
But where's his excellency? and how fares
he?

Gab. Wetly and wearily, but out of peril:
He paused to change his garments in a
cottage
(Where I doff'd mine for these, and came on
hither),

And has almost recover'd from his drenching.
He will be here anon.

Iden. What ho, there! bustle!
Without there, Herman, Weilburg, Peter,
Conrad!

[*Gives directions to different servants
who enter.*

A nobleman sleeps here to-night—see that.
All is in order in the damask chamber—
Keep up the stove—I will myself to the
cellar—

And Madame Idenstein (my consort, stranger)

Shall furnish forth the bed-apparel; for,
To say the truth, they are marvellous scant
of this

Within the palace precincts, since his high-
ness

Left it some dozen years ago. And then
His excellency will sup, doubtless?

Gab. Faith!

I cannot tell; but I should think the pillow
Would please him better than the table, after
His soaking in your river: but for fear
Your viands should be thrown away, I mean
To sup myself, and have a friend without
Who will do honour to your good cheer with
A traveller's appetite.

Iden. But are you sure
His excellency— But his name: what is it?

Gab. I do not know.

Iden. And yet you saved his life.

Gab. I help'd my friend to do so.

Iden. Well, that's strange,
To save a man's life whom you do not know.

Gab. Not so; for there are some I know
so well,

I scarce should give myself the trouble.

Iden. Pray,
Good friend, and who may you be?

Gab. By my family,
Hungarian.

Iden. Which is call'd?

Gab. It matters little.

Iden. (aside). I think that all the world are
grown anonymous,
Since no one cares to tell me what he's
call'd!

Pray, has his excellency a large suite?

Gab. Sufficient.

Iden. How many?

Gab. I did not count them.

We came up by mere accident, and just
In time to drag him through his carriage
window.

Iden. Well, what would I give to save a
great man!

No doubt you'll have a swingeing sum as
recompense.

Gab. Perhaps.

Iden. Now, how much do you reckon on?

Gab. I have not yet put up myself to sale:
In the mean time, my best reward would be
A glass of your Hockheimer—a green glass,
Wreath'd with rich grapes and Bacchanal
devices,

O'erflowing with the oldest of your vintage:
For which I promise you, in case you e'er
Run hazard of being drown'd (although I own
It seems, of all deaths, the least likely for
you),

I'll pull you out for nothing. Quick, my
friend,

And think, for every bumper I shall quaff,
A wave the less may roll above your head.

Iden. (*aside*). I don't much like this
fellow—close and dry

He seems,—two things which suit me not;
however,

Wine he shall have; if that unlock him not,
I shall not sleep to-night for curiosity.

[*Exit IDENSTEIN.*]

Gab. (*to WERNER*). This master of the
ceremonies is

The intendant of the palace, I presume:
'Tis a fine building, but decay'd.

Wer. The apartment
Design'd for him you rescued will be found
In fitter order for a sickly guest.

Gab. I wonder then you occupied it not,
For you seem delicate in health.

Wer. (*quickly*). Sir!

Gab. Pray
Excuse me: have I said aught to offend you?

Wer. Nothing: but we are strangers to
each other.

Gab. And that's the reason I would have
us less so:

I thought our bustling host without had said
You were a chance and passing guest, the
counterpart

Of me and my companions.

Wer. Very true.

Gab. Then, as we never met before, and
never,

It may be, may again encounter, why,
I thought to cheer up this old dungeon here
(At least to me) by asking you to share
The fare of my companions and myself.

Wer. Pray, pardon me; my health—

Gab. Even as you please.

I have been a soldier, and perhaps am blunt
In hearing.

Wer. I have also served, and can
Requite a soldier's greeting.

Gab. In what service?

The Imperial?

Wer. (*quickly, and then interrupting him-
self*). I commanded—no—I mean

I served; but it is many years ago,
When first Bohemia raised her banner 'gainst
The Austrian.

Gab. Well, that's over now, and peace
Has turn'd some thousand gallant hearts
adrift

To live as they best may: and, to say truth,
Some take the shortest.

Wer. What is that?

Gab. What'er

They lay their hands on. All Silesia and
Lusatia's woods are tenanted by bands
Of the late troops, who levy on the country
Their maintenance: the Chatelains must keep

Their castle walls—beyond them 'tis but
doubtful

Travel for your rich count or full-blown baron.
My comfort is that, wander where I may,
I've little left to lose now.

Wer. And I—nothing.

Gab. That's harder still. You say you
were a soldier.

Wer. I was.

Gab. You look one still. All soldiers are
Or should be comrades, even though enemies.
Our swords when drawn must cross, our
engines aim

(While levell'd) at each other's hearts; but
when

A truce, a peace, or what you will, remits
The steel into its scabbard, and lets sleep
The spark which lights the matchlock, we are
brethren.

You are poor and sickly—I am not rich, but
healthy;

I want for nothing which I cannot want;
You seem devoid of this—wilt share it?

[*GABOR pulls out his purse.*]

Wer. Who

Told you I was a beggar?

Gab. You yourself,
In saying you were a soldier during peace-
time.

Wer. (*looking at him with suspicion*). You
know me not?

Gab. I know no man, not even
Myself: how should I then know one I ne'er
Beheld till half an hour since?

Wer. Sir, I thank you.

Your offer's noble were it to a friend,
And not unkind as to an unknown stranger,
Though scarcely prudent; but no less I
thank you.

I am a beggar in all save his trade;
And when I beg of any one, it shall be
Of him who was the first to offer what
Few can obtain by asking. Pardon me.

[*Exit WERNER.*]

Gab. (*solus*). A goodly fellow by his looks,
though worn,

As most good fellows are, by pain or pleasure,
Which tear life out of us before our time;
I scarce know which most quickly: but he
seems

To have seen better days, as who has not
Who has seen yesterday?—But here ap-
proaches

Our sage intendant, with the wine: however,
For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.

Enter IDENSTEIN.

Iden. 'Tis here! the supernaculum!
twenty years!
Of age, if 'tis a day.

Gab. Which epoch makes
Young women and old wine; and 't is great
pity,

Of two such excellent things, increase of
years,

Which still improves the one, should spoil
the other.

Fill full—Here's to our hostess!—your fair
wife!

[*Takes the glass.*]

Iden. Fair!—Well, I trust your taste in
wine is equal

To that you show for beauty; but I pledge
you

Nevertheless.

Gab. Is not the lovely woman
I met in the adjacent hall, who, with
An air, and port, and eye, which would have
better

Beseem'd this palace in its brightest days
(Though in a garb adapted to its present
Abandonment), return'd my salutation—
Is not the same your spouse?

Iden. I would she were!
But you're mistaken:—that's the stranger's
wife.

Gab. And by her aspect she might be a
prince's;

Though time hath touch'd her too, she still
retains

Much beauty, and more majesty.

Iden. And that
Is more than I can say for Madame Idenstein,
At least in beauty: as for majesty,
She has some of its properties which might
Be spared—but never mind!

Gab. I don't. But who
May be this stranger? He too hath a bearing
Above his outward fortunes.

Iden. There I differ.
He's poor as Job, and not so patient; but
Who he may be, or what, or ought of him,
Except his name (and that I only learn'd
To-night), I know not.

Gab. But how came he here?

Iden. In a most miserable old caleche,
About a month since, and immediately
Fell sick, almost to death. He should have
died.

Gab. Tender and true!—but why?

Iden. Why, what is life
Without a living? He has not a stiver.

Gab. In that case, I much wonder that a
person

Of your apparent prudence should admit
Guests so forlorn into this noble mansion.

Iden. That's true: but pity, as you know,
does make

One's heart commit these follies; and be-
sides,

They had some valuables left at that time,

Which paid their way up to the present hour;
And so I thought they might as well be lodged
Here as at the small tavern, and I gave them
The run of some of the oldest palace rooms.
They served to air them, at the least as long
As they could pay for firewood.

Gab. Poor souls!

Iden. Ay,

Exceeding poor.

Gab. And yet unused to poverty,
If I mistake not. Whither were they going?

Iden. Oh! Heaven knows where, unless
to heaven itself.

Some days ago that look'd the likeliest
journey

For Werner.

Gab. Werner! I have heard the name;
But it may be a feign'd one.

Iden. Like enough!

But hark! a noise of wheels and voices, and
A blaze of torches from without. As sure
As destiny, his excellency's come.

I must be at my post; will you not join me,
To help him from his carriage, and present
Your humble duty at the door?

Gab. I dragg'd him
From out that carriage when he would have
given

His barony or county to repel
The rushing river from his gurgling throat.
He has valets now enough: they stood aloof
then,

Shaking their dripping ears upon the shore,
Allroaring "Help!" but offering none; and as
For duty (as you call it)—I did mine then,
Now do yours. Hence, and bow and cringe
him here!

Iden. I cringe!—but I shall lose the
opportunity—

Plague take it! he'll be here, and I not there!
[*Exit IDENSTEIN hastily.*]

Re-enter WERNER.

Wer. (*to himself*). I heard a noise of
wheels and voices. How
All sounds now jar me!

Still here! Is he not

[*Perceiving GABOR.*]

A spy of my pursuer's? His frank offer
So suddenly, and to a stranger, wore
The aspect of a secret enemy;
For friends are slow at such.

Gab. Sir, you seem rapt;
And yet the time is not akin to thought.

These old walls will be noisy soon. The
baron,
Or count (or whatsoe'er this half drown'd
noble

May be), for whom this desolate village and

Its lone inhabitants show mere respect
Than did the elements, is come.

Iden. (*without*). This way—
This way, your excellency:—have a care,
The staircase is a little gloomy, and
Somewhat decay'd; but if we had expected
So high a guest—Pray take my arm, my lord!

Enter STRALENHEIM, IDENSTEIN, and Attendants,—partly his own, and partly Retainers of the Domain of which IDENSTEIN is Intendant.

Stral. I'll rest me here a moment.
Iden. (*to the servants*). Ho! a chair!
Instantly, knaves! [*STRALENHEIM sits down.*]
Wer. (*aside*). 'Tis he!
Stral. I'm better now.

Who are these strangers?
Iden. Please you, my good lord,
One says he is no stranger.

Wer. (*aloud and hastily*). Who says that?
[*They look at him with surprise.*]
Iden. Why, no one spoke of you, or to
you!—but

Here's one his excellency may be pleased
To recognise. [*Pointing to GABOR.*]

Gab. I seek not to disturb
His noble memory.

Stral. I apprehend
This is one of the strangers to whose aid
I owe my rescue. Is not that the other?
[*Pointing to WERNER.*]

My state when I was succour'd must excuse
My uncertainty to whom I owe so much.

Iden. He!—no, my lord! he rather wants
for rescue
Than can afford it. 'Tis a poor sick man,
Travel-tired, and lately risen from a bed
From whence he never dream'd to rise.

Stral. Methought
That there were two.

Gab. There were, in company;
But, in the service render'd to your lordship
I needs must say but one, and he is absent.
The chief part of whatever aid was render'd
Was his: it was his fortune to be first.
My will was not inferior, but his strength
And youth outstripp'd me; therefore do not
waste

Your thanks on me. I was but a glad second
Unto a nobler principal.

Stral. Where is he?
An Atten. My lord, he tarried in the
cottage where

Your excellency rested for an hour,
And said he would be here to-morrow.

Stral. Till
That hour arrives, I can but offer thanks.
And then—

Gab. I seek no more, and scarce deserve
Se much. My comrade may speak for him-
self.

Stral. (*fixing his eyes upon WERNER: then
aside*).

It cannot be! and yet he must be look'd to.
'Tis twenty years since I beheld him with
These eyes; and, though my agents still have
kept

Theirs on him, policy has held aloof
My own from his, not to alarm him into
Suspicion of my plan. Why did I leave
At Hamburg those who would have made
assurance

If this be he or no? I thought, ere now,
To have been lord of Siegendorf, and parted
In haste, though even the elements appear
To fight against me, and this sudden flood
May keep me prisoner here till—

[*He pauses and looks at WERNER; then
resumes.*]

This man must
Be watch'd. If it is he, he is so changed,
His father, rising from his grave again,
Would pass him by unknown. I must beware:
An error would spoil all.

Iden. Your lordship seems
Pensive. Will it not please you to pass on?

Stral. 'Tis past fatigue, which gives my
weigh'd-down spirit

An outward show of thought. I will to rest.

Iden. The prince's chamber is prepared,
with all

The very furniture the prince used when
Last here, in its full splendor.

[*Aside*]. Somewhat tatter'd,
And devilish damp, but fine enough by torch-
light;

And that's enough for your right noble blood
Of twenty quarterings upon a hatchment;
So let their bearer sleep 'neath something
like one

Now, as he one day will for ever lie.

Stral. (*rising and turning to GABOR*). Good
night, good people! Sir, I trust to-
morrow

Will find me apter to requite your service.
In the mean time I crave your company
A moment in my chamber.

Gab. I attend you.
Stral. (*after a few steps, pauses, and calls
WERNER*). Friend!

Wer. Sir!

Iden. Sir! Lord—oh Lord! Why don't
you say

His lordship, or his excellency? Pray,
My lord, excuse this poor man's want of
breeding:

He hath not been accustom'd to admission
To such a presence.

Stral. (to IDENSTEIN). Peace, intendant!
Iden. Oh!

I am dumb.

Stral. (to WERNER). Have you been long here?

Wer. Long?

Stral. I sought

An answer, not an echo.

Wer. You may seek

Both from the walls. I am not used to answer

Those whom I know not.

Stral. Indeed! Ne'ertheless,

You might reply with courtesy to what

Is ask'd in kindness.

Wer. When I know it such,

I will requite—that is, *reply*—in unison.

Stral. The intendant said you had been detain'd by sickness—

If I could aid you—journeying the same way?

Wer. (*quickly*). I am not journeying the same way.

Stral. How know ye

That, ere you know my route?

Wer. Because there is

But one way that the rich and poor must tread

Together. You diverged from that dread path

Some hours ago, and I some days: henceforth

Our roads must lie asunder, though they tend All to one home.

Stral. Your language is above

Your station.

Wer. (*bitterly*). Is it?

Stral. Or, at least, beyond

Your garb.

Wer. 'T is well that it is not beneath it,

As sometimes happens to the better clad.

But, in a word, what would you with me?

Stral. (*startled*). I?

Wer. Yes—you! You know me not, and question me,

And wonder that I answer not—not knowing My inquisitor. Explain what you would

have,

And then I'll satisfy yourself, or me.

Stral. I knew not that you had reasons for reserve.

Wer. Many have such:—Have you none?

Stral. None which can

Interest a mere stranger.

Wer. Then forgive

The same unknown and humble stranger, if

He wishes to remain so to the man

Who can have nought in common with him.

Stral. Sir,

I will not balk your humour, though unto-ward:

I only meant you service—hnt good night!
Intendant, show the way! (To GABOR). Sir, you will with me?

[*Exeunt STRALENHEIM and Attendants, IDENSTEIN and GABOR.*

Wer. (*solus*). 'T is he! I am taken in the toils. Before

I quitted Hamburgh, Giubio, his late steward, Inform'd me, that he had obtain'd an order From Brandenburg's elector, for the arrest Of Kruitznor (such the name I then bore) when

I came upon the frontier; the free city Alone preserved my freedom—till I left Its walls—fool that I was to quit them! But I deem'd this humble garb, and route obscure,

Had baffled the slow hounds in their pursuit. What's to be done? He knows me not by person;

Nor could aught, save the eye of apprehension,

Have recognised *him*, after twenty years,

We met so rarely and so coldly in

Our youth. But those about him! •Now I can

Divine the frankness of the Hungarian, who No doubt is a mere tool and spy of Stralenheim's,

To sound and to secure me. Without means! Sick, poor—begirt too with the flooding rivers,

Impassable even to the wealthy, with

All the appliances which purchase modes

Of overpowering peril, with men's lives,—

How can I hope? An hour ago methought

My state beyond despair; and now, 'tis such,

The past seems paradise. Another day,

And I'm detected,—on the very eve

Of honours, rights, and my inheritance,

When a few drops of gold might save me still

In favouring an escape.

Enter IDENSTEIN and FRITZ in conversation.

Fritz. Immediately.

Iden. I tell you, 'tis impossible.

Fritz. It must

Be tried, however; and if one express

Fail, you must send on others, till the answer

Arrives from Frankfort, from the commandant.

Iden. I will do what I can.

Fritz. And recollect To spare no trouble; you will be repaid

Teufold.

Iden. The baron is retired to rest?

Fritz. He hath thrown himself into an easy chair

Beside the fire, and slumbers; and has order'd

He may not be disturb'd until eleven,
When he will take himself to bed.

Iden. Before
An hour is past I'll do my best to serve him.

Fritz. Remember! [*Exit FRITZ.*]

Iden. The devil take these great men!
they

Think all things made for them. Now here must I

Rouse up some half a dozen shivering vassals
From their scant pallets, and, at peril of
Their lives, despatch them o'er the river
towards

Frankfort. Methinks the baron's own ex-
perience

Some hours ago might teach him fellow-
feeling:

But no, "it must," and there's an end. How
now?

Are you there, Mynheer Werner?

Wer. You have left
Your noble guest right quickly.

Iden. Yes—he's dozing,
And seems to like that none should sleep
besides.

Here is a packet for the commandant
Of Frankfort, at all risks and all expenses;
But I must not lose time: Good night!

Wer. "To Frankfort!" [*Exit.*]

So, so, it thickens! Ay, "the commandant."
This tallies well with all the prior steps
Of this cool, calculating fiend, who walks
Between me and my father's house. No
doubt

He writes for a detachment to convey me
Into some secret fortress.—Sooner than
This—

[*WERNER looks around, and snatches
up a knife lying on a table in a
recess.*]

Now I am master of myself at least.
Hark,—footsteps! How do I know that
Stralenheim

Will wait for even the show of that autho-
rity

Which is to overshadow usurpation?
That he suspects me's certain. I'm alone;
He with a numerous train. I weak; he strong
In gold, in numbers, rank, authority.

I nameless, or involving in my name
Destruction, till I reach my own domain;

He full-blown with his titles, which impose
Still further on these obscure petty burghers

Than they could do elsewhere. Hark!
nearer still!

I'll to the secret passage which communi-
cates

With the—No! all is silent—'twas my
fancy!—

Still as the breathless interval between
The flash and thunder:—I must hush my
soul

Amidst its perils. Yet I will retire,
To see if still be unexplored the passage

I wot of: it will serve me as a den
Of secrecy for some hours, at the worst.

[*WERNER draws a panel, and exit,
closing it after him.*]

Enter GABOR and JOSEPHINE.

Gab. Where is your husband?

Jos. Here, I thought: I left him
Not long since in his chamber. But these
rooms

Have many outlets, and he may be gone
To accompany the intendant.

Gab. Baron Stralenheim
Put many questions to the intendant on
The subject of your lord, and, to be plain,
I have my doubts if he means well.

Jos. Alas!
What can there be in common with the proud
And wealthy baron, and the unknown Wer-
ner?

Gab. That you know best.

Jos. Or, if it were so, how
Come you to stir yourself in his behalf,
Rather than that of him whose life you
saved?

Gab. I help'd to save him, as in peril;
but

I did not pledge myself to serve him in
Oppression. I know well these nobles, and
Their thousand modes of trampling on the
poor.

I have proved them; and my spirit boils up
when

I find them practising against the weak:—
This is my only motive.

Jos. It would be
Not easy to persuade my consort of
Your good intentions.

Gab. Is he so suspicious?

Jos. He was not once; but time and
troubles have
Made him what you beheld.

Gab. I'm sorry for it.
Suspicion is a heavy armour, and
With its own weight impedes more than pro-
tects.

Good night! I trust to meet with him at day-
break. [*Exit GABOR.*]

*Re-enter IDENSTEIN and some Peasants.
JOSEPHINE retires up the Hall.*

First Peasant. But if I'm drown'd?

Idea. Why, you will be well paid for't,
And have risk'd more than drowning for as
much,
I doubt not.

Second Peasant. But our wives and families?

Idea. Cannot be worse off than they are,
and may
be better.

Third Peasant. I have neither, and will venture.

Idea. That's right. A gallant carle, and fit to be

A soldier. I'll promote you to the ranks
In the prince's body-guard—if you succeed:
And you shall have besides, in sparkling
coin,
Two thalers.

Third Peasant. No more!

Idea. Out upon your avarice!
Can that low vice alloy so much ambition?
I tell thee, fellow, that two thalers in
Small change will subdivide into a treasure.
Do not five hundred thousand heroes daily
Risk lives and souls for the tithe of one
thaler?

When had you half the sum?

Third Peasant. Never—but ne'er
The less I must have three.

Idea. Have you forgot
Those vassal you were horn, knave?

Third Peasant. No—the prince's,
And not the stranger's.

Idea. Sirrah! in the prince's
Absence, I am sovereign; and the baron is
My intimate connexion;—"Cousin Idenstein!
(Quoth he) you'll order out a dozen villains."
And so, you villains! troop—march—march,
I say;

And if a single dog's ear of this packet
Be sprinkled by the Oder—look to it!
For every page of paper, shall a hide
Of yours be stretch'd as parchment on a
drum,

Like Ziska's skin, to beat alarm to all
Refractory vassals, who cannot effect
Impossibilities.—Away, ye earth-worms!

[*Exit, driving them out.*]

Jos. (coming forward). I fain would shun
these scenes, too oft repeated,
Of feudal tyranny o'er petty victims;
I cannot aid, and will not witness such.
Even here, in this remote, unnamed, dull
spot,

The dimmest in the district's map, exist
The insolence of wealth in poverty
O'er something poorer still—the pride of
rank

In servitude, o'er something still more ser-
vile;

And vice in misery affecting still
A tatter'd splendour. What a state of being!
In Tuscany, my own dear sunny land,
Our nobles were hut citizens and merchants,
Like Cosmo. We had evils, but not such
As these; and our all-ripe and gushing
valleys

Made poverty more cheerful, where each herb
Was in itself a meal, and every vine
Rain'd, as it were, the beverage which makes
glad

The heart of man; and the ne'er unfelt sun
(But rarely clouded, and when clouded, leav-
ing

His warmth behind in memory of his beams)
Makes the worn mantle, and the thin robe,
less

Oppressive than an emperor's jewell'd purple.
But, here! the despots of the north appear
To imitate the ice-wind of their clime,
Searching the shivering vassal through his
rags,

To wring his soul—as the bleak elements
His form. And 'tis to be amongst these
sovereigns

My husband pants! and such his pride of
birth—

That twenty years of usage, such as no
Father horn in a humble state could nerve
His soul to persecute a son withal,
Hath changed no atom of his early nature;
But I, born nobly also, from my father's
Kindness was taught a different lesson.

Father!
May thy long-tried and now rewarded spirit
Look down on us and our so long desired
Utric! I love my son, as thou didst me!
What's that? Thou, Werner! can it be?
and thus?

*Enter WERNER hastily, with the knife in his
hand, by the secret panel, which he closes
hurriedly after him.*

Wer. (not at first recognising her). Dis-
cover'd! then I'll stab—(*recognising
her.*)

Ah! Josephine,
Why art thou not at rest?
Jos. What rest? My God!
What doth this mean?

Wer. (showing a rouleau). Here's gold-
gold, Josephine,
Will rescue us from this detested dungeon.

Jos. And how obtain'd?—that knife!
Wer. T'is bloodless—yet.

Away—we must to our chamber.
Jos. But whence comest thou?

Wer. Ask not! but let us think where we
shall go—

This—this will make us way—(showing the gold)—I'll fit them now.

Jos. I dare not think thee guilty of dishonour.

Wer. Dishonour!

Jos. I have said it.

Wer. Let us hence:

'Tis the last night, I trust, that we need pass here.

Jos. And not the worst, I hope.

Wer. Hope! I make sure.

But let us to our chamber.

Jos. Yet one question—

What hast thou done?

Wer. (fiercely). Left one thing undone, which

Had made all well: let me not think of it! Away!

Jos. Alas, that I should doubt of thee!
[*Exeunt.*]



Act II.

Scene I.—A Hall in the same Palace.

Enter IDENSTEIN and Others.

Iden. Fine doings! goodly doings! honest doings!

A baron pillaged in a prince's palace! Where, till this hour, such a sin ne'er was heard of.

Fritz. It hardly could, unless the rats despoil'd

The mice of a few shreds of tapestry.

Iden. Oh! that I e'er should live to see this day!

The honour of our city's gone for ever.

Fritz. Well, but now to discover the delinquent:

The baron is determined not to lose this sum without a search.

Iden. And so am I.

Fritz. But whom do you suspect?

Iden. Suspect! all people without — within — above — below — Heaven help me!

Fritz. Is there no other entrance to the chamber?

Iden. None whatsoever.

Fritz. Are you sure of that?

Iden. Certain. I have lived and served here since my birth, and if there were such, must have heard of such,

Or seen it.

Fritz. Then it must be some one who had access to the antechamber.

Iden. Doubtless.

Fritz. The man call'd Werner's poor!

Iden. Poor as a miser.

But lodged so far off, in the other wing, By which there's no communication with The baron's chamber, that it can't be he. Besides, I bade him "good night" in the hall, Almost a mile off, and which only leads To his own apartment, about the same time When this burglarious, larcenous felony Appears to have been committed.

Fritz. There's another, The stranger—

Iden. The Hungarian?

Fritz. He who help'd To fish the baron from the Oder.

Iden. Not

Unlikely. But, hold—might it not have been One of the suite?

Fritz. How? *We*, sir!

Iden. No—not you,

But some of the inferior knaves. You say The baron was asleep in the great chair— The velvet chair—in his embroider'd night-gown;

His toilet spread before him, and upon it A cabinet with letters, papers, and Several rouleaux of gold; of which one only Has disappear'd:—the door unbolted, with No difficult access to any.

Fritz. Good sir,

Be not so quick! the honour of the corps Which forms the baron's household's unimpeach'd

From steward to scullion, save in the fair way

Of speculation; such as in accompts, Weights, measures, larder, cellar, buttery, Where all men take their prey; as also in Postage of letters, gathering of rents, Purveying feasts, and understanding with The honest trades who furnish noble masters; But for your petty, picking, downright thiev-ery,

We scorn it as we do board-wages. Then Had one of our folks done it, he would not Have been so poor a spirit as to hazard His neck for one rouleau, but have swoop'd all;

Also the cabinet, if portable.

Iden. There is some sense in that—

Fritz. No, sir, be sure 'T was none of our corps; but some petty, trivial

Picker and stealer, without art or genius. The only question is—Who else could have Access, save the Hungarian and yourself?

Iden. You don't mean me?

Fritz. No, sir; I honour more Your talents—

Iden. And my principles, I hope.

Fritz. Of course. But to the point:
What's to be done?

Iden. Nothing—but there's a good deal
to be said.

We'll offer a reward; move heaven and
earth,

And the police (though there's none nearer
than

Frankfort); post notices in manuscript
(For we've no printer); and set by my clerk
To read them (for few can, save he and I);
We'll send out villains to strip beggars, and
Search empty pockets; also to arrest
All gipsies, and ill-clothed and sallow people.
Prisoners we'll have at least, if not the
culprit;

And for the baron's gold—if 't is not found,
At least he shall have the full satisfaction
Of melting twice its substance in the raising
The ghost of this roulean. Here's alchemy
For your Lord's losses!

Fritz. He hath found a better.

Iden. Where?

Fritz. In a most immense inheritance.
The late Count Siegendorf, his distant kins-
man,

Is dead near Prague, in his castle, and my
lord

Is on his way to take possession.

Iden. Was there
No heir?

Fritz. Oh, yes; but he has disappear'd
Long from the world's eye, and perhaps the
world.

A prodigal son, beneath his father's ban
For the last twenty years: for whom his sire
Refused to kill the fatted calf; and, therefore,
If living, he must chew the husks still. But
The baron would find means to silence him,
Were he to re-appear: he's politic,
And has much influence with a certain court.

Iden. He's fortunate.

Fritz. 'T is true, there is a grandson,
Whom the late count reclaim'd from his son's
hands,

And educated as his heir; but then
His birth is doubtful.

Iden. How so?

Fritz. His sire made
A left-hand, love, imprudent sort of marriage,
With an Italian exile's dark-eyed daughter:
Noble, they say, too; but no match for such
A house as Siegendorf's. The grandsire ill
Could brook the alliance; and could ne'er be
brought

To see the parents, though he took the son.

Iden. If he's a lad of mettle, he may yet
Dispute your claim, and weave a web that
may

Puzzle your baron to unravel.

Fritz. Why,
For mettle, he has quite enough: they say,
He forms a happy mixture of his sire
And grandsire's qualities,—impetuous as
The former, and deep as the latter; but
The strangest is, that he too disappear'd
Some months ago.

Iden. The devil he did!

Fritz. Why, yes:
It must have been at his suggestion, at
An hour so critical as was the eve
Of the old man's death, whose heart was
broken by it.

Iden. Was there no cause assign'd?

Fritz. Plenty, no doubt,
And none perhaps the true one. Some aver'd
It was to seek his parents; some because
The old man held his spirit in so strictly
(But that could scarce be, for he doted on
him):

A third believed he wish'd to serve in war,
But peace being made soon after his de-
parture,

He might have since return'd, were that the
motive;

A fourth set charitably have surmised,
As there was something strange and mystic
in him,

That in the wild exuberance of his nature
He had join'd the black bands, who lay waste
Lusatia,

The mountains of Bohemia and Silesia,
Since the last years of war had dwindled into
A kind of general condottiero system
Of bandit warfare; each troop with its chief,
And all against mankind.

Iden. That cannot be,
A young heir, bred to wealth and luxury,
To risk his life and honours with disbanded
Soldiers and desperadoes!

Fritz. Heaven best knows!
But there are human natures so allied
Unto the savage love of enterprise,
That they will seek for peril as a pleasure.
I've heard that nothing can reclaim your
Indian,

Or tame the tiger, though their infancy
Were fed on milk and honey. After all,
Your Wallenstein, your Tilly and Gustavus,
Your Bannier, and your Torsteusou and
Weimar,

Were but the same thing upon a grand scale;
And now that they are gone, and peace pro-
claim'd,

They who would follow the same pastime must
Pursue it on their own account. Here comes
The baron, and the Saxon stranger, who
Was his chief aid in yesterday's escape,
But did not leave the cottage by the Oder
Until this morning.

Enter STRALENHEIM and ULRIC.

Stral. Since you have refused
All compensation, gentle stranger, save
Inadequate thanks, you almost check even
them,

Making me feel the worthlessness of words,
And blush at my own barren gratitude,
They seem so niggardly, compared with what
Your courteous courage did in my behalf—

Ulr. I pray you press the theme no
further.

Stral. But
Can I not serve you? You are young, and of
That mould which throws out heroes; fair in
favour;

Brave, I know, by my living now to say so;
And doubtlessly, with such a form and heart,
Would look into the fiery eyes of war,
As ardently for glory as you dared

An obscure death to save an unknown
stranger,

In an as perilous, but opposite, element.
You are made for the service: I have served;
Have rank by birth and soldiership, and
friends,

Who shall be yours. 'Tis true this pause of
peace

Favours such views at present scantily;
But 't will not last, men's spirits are too
stirring;

And, after thirty years of conflict, peace
Is but a petty war, as the times show us
In every forest, or a mere arm'd truce.
War will reclaim his own; and, in the mean
time,

You might obtain a post, which would insure
A higher soon, and; by my influence, fail not
To rise. I speak of Brandenburg, wherein
I stand well with the Elector; in Bohemia,
Like you, I am a stranger, and we are now
Upon its frontier.

Ulr. You perceive my garb
Is Saxon, and of course my service due
To my own sovereign. If I must decline
Your offer, 't is with the same feeling which
Induced it.

Stral. Why, this is mere usury!
I owe my life to you, and you refuse
The acquittance of the interest of the debt,
To heap more obligations on me, till
I bow beneath them.

Ulr. You shall say so when
I claim the payment.

Stral. Well, sir, since you will not—
You are nobly born?

Ulr. I have heard my kinsmen say so.

Stral. Your actions show it. Might I ask
your name?

Ulr. Ulríc.

Stral. Your house's?
Ulr. When I'm worthy of it,
I'll answer you.

Stral. (aside). Most probably an Austrian,
Whom these unsettled times forbid to boast
His lineage on these wild and dangerous
frontiers,

Where the name of his country is abhorr'd.

[*Aloud to FRITZ and IDENSTEIN.*
So, sirs! how have ye sped in your re-
searches?

Iden. Indifferent well, your excellency.

Stral. Then
I am to deem the plunderer is caught?

Iden. Humph!—not exactly.

Stral. Or at least suspected?

Iden. Oh! for that matter, very much
suspected.

Stral. Who may he be?

Iden. Why, don't you know, my lord?

Stral. How should I? I was fast asleep.

Iden. And so
Was I, and that's the cause I know no more
Than does your excellency.

Stral. Dolt!

Iden. Why, if
Your lordship, being robb'd, don't recognise
The rogue; how should I, not being robb'd,
identify

The thief among so many? In the crowd,
May it please your excellency, your thief
looks

Exactly like the rest, or rather better:
'T is only at the bar and in the dungeon,
That wise men know your felon by his
features;

But I'll engage, that if seen there but once,
Whether he be found criminal or no,
His face shall be so.

Stral. (to FRITZ). Prithee, Fritz, inform
me

What hath been done to trace the fellow?

Fritz. Faith!

My lord, not much as yet, except conjecture.

Stral. Besides the loss (which, I must
own, affects me

Just now materially), I needs would find
The villain out of public motives; for
So dexterous a spoiler, who could creep
Through my attendants, and so many peopled
And lighted chambers, on my rest, and snatch
The gold before my scarce-closed eyes, would
soon

Leave bare your borough, Sir Intendant!

Iden. True:
If there were ought to carry off, my lord.

Ulr. What is all this?

Stral. You join'd us but this morning,
And have not heard that I was robb'd last
night.

Ulr. Some rumour of it reach'd me as I pass'd

The outer chambers of the palace, but I know no further.

Stral. It is a strange business; The intendant can inform you of the facts.

Iden. Most willingly. You see—

Stral. (impatiently). Defer your tale, Till certain of the hearer's patience.

Iden. That Can only be approved by proofs. You see—

Stral. (again interrupting him, and addressing ULRIC). In short, I was asleep upon a chair,

My cabinet before me, with some gold Upon it (more than I much like to lose, Though in part only): some ingenious person Contrived to glide through all my own attendants,

Besides those of the place, and bore away A hundred golden ducats, which to find I would be fain, and there's an end. Perhaps You (as I still am rather faint) would add To yesterday's great obligation, this, Though slighter, yet not slight, to aid these men (Who seem but lukewarm) in recovering it?

Ulr. Most willingly, and without loss of time—

(To IDENSTEIN). Come hither, mynheer!

Iden. But so much haste bodes Right little speed, and—

Ulr. Standing motionless None; so let's march; we'll talk as we go on.

Iden. But—

Ulr. Show the spot, and then I'll answer you.

Fritz. I will, sir, with his excellency's leave.

Stral. Do so, and take you old ass with you.

Fritz. Hence!

Ulr. Come on, old oracle, expound thy riddle!

[Exit with IDENSTEIN and FRITZ.]

Stral. (solus). A stalwart, active, soldier-looking stripling,

Handsome as Hercules ere his first labour, And with a brow of thought beyond his years When in repose, till his eye kindles up

In answering yours. I wish I could engage him:

I have need of some such spirits near me now, For this inheritance is worth a struggle.

And though I am not the man to yield without one,

Neither are they who now rise up between me And my desire. The boy, they say, 's a bold one;

But he hath play'd the truant in some hour Of freakish folly, leaving fortune to Champion his claims. That's well. The father, whom

For years I've track'd, as does the bloodhound, never

In sight, but constantly in scent, had put me To fault; but here I have him, and that's better.

It must be he! All circumstance proclaims it; And careless voices, knowing not the cause Of my inquiries, still confirm it.—Yes,

The man, his bearing, and the mystery Of his arrival, and the time; the account, too, The intendant gave (for I have not beheld her)

Of his wife's dignified but foreign aspect; Besides the antipathy with which we met,

As snakes and lions shrink back from each other

By secret instinct that both must be foes Deadly, without being natural prey to either;

All—all—confirm it to my mind. However, We'll grapple, ne'ertheless. In a few hours

The order comes from Frankfort, if these waters

Rise not the higher (and the weather favours Their quick abatement), and I'll have him safe

Within a dungeon, where he may avouch His real estate and name; and there's no harm

done, Should he prove other than I deem. This robbery

(Save for the actual loss) is lucky also; He's poor, and that's suspicious—he's un-

known,

And that's defenceless.—True, we have no proofs

Of guilt,—but what hath he of innocence? Were he a man indifferent to my prospects,

In other bearings, I should rather lay The inculpation on the Hungarian, who

Hath something which I like not; and alone Of all around, except the intendant, and

The prince's household and my own, had ingress

Familiar to the chamber.

Enter GABOR.

Friend, how fare you? Gab. As those who fare well everywhere,

when they Have supp'd and slumber'd, no great matter

how— And you, my lord?

Stral. Better in rest than purse: Mine inn is like to cost me dear.

Gab. I heard Of your late loss; but 't is a trifle to

One of your order.

Stral. You would hardly think so, Were the loss yours.

Gab. I never had so much (At once) in my whole life, and therefore am

not

Fit to decide. But I came here to seek you.
Your couriers are turn'd back—I have out-
stripp'd them,
In my return.

Stral. You!—Why?

Gab. I went at daybreak,

To watch for the abatement of the river,
As being anxious to resume my journey.

Your messengers were all check'd like my-
self;

And, seeing the case hopeless, I await
The current's pleasure.

Stral. Would the dogs were in it!
Why did they not, at least, attempt the
passage?

I order'd this at all risks.

Gab. Could you order
The Oder to divide, as Moses did
The Red Sea (scarcely redder than the flood
Of the swolu stream), and he obey'd, perhaps
They might have ventured.

Stral. I must see to it:
The knaves! the slaves!—but they shall
smart for this. [*Exit STRALENHEIM.*]

Gab. (solus). There goes my noble, feudal,
self-will'd baron!

Epitome of what brave chivalry
The preux chevaliers of the good old times
Have left us. Yesterday he would have given
His lands (if he hath any), and, still dearer,
His sixteen quarterings, for as much fresh
air

As would have fill'd a bladder, while he lay
Gurgling and foaming halfway through the
window

Of his o'erset and water-logg'd conveyance;
And now he storms at half a dozen wretches
Because they love their lives too! Yet, he's
right:

'Tis strange they should, when such as he
may put them

To hazard at his pleasure. Oh, thou world!
Thou art indeed a melancholy jest!

[*Exit GABOR.*]

Scene II.

The Apartment of WERNER, in the Palace.

Enter JOSEPHINE and ULRIC.

Jos. Stand back, and let me look on thee
again!

My Utric!—my beloved!—can it be—
After twelve years?

Ulr. My dearest mother!

Jos. Yes!

My dream is realised—how beautiful!—
How more than all I sigh'd for! Heaven
receive

A mother's thanks! a mother's tears of joy!

This is indeed thy work!—At such an hour,
too,

He comes not only as a son, but saviour.

Ulr. If such a joy await me, it must double
What I now feel, and lighten from my heart
A part of the long debt of duty, not
Of love (for that was ne'er withheld)—forgive
me!

This long delay was not my fault.

Jos. I know it,
But cannot think of sorrow now, and doubt
If I e'er felt it, 't is so dazzled from
My memory by this oblivious transport!—
My son!

Enter WERNER.

Wer. What have we here,—more strangers?
Jos. No!

Look upon him! What do you see?

Wer. A stripling,

For the first time—

Ulr. (kneeling). For twelve long years, my
father!

Wer. Oh, God!

Jos. He faints!

Wer. No,—I am better now—
Utric! (*Embraces him*).

Ulr. My father, Siegendorf!

Wer. (starting). Hush! boy—
The walls may hear that name!

Ulr. What then?

Wer. Why, then—
But we will talk of that anon. Remember,
I must be known here but as Werner. Come!
Come to my arms again! Why, thou look'st all
I should have been, and was not. Josephine!
Sure 'tis no father's fondness dazzles me;
But, had I seen that form amid ten thousand
Youth of the choicest, my heart would have
chosen

This for my son!

Ulr. And yet you knew me not!

Wer. Alas! I have had that upon my soul
Which makes me look on all men with an eye
That only knows the evil at first glance.

Ulr. My memory served me far more
fondly: I

Have not forgotten aught; and oft-times in
The proud and princely halls of—(I'll not
name them,

As you say that 'tis perilous)—but i' the
pomp

Of your sire's feudal mansion, I look'd back
To the Bohemian mountains many a sunset,
And wept to see another day go down
O'er thee and me, with those huge hills
between us.

They shall not part us more.

Wer. I know not that.
Are you aware my father is no more?

Ulr. Oh, heavens! I left him in a green
old age,
And looking like the oak, worn, but still
steady
Amidst the elements, whilst younger trees
Fell fast around him. 'T was scarce three
months since.

Wer. Why did you leave him?

Jos. (*embracing ULRIC.*) Can you ask
that question?

Is he not here?

Wer. True; he hath sought his parents,
And found them; but oh! *how*, and in what
state!

Ulr. All shall be better'd. What we have
to do

Is to proceed, and to assert our rights,
Or rather yours; for I waive all, unless
Your father has disposed in such a sort
Of his broad lands as to make mine the fore-
most,

So that I must prefer my claim for form:

But I trust better, and that all is yours.

Wer. Have you not heard of Stralenheim?

Ulr. I saved

His life but yesterday; he's here.

Wer. You saved

The serpent who will sting us all!

Ulr. You speak

Riddles: what is this Stralenheim to us?

Wer. Everything. One who claims our
father's lands:

Our distant kinsman, and our nearest foe.

Ulr. I never heard his name till now.

The count,

Indeed, spoke sometimes of a kinsman, who,
If his own line should fail, might be remotely
Involved in the succession; but his titles
Were never named before me—and what then?
His right must yield to ours.

Wer. Ay, if at Prague;

But here he is all-powerful; and has spread
Suares for thy father, which, if hitherto
He hath escaped them, is by fortune, not
By favour.

Ulr. Doth he personally know you?

Wer. No; but he guesses shrewdly at my
person,

As he betray'd last night; and I, perhaps,

But owe my temporary liberty

To his uncertainty.

Ulr. I think you wrong him

(Excuse me for the phrase); but Stralenheim
Is not what you prejudge him, or, if so,
He owes me something both for past and pre-
sent.

I saved his life, he therefore trusts in me.

He hath been plunder'd too, since he came
hither:

Is sick; a stranger; and as such not now

Able to trace the villain who hath robb'd him;
I have pledged myself to do so; and the busi-
ness

Which brought me here was chiefly that: but I
Have found, in searching for another's dross,
My own whole treasure—you, my parents!

Wer. (*agitatedly.*)

Taught you to mouth that name of "villain"?

Ulr.

More noble name belongs to common thieves?

Wer. Who taught you thus to brand an
unknown being

With an infernal stigma?

Ulr.

Taught me to name a ruffian from his deeds.

Wer. Who taught you, long-sought and
ill-found boy! that

It would be safe for my own son to insult
me?

Ulr. I named a villain. What is there in
common

With such a being and my father?

Wer. Everything!

That ruffian is thy father!

Jos.

Oh, my son!
Believe him not—and yet!—(*her voice
falters.*)

Ulr. (*starts, looks earnestly at WERNER and
then says slowly,*) And you avow it?

Wer. Ulric, before you dare despise your
father,

Learn to divine and judge his actions.

Young,

Rash, new to life, and rear'd in luxury's lap,
Is it for you to measure passion's force,
Or misery's temptation? Wait—(not long,
It cometh like the night, and quickly)—

Wait!—

Wait till, like me, your hopes are blighted—
till

Sorrow and shame are handmaids of your
cabin;

Famine and poverty your guests at table;
Despair your bed-fellow—then rise, but not
From sleep, and judge! Should that day e'er
arrive—

Should you see then the serpent, who hath
coil'd

Himself around all that is dear and noble
Of you and yours, lie slumbering in your
path,

With but *his* folds between your steps and
happiness,

When *he*, who lives but to tear from you
name,

Lands, life itself, lies at your mercy, with
Chance your conductor; midnight for your
mantle;

The bare knife in your hand, and earth asleep,
Even to your deadliest foe; and he as 't were

Inviting death, by looking like it, while
His death alone can save you :—Thank your
God!

If then, like me, content with petty plunder,
You turn aside — I did so.

Ulr. But —

Wer. (abruptly). Hear me!

I will not brook a human voice—scarce dare
Listen to my own (if that be human still)—
Hear me! you do not know this man—I do.
He's mean, deceitful, avaricious. You
Deem yourself safe, as young and brave; but
learn

None are secure from desperation, few
From subtilty. My worst foe, Stralenheim,
Housed in a prince's palace, couch'd within
A prince's chamber, lay below my knife!
An instant—a mere motion—the least im-

pulse—
Had swept him and all fears of mine from
earth.

He was within my power—my knife was
raised—

Withdrawn—and I'm in his :—are you not so?
Who tells you that he knows you not? Who

says
He hath not lured you here to end you? or
To plunge you, with your parents, in a
dungeon? [*He pauses.*]

Ulr. Proceed—proceed!

Wer. Me he hath ever known,
And hunted through each change of time—
name—fortune—

And why not you? Are you more versed in
men?

He wound snares round me? flung along my
path

Reptiles, whom, in my youth, I would have
spurn'd

Even from my presence; but, in spurning now,
Fill only with fresh venom. Will you be
More patient? *Ulr.*!—*Ulr.*!—there are
crimes

Made venial by the occasion, and temptations
Which nature cannot master or forbear.

*Ulr. (who looks first at him, and then at
JOSEPHINE).* My mother!

Wer. Ah! I thought so: you have now
Only one parent. I have lost alike
Father and son, and stand alone.

Ulr. But stay!

[*WERNER rushes out of the chamber.*]

Jos. (to ULRIC). Follow him not, until this
storm of passion

Abates. Think 'st thou, that were it well for
him,

I had not follow'd?

Ulr. I obey, you mother,

Although reluctantly. My first act shall not
Be one of disobedience.

Jos. Oh! he is good!
Condemn him not from his own mouth, but
trust

To me, who have borne so much with him,
and for him,

That this is but the surface of his soul,
And that the depth is rich in better things.

Ulr. These then are but my father's prin-
ciples?

My mother thinks not with him?

Jos. Nor doth he
Think as he speaks. Alas! long years of
grief

Have made him sometimes thus.

Ulr. Explain to me
More clearly, then, these claims of Stralen-
heim,

That, when I see the subject in its bearings,
I may prepare to face him, or at least
To extricate you from your present perils.
I pledge myself to accomplish this—but would
I had arrived a few hours sooner!

Jos. Ay!
Hadst thou but done so!

*Enter GABOR and IDENSTEIN, with
Attendants.*

Gab. (to ULRIC). I have sought you, com-
rade.

So this is my reward!

Ulr. What do you mean?

Gab. 'Sdeath! have I lived to these years,
and for this!

(*To IDENSTEIN.*) But for your age and folly,
I would—

Iden. Help!

Hands off! Touch an intendant!

Gab. Do not think
I'll honour you so much as save your throat.
From the Ravenstone by choking you myself.

Iden. I thank you for the respite: but
there are

Those who have greater need of it than me.

Ulr. Unriddle this vile wrangling, or—
Gab. At once, then,

The baron has been robbed, and upon me
This worthy personage has deign'd to fix
His kind suspicions—me! whom he ne'er saw
Till yester' evening.

Iden. Wouldst have me suspect
My own acquaintances? You have to learn
That I keep better company.

Gab. You shall
Keep the best shortly, and the last for all
men,

The worms! you hound of malice!

[*GABOR seizes on him.*]
Ulr. (interfering). Nay, no violence;
He's old, unarm'd—be temperate, Gabor!

Gab. (*letting go* IDENSTEIN). True: I am a fool to lose myself because Fools deem me knave: it is their homage.

Ulr. (*to* IDENSTEIN). How Fare you?

Iden. Help!

Ulr. I have help'd you.

Iden. Kill him! then

I'll say so.

Gab. I am calm—live on!

Iden. That's more Than you shall do, if there be judge or judgment

In Germany. The baron shall decide!

Gab. Does he abet you in your accusation?

Iden. Does he not?

Gab. Then next time let him go sink Ere I go hang for snatching him from drowning.

But here he comes!

Enter STRALENHEIM.

Gab. (*goes up to him*). My noble lord, I'm here!

Stral. Well, sir!

Gab. Have you aught with me?

Stral. What should I Have with you?

Gab. You know best, if yesterday's Flood has not wash'd away your memory; But that's a trifle. I stand here accused, In phrases not equivocal, by yon Intendant, of the pillage of your person

Or chamber:—is the charge your own or his?

Stral. I accuse no man.

Gab. Then you acquit me, baron?

Stral. I know not whom to accuse, or to acquit,

Or scarcely to suspect.

Gab. But you at least Should know whom not to suspect. I am insulted—

Oppress'd here by these menials, and I look To you for remedy—teach them their duty! To look for thieves at home were part of it, If duly taught; but, in one word, if I Have an accuser, let it be a man Worthy to be so of a man like me. I am your equal.

Stral. You!

Gab. Ay, sir; and, for Aught that you know, superior; but proceed—I do not ask for hints, and surmises, And circumstance, and proof: I know enough Of what I have done for you, and what you owe me,

To have at least waited your payment rather Than paid myself, had I been eager of Your gold. I also know, that were I even The villain I am deem'd, the service render'd

So recently would not permit you to Pursue me to the death, except through shame,

Such as would leave your scutcheon but a blank.

But this is nothing: I demand of you Justice upon your unjust servants, and From your own lips a disavowal of All sanction of their insolence: thus much You owe to the unknown, who asks no more, And never thought to have ask'd so much.

Stral. This tone May be of innocence.

Gab. 'Sdeath! who dare doubt it, Except such villains as ne'er had it?

Stral. You Are hot, sir.

Gab. Must I turn an icicle Before the breath of menials, and their master!

Stral. Utric! you know this man; I found him in

Your company.

Gab. We found you in the Oder, Would we had left you there!

Stral. I give you thanks, sir.

Gab. I've earned them; but might have earn'd more from others,

Perchance, if I had left you to your fate.

Stral. Utric! you know this man?

Gab. No more than you do, If he avouches not my honour.

Ulr. I Can vouch your courage, and, as far as my Own brief connexion led me, honour.

Stral. Then I'm satisfied.

Gab. (*ironically*). Right easily, methinks. What is the spell in his asseveration More than in mine?

Stral. I merely said that I Was satisfied—not that you are absolved.

Gab. Again! Am I accused or no?

Stral. Go to! You wax too insolent. If circumstance And general suspicion be against you, Is the fault mine? Is't not enough that I Decline all question of your guilt or innocence?

Gab. My lord, my lord, this is mere cozenage,

A vile equivocation; you well know Your doubts are certainties to all around you—

Your looks a voice—your frowns a sentence; you

Are practising your power on me—because You have it; but beware! you know not

whom

You strive to tread on.

Stral. Threat'st thou?
Gab. Not so much
 As you accuse. You hint the basest injury,
 And I retort it with an open warning.

Stral. As you have said, 't is true I owe
 you something,

For which you seem disposed to pay yourself.

Gab. Not with your gold.

Stral. With bootless insolence.

[To his Attendants and IDENSTEIN.

You need not further to molest this man,
 But let him go his way. Ulric, good morrow!

[*Exit STRALENHEIM, IDENSTEIN, and Attendants.*

Gab. (following). I'll after him and—

Ulr. (stopping him). Not a step.

Gab. Who shall

Oppose me?

Ulr. Your own reason, with a moment's
 Thought.

Gab. Must I bear this?

Ulr. Pshaw! we all must bear
 The arrogance of something higher than
 Ourselves—the highest cannot temper Satan,
 Nor the lowest his vicegerents upon earth.
 I've seen you brave the elements, and bear
 Things which had made this silkworm cast
 his skin—

And shrink you from a few sharp sneers and
 words?

Gab. Must I bear to be deem'd a thief? If
 't were

A bandit of the woods, I could have borne it—
 There's something daring in it:—hut to steal
 The moneys of a slumbering man!

Ulr. It seems, then,
 You are not guilty.

Gab. Do I hear aright?

You too!

Ulr. I merely ask'd a simple question.

Gab. If the judge ask'd me, I would
 answer "No"—

To you I answer thus. [*He draws.*

Ulr. (drawing). With all my heart!

Jos. Without there! Ho! help! help!—
 Oh, God! here's murder!

[*Exit JOSEPHINE, shrieking*

GABOR and ULRIC fight. GABOR is disarmed
 just as STRALENHEIM, JOSEPHINE, IDEN-
 STEIN, &c., re-enter.

Jos. Oh! glorious heaven! He's safe!

Stral. (to JOSEPHINE). Who's safe?

Jos. My—

Ulr. (interrupting her with a stern look; and
 turning afterwards to STRALENHEIM).

Both!

Here's no great harm done.

Stral. What hath caused all this?

Ulr. You, baron, I believe; but as the effect

Is harmless, let it not disturb you.—Gabor!
 There is your sword; and when you bare it
 next,

Let it not be against your friends.

[ULRIC pronounces the last words slowly
 and emphatically in a low voice to
 GABOR.

Gab. I thank you
 Less for my life than for your counsel.

Stral. These
 Brawls must end here.

Gab. (taking his sword). They shall. You've
 wrong'd me, Ulric,

More with your unkind thoughts than sword:
 I would

The last were in my bosom rather than
 The first in yours. I could have borne you
 noble's

Absurd insinuations—ignorance
 And dull suspicion are a part of his
 Entail will last him longer than his lands.—
 But I may fit him yet:—you have vanquish'd
 me.

I was the fool of passion to conceive
 That I could cope with you, whom I had seen
 Already proved by greater perils than
 Rest in this arm. We may meet by and by,
 However—but in friendship. [*Exit GABOR.*

Stral. I will brook
 No more! This outrage following up his
 insults,

Perhaps his guilt, has cancell'd all the little
 I owed him heretofore for the so-vaunted
 Aid which he added to your abler succour.
 Ulric, you are not hurt?—

Ulr. Not even by a scratch.

Stral. (to IDENSTEIN). Intendant! take
 your measures to secure

You follow: I revoke my former lenity.
 He shall be sent to Frankfort with an escort,
 The instant that the waters have abated.

Iden. Secure him! He hath got his sword
 again—

And seems to know the use on't; 't is his
 trade,

Belike;—I'm a civilian.

Stral. Fool! are not
 You score of vassals dogging at your heels
 Enough to seize a dozen such? Hence! after
 him!

Ulr. Baron, I do beseech you!

Stral. I must be
 Obey'd. No words!

Iden. Well, if it must be so—
 March, vassals! I'm your leader, and will
 bring

The rear up: a wise general never should
 Expose his precious life—on which all rests.
 I like that article of war.

[*Exit IDENSTEIN and Attendants.*

Stral. Come hither,
Ulric; what does that woman here? Oh! now
I recognise her, 'tis the stranger's wife
Whom they name "Werner."

Ulr. 'Tis his name.

Stral. Indeed!
Is not your husband visible, fair dame?—

Jos. Who seeks him?

Stral. No one—for the present: but
I fain would parley, Ulric, with yourself
Alone.

Ulr. I will retire with you.

Jos. Not so:
You are the latest stranger, and command
All places here.

(*Aside to ULRIC, as she goes out.*) O Ulric!
have a care—

Remember what depends on a rash word!
Ulr. (to JOSEPHINE). Fear not!—

[*Exit JOSEPHINE.*]

Stral. Ulric, I think that I may trust you;
You saved my life—and acts like these beget
Unbounded confidence.

Ulr. Say on.

Stral. Mysterious
And long-engender'd circumstances (not
To be now fully enter'd on) have made
This man obnoxious—perhaps fatal to me.

Ulr. Who? Gabor, the Hungarian?

Stral. No—this "Werner"—
With the false name and habit.

Ulr. How can this be?
He is the poorest of the poor—and yellow
Sickness sits cavern'd in his hollow eye:
The man is helpless.

Stral. He is—'tis no matter;—
But if he be the man I deem (and that
He is so, all around us here—and much
That is not here—confirm my apprehension),
He must be made secure ere twelve hours
further.

Ulr. And what have I to do with this?

Stral. I have sent
To Frankfort, to the governor, my friend,
(I have the authority to do so by
An order of the house of Brandenburg),
For a fit escort—but this cursed flood
Bars all access, and may do for some hours.

Ulr. It is abating.

Stral. That is well.

Ulr. But how
Am I concern'd?

Stral. As one who did so much
For me, you cannot be indifferent to
That which is of more import to me than
The life you rescued.—Keep your eye on him!
The man avoids me, knows that I now know
him.—

Watch him!—as you would watch the wild
boar when

He makes against you in the hunter's gap—
Like him he must be spear'd.

Ulr. Why so?

Stral. He stands
Between me and a brave inheritance!
Oh! could you see it! But you shall.

Ulr. I hope so.

Stral. It is the richest of the rich Bohemia,
Unscathed by scorching war. It lies so near
The strongest city, Prague, that fire and sword
Have skimm'd it lightly: so that now, besides
Its own exuberance, it bears double value
Confronted with whole realms far and near
Made deserts.

Ulr. You describe it faithfully.

Stral. Ay—could you see it, you would
say so—but,
As I have said, you shall.

Ulr. I accept the omen.

Stral. Then claim a recompense from it
and me,
Such as both may make worthy your accept-
ance

And services to me and mine for ever.

Ulr. And this sole, sick, and miserable
wretch—

This way-worn stranger—stands between you
and

This Paradise?—(As Adam did between
The devil and his)—[*Aside*].

Stral. He doth.

Ulr. Hath he no right?

Stral. Right! none. A disinherited pro-
digal,
Who for these twenty years disgraced his
lineage

In all his acts—but chiefly by his marriage,
And living amidst commerce-fetching burgh-
ers,

And dabbling merchants, in a mart of Jews.

Ulr. He has a wife, then?

Stral. You'd be sorry to
Call such your mother. You have seen the
woman

He calls his wife.

Ulr. Is she not so?

Stral. No more
Than he's your father:—an Italian girl,
The daughter of a banish'd man, who lives
On love and poverty with this same Werner.

Ulr. They are childless, then?

Stral. There is or was a bastard,
Whom the old man—the grandsire (as old age
Is ever doting) took to warm his bosom,
As it went chilly downward to the grave:
But the imp stands not in my path—he has
died,

No one knows whither; and if he had not,
His claims alone were too contemptible
To stand.—Why do you smile?

Ulr. At your vain fears;
A poor man almost in his grasp—a child
Of doubtful birth—can startle a grandee!

Stral. All 's to be fear'd, where all is to be
gain'd.

Ulr. True; and aught done to save or to
obtain it.

Stral. You have harp'd the very string
next to my heart.

I may depend upon you?

Ulr. 'Twere too late
To doubt it.

Stral. Let no foolish pity shake
Your bosom (for the appearance of the man
Is pitiful)—he is a wretch, as likely
To have robb'd me as the fellow more sus-
pected,

Except that circumstance is less agsinst him;
He being lodged far off, and in a chamber
Without approach to mine; and, to say truth,
I think too well of blood allied to mine,
To deem he would descend to such an act:
Besides, he was a soldier, and a brave one
Once—though too rash.

Ulr. And they, my lord, we know
By our experience, never plunder till
They knock the brains out first—which makes
them heirs,

Not thieves. The dead, who feel nought, can
lose nothing,

Nor e'er be robb'd: their spoils are a be-
quest—

No more.

Stral. Go to! you are a wag. But say
I may be sure you'll keep an eye on this man,
And let me know his slightest movement
towards

Concealment or escape?

Ulr. You may be sure
You yourself could not watch him more than I
Will be his sentinel.

Stral. By this you make me
Yours, and for ever.

Ulr. Such is my intention. [*Exeunt.*]

—♦—
Act III.

Scene I.—A Hall in the same Palace, from
whence the secret passage leads.

Enter WERNER and GABOR.

Gab. Sir, I have told my tale: if it so
please you

To give me refuge for a few hours, well—
If not, I'll try my fortune elsewhere.

Wer. How

Can I, so wretched, give to Misery
A shelter?—wanting such myself as much
As e'er the hunted deer a covert—

Gab. Or
The wounded lion his cool cave. Methinks
You rather look like one would turn at bay,
And rip the hunter's entrails.

Wer. Ah!

Gab. I care not
If it be so, being much disposed to do

The same myself. But will you shelter me?
I am oppress'd like you—and poor like you—
Disgraced—

Wer. (*abruptly*). Who told you that I was
disgraced?

Gab. No one; nor did I say you were so;
with

Your poverty my likeness ended; but
I said I was so—and would add, with truth,
As undeservedly as you.

Wer. Again!

As I?

Gab. Or any other honest man.

What the devil would you have? You don't
believe me

Guilty of this base theft?

Wer. No, no—I cannot.

Gab. Why that's my heart of honour! you
young gallant—

Your miserly intendant and dense noble—
All—all suspected me; and why? because

I am the worst clothed and least named
amongst them;

Although, wens Momus' lattice in your
breasts,

My soul might brook to open it more widely
Than theirs: hut thus it is—you poor and
helpless—

Both still more than myself.

Wer. How knew you that?

Gab. You're right: I ask for shelter at
the hand

Which I call helpless; if you now deny it,
I were well paid. But you, who seem to
have proved

The wholesome bitterness of life, know well,
By sympathy, that all the outspread gold

Of the New World the Spaniard boasts about,
Could never tempt the man who knows its
worth

Weigh'd at its proper value in the balance,
Save in such guise (and there I grant its
power,

Because I feel it) as may leave no nightmare
Upon his heart o' nights.

Wer. What do you mean?

Gab. Just what I say; I thought my
speech was plain;

You are no thief—nor I—and, as true men,
Should aid each other.

Wer. It is a damn'd world, sir.

Gab. So is the nearest of the two next,
as

The priests say (and no doubt they should know best),

Therefore I'll stick by this—as being loth
To suffer martyrdom, at least with such
An epitaph as larceny upon my tomb.

It is but a night's lodging which I crave
To-morrow I will try the waters, as
The dove did, trusting that they have abated.

Wer. Abated? Is there hope of that?

Gab. There was
At noontide.

Wer. Then we may be safe.

Gab. Are you
In peril?

Wer. Poverty is ever so.

Gab. That I know by long practice. Will
you not

Promise to make mine less?

Wer. Your poverty?

Gab. No—you don't look a leech for that
disorder;

I meant my peril only: you've a roof,
And I have none; I merely seek a covert.

Wer. Rightly; for how should such a
wretch as I

Have gold?

Gab. Scarce honestly, to say the truth
on't,

Although I almost wish you had the baron's.

Wer. Dare you insinuate?

Gab. What?

Wer. Are you aware
To whom you speak?

Gab. No; and I am not used
Greatly to care. (*A noise heard without.*) But
hark! they come!

Wer. Who come?

Gab. The intendant and his man-hounds
after me:

I'd face them—but it were in vain to ex-
pect

Justice at hands like theirs. Where shall
I go?

But show me any place. I do assure you,
If there be faith in man, I am most guiltless:
Think if it were your own case!

Wer. (*aside.*) Oh, just God!

Thy hell is not hereafter! Am I dust still?
Gab. I see you're moved; and it shows
well in you:

I may live to requite it.

Wer. Are you not

A spy of Stralenheim's?

Gab. Not I! and if

I were, what is there to espy in you?

Although, I recollect, his frequent question
About you and your spouse might lead to some
Suspicion; but you best know—what—and
why.

I am his deadliest foe.

Wer. You?

Gab. After such
A treatment for the service which in part
I render'd him, I am his enemy:

If you are not his friend, you will assist me.

Wer. I will.

Gab. But how?

Wer. (*showing the panel.*) There is a se-
cret spring:

Remember, I discover'd it by chance,
And used it but for safety.

Gab. Open it,

And I will use it for the same.

Wer. I found it,
As I have said: it leads through winding
walls

(So thick as to bear paths within their ribs,
Yet lose no jot of strength or stateliness),
And hollow cells, and obscure niches, to
I know not whither; you must not advance:
Give me your word.

Gab. It is unnecessary:

How should I make my way in darkness
through

A Gothic labyrinth of unknown windings?

Wer. Yes, but who knows to what place
it may lead?

I know not—(mark you!)—but who knows it
might not

Lead even into the chamber of your foe?

So strangely were contrived these galleries

By our Teutonic fathers in old days,

When man built less against the elements

Than his next neighbour. You must not
advance

Beyond the two first windings; if you do
(Albeit I never pass'd them), I'll not auswer
For what you may be led to.

Gab. But I will.

A thousand thanks!

Wer. You'll find the spring more obvious
On the other side; and, when you would
return,

It yields to the least touch.

Gab. I'll in—farewell!

[GABOR goes in by the secret panel.]

Wer. (*solus.*) What have I done? Alas!
what had I done

Before to make this fearful? Let it be

Still some atonement that I save the man,

Whose sacrifice had saved perhaps my own—
They come! to seek elsewhere what is before
them!

Enter IDENSTEIN and Others.

Iden. Is he not here? He must have
vanish'd then

Through the dim Gothic glass by pions aid
Of pictured saints upon the red and yellow

Casements, through which the sunset streams
like sunrise

On long pearl-colour'd beads and crimson
crosses,

And gilded crossiers, and cross'd arms, and
cowsls,

And helmets, and twisted armour, and long
swords,

All the fantastic furniture of windows
Dim with brave knights and holy hermits,
whose

Likeness and fame alike rest in some panes
Of crystal, which each rattling wind pro-
claims

As frail as any other life or glory.

He's gone, however.

Wer. Whom do you seek?

Iden. A villain.

Wer. Why need you come so far, then?

Iden. In the search

Of him who robb'd the baron.

Wer. Are you sure

You have divined the man?

Iden. As sure as you

Stand there: but where's he gone?

Wer. Who?

Iden. He we sought.

Wer. You see he is not here.

Iden. And yet we traced him

Up to this hall. Are you accomplices?

Or deal you in the black art?

Wer. I deal plainly,

To many men the blackest.

Iden. It may be

I have a question or two for yourself

Hereafter; but we must continue now

Our search for t'other.

Wer. You had best begin

Your inquisition now: I may not be

So patient always.

Iden. I should like to know,

In good sooth, if you really are the man

That Stralenheim's in quest of.

Wer. Insolent!

Said you not that he was not here?

Iden. Yes, one;

But there's another whom he tracks more
keenly,

And soon, it may be, with authority

Both paramount to his and mine. But, come!

Bustle, my boys! we are at fault.

[*Exit IDENSTEIN und Attendants.*]

Wer. In what

A maze hath my dim destiny involved me!

And one base sin hath done me less ill
than

The leaving undone one far greater. Down,

Thou busy devil, rising in my heart!

Thou art too late! I'll nought to do with
blood.

Enter ULRIC.

Ulr. I sought you, father.

Wer. Is't not dangerous?

Ulr. No; Stralenheim is ignorant of all
Or any of the ties between us: more—
He sends me here a spy upon your actions,
Deeming me wholly his.

Wer. I cannot think it:
'Tis but a snare he winds about us both,
To swoop the sire and son at once.

Ulr. I cannot
Pause in each petty fear, and stumble at
The doubts that rise like briars in our path,
But must break through them, as an unarm'd
carle

Would, though with naked limbs, were the
wolf rustling

In the same thicket where he hew'd for
bread.

Nets are for thrushes, eagles are not caught
so:

We'll overfly or rend them.

Wer. Show me *how*?

Ulr. Can you not guess?

Wer. I cannot.

Ulr. That is strange.

Came the thought ne'er into your mind *last
night*?

Wer. I understand you not.

Ulr. Then we shall never
More understand each other. But to change
The topic—

Wer. You mean to *pursue* it, as
'T is of our safety.

Ulr. Right; I stand corrected.
I see the subject now more clearly, and

Our general situation in its hearings.

The waters are abating; a few hours
Will bring his summon'd myrmidons from

Frankfort,

When you will be a prisoner, perhaps worse.

And I an outcast, bastardised by practice

Of this same baron to make way for him:

Wer. And now your remedy! I thought
to escape

By means of this accursed gold; but now
I dare not use it, show it, scarce look on it.

Methinks it wears upon its face my guilt

For motto, not the mintage of the state;

And, for the sovereign's head, my own begirt

With hissing snakes, which curl around my
temples,

And cry to all beholders, Lo! a villain!

Ulr. You must not use it, at least now;
but take

This ring. [*He gives WERNER a jewel.*]

Wer. A gem! It was my father's!

Ulr. And
As such is now your own. With this you must

Bribe the intendant for his old caleche
And horses to pursue your route at sunrise,
Together with my mother.

Wer. And leave you,
So lately found, in peril too?

Ulr. Fear nothing!
The only fear were if we fled together,
For that would make our ties beyond all
doubt.

The waters only lie in flood between
This burgh and Frankfort; so far's in our
favour.

The route on to Bohemia, though encum-
ber'd,

Is not impassable; and when you gain
A few hours' start, the difficulties will be
The same to your pursuers. Once beyond
The frontier, and you're safe.

Wer. My noble boy!
Ulr. Hush! hush! no transports: we'll
indulge in them

In Castle Siegendorf! Display no gold!
Show Idenstein the gem (I know the man,
And have look'd through him): it will answer
thus

A double purpose. Stralenheim lost gold—
No jewel; therefore it could not be his;
And then the man who was possesser of this
Can hardly be suspected of abstracting
The baron's coin, when he could thus convert
This ring to more than Stralenheim has lost
By his last night's slumber. Be not over
timid

In your address, nor yet too arrogant,
And Idenstein will serve you.

Wer. I will follow
In all things your direction.

Ulr. I would have
Spared you the trouble; but had I appear'd
To take an interest in you, and still more
By dabbling with a jewel in your favour,
All had been known at once.

Wer. My guardian angel!
This overpays the past. But how wilt thou
Fare in our absence?

Ulr. Stralenheim knows nothing
Of me as aught of kindred with yourself.
I will but wait a day or two with him
To lull all doubts, and then rejoin my father.

Wer. To part no more!

Ulr. I know not that; but at
The least we'll meet again once more.

Wer. My boy!
My friend! my only child, and sole pre-
server!

Oh, do not hate me!

Ulr. Hate my father!

Wer. Ay,
My father hated me. Why not my son?

Ulr. Your father knew you not as I do.

Wer. Scorpions
Are in thy words! Thou know me? in this
guise

Thou canst not know me, I am not myself;
Yet (hate me not) I will be soon.

Ulr. I'll wait!

In the mean time be sure that all a son
Can do for parents shall be done for mine.

Wer. I see it, and I feel it; yet I feel
Further—that you despise me.

Ulr. Wherefore should I?

Wer. Must I repeat my humiliation?

Ulr. No!

I have fathom'd it and you. But let us talk
Of this no more. Or if it must be ever,
Not now. Your error has redoubled all
The present difficulties of our house,
At secret war with that of Stralenheim:
All we have now to think of is to baffle
Him. I have shown one way.

Wer. The only one,
And I embrace it, as I did my son,
Who show'd *himself* and father's *safety* in
One day.

Ulr. You shall be safe; let that suffice.
Would Stralenheim's appearance in Bohemia
Disturb your right, or mine, if once we were
Admitted to our lands?

Wer. Assuredly,
Situate as we are now, although the first
Possessor might, as usual, prove the strongest,
Especially the next in blood.

Ulr. *Blood!* 'tis
A word of many meanings; in the veins,
And out of them, it is a different thing—
And so it should be, when the same in
blood

(As it is call'd) are aliens to each other,
Like Theban brethren: when a part is bad,
A few spilt ounces purify the rest.

Wer. I do not apprehend you.

Ulr. That may be—
And should, perhaps—and yet—but get ye
ready;

You and my mother must away to-night.

Here comes the intendant: sound him with
the gem;

'T will sink into his venal soul like lead
Into the deep, and bring up slime and mud,
And ooze too, from the bottom, as the lead
doth

With its greased understratum; but no less
Will serve to warn our vessels through these
shoals.

The freight is rich, so heave the line in
time!

Farewell! I scarce have time, but yet your
hand,

My father!—

Wer. Let me embrace thee!

Ulr. We may be
Observed: subdue your nature to the hour!
Keep off from me as from your foe!

Wer. Accursed
Be he who is the stifling cause which smothers
The best and sweetest feeling of our hearts;
At such an hour too!

Ulr. Yes, curse—it will ease you!
Here is the intendant.

Enter IDENSTEIN.

Master Idenstein,
How fare you in your purpose? Have you
caught
The rogue?

Iden. No, faith!

Ulr. Well, there are plenty more:
You may have better luck another chase.
Where is the baron?

Iden. Gone back to his chamber:
And now I think on't, asking after you
With nobly-born impatience.

Ulr. Your great men
Must be answer'd on the instant, as the
bound

Of the stung steed replies unto the spur:
'Tis well they have horses, too; for, if they
had not,

I fear that men must draw their chariots, as
They say kings did Sesostriis.

Iden. Who was he?

Ulr. An old Bohemian—an imperial gipsy.

Iden. A gipsy or Bohemian, 'tis the same,
For they pass by both names. And was he
one?

Ulr. I've heard so; but I must take leave.

Intendant,

Your servant!—Werner (*to WERNER slightly*),
if that be your name,

Yours. [*Exit ULRIC.*
Iden. A well-spoken pretty-faced young
man!

And prettily behaved! He knows his station,
You see, sir: how he gave to each his due
Precedence!

Wer. I perceived it, and applaud
His just discernment and your own.

Iden. That's well—
That's very well. You also know your place,
too;

And yet I don't know that I know your place.
Wer. (*showing the ring*). Would this as-
sist your knowledge?

Iden. How!—What!—Eh?
A jewel.

Wer. 'Tis your own on one condition.

Iden. Mine!—Name it!

Wer. That hereafter you permit me
At thrice its value to redeem it: 'tis
A family ring.

Iden. A family!—*yours!*—a gem!
I'm breathless!

Wer. You must also furnish me,
An hour ere daybreak, with all means to quit
This place.

Iden. But is it real? Let me look on it:
Diamond, by all that's glorious!

Wer. Come, I'll trust you:
You have guess'd, no doubt, that I was born
above

My present seeming.

Iden. I can't say I did,
Though this looks like it: this is the true
breeding
Of gentle blood!

Wer. I have important reasons
For wishing to continue privily
My journey hence.

Iden. So then *you are* the man
Whom Stralenheim's in quest of?

Wer. I am not;
But being taken for him might conduct
So much embarrassment to me just now,
And to the baron's self hereafter—'tis
To spare both that I would avoid all bustle.

Iden. Be you the man or no, 'tis not my
business;

Besides, I never could obtain the half
From this proud, niggardly noble, who would
raise

The country for some missing bits of coin,
And never offer a precise reward—
But *this!*—another look!

Wer. Gaze on it freely;
At day-dawn it is yours.

Iden. Oh, thou sweet sparkler!
Thou more than stone of the philosopher!
Thou touchstone of Philosophy herself!
Thou bright eye of the Mine! thou loadstar
of

The Soul! the true magnetic Pole to which
All hearts point duly north, like trembling
needles!

Thou flaming Spirit of the Earth! which,
sitting

High on the monarch's diadem, attractest
More worship than the majesty who sweats
Beneath the crown which makes his head
ache, like

Millions of hearts which bleed to lend it
lustre!

Shalt thou be mine? I am, methinks, already
A little king, a lucky alchymist!—
A wise magician, who has bound the devil
Without the forfeit of his soul. But come,
Werner, or what else?

Wer. Call me Werner still;
You may yet know me by a loftier title.

Iden. I do believe in thee! thou art the
spirit

Of whom I long have dream'd in a low garb.—
But come, I'll serve thee: thou shalt be as
free

As air, despite the waters; let us hence:
I'll show thee I am honest—(oh, thou jewel!)
Thou shalt be furnish'd, Werner, with such
means

Of flight, that if thou wert a snail, not birds
Should overtake thee.—Let me gaze again!
I have a foster-brother in the mart
Of Hamburgh skill'd in precious stones. How
many

Carats may it weigh?—Come, Werner, I will
wing thee. [Exeunt.]

Scene II.

STRALENHEIM'S Chamber.

STRALENHEIM and FRITZ.

Fritz. All's ready, my good lord!

Stral. I am not sleepy,
And yet I must to bed; I fain would say
To rest, but something heavy on my spirit,
Too dull for wakefulness, too quick for slum-
her,

Sits on me as a cloud along the sky,
Which will not let the sunbeams through,
nor yet

Descend in rain and end, but spreads itself
Twixt earth and heaven, like envy between
man

And man, an everlasting mist:—I will
Unto my pillow.

Fritz. May you rest there well!

Stral. I feel, and fear, I shall.

Fritz. And wherefore fear?

Stral. I know not why, and therefore do
fear more,

Because an undescrivable—but 'tis
All folly. Were the locks (as I desired)
Changed, to-day, of this chamber? for last
night's

Adventure makes it needful.

Fritz. Certainly,
According to your order, and beneath
The inspection of myself and the young
Saxon

Who saved your life. I think they call him
"Ulric."

Stral. You think! you supercilious slave!
what right

Have you to tax your memory, which should
be

Quick, proud, and happy to retain the name
Of him who saved your master, as a litany
Whose daily repetition marks your duty?—
Get hence! "You think," indeed! you, who
stood still

Howling and dripping on the bank, whilst I

Lay dying, and the stranger dash'd aside
The roaring torrent, and restored me to
Thank him—and despise you. "You think!"
and scarce

Can recollect his name! I will not waste
More words on you. Call me betimes.

Fritz. Good night!
I trust to-morrow will restore your lordship
To renovated strength and temper.

[The scene closes.]

Scene III.

The secret Passage.

Gab. (solus).

Four—

Five—six hours have I counted, like the
guard

Of outposts on the never-merry clock;
That hollow tongue of time, which, even
when

It sounds for joy, takes something from
enjoyment

With every clang. 'Tis a perpetual knell,
Though for a marriage feast it rings: each
stroke

Peals for a hope the less; the funeral note
Of Love deep-buried without resurrection
In the grave of Possession; while the knoll
Of long-lived parents finds a jovial echo
To triple Time in the son's ear.

I'm cold—

I'm dark;—I've blown my fingers—num-
ber'd o'er

And o'er my steps—and knock'd my head
against

Some fifty huttresses—and roused the rats
And bats in general insurrection, till
Their cursed pattering feet and whirling
wings

Leave me scarce hearing for another sound.

A light! It is at distance (if I can
Measure in darkness distance): but it blinks
As through a crevice or a key-hole, in
The inhibited direction: I must on,
Nevertheless, from curiosity.

A distant lamp-light is an incident
In such a den as this. Pray Heaven it
lead me

To nothing that may tempt me! Else—
Heaven aid me

To obtain or to escape it! Shining still!
Were it the star of Lucifer himself,
Or he himself girt with its beams, I could
Contain no longer. Softly: mighty well!
That corner's turn'd—so—ah! no:—right!
it draws

Nearer. Here is a darksome angle—so,
That's weather'd.—Let me pause.—Suppose
it leads

Into some greater danger than that which
I have escaped—no matter, 'tis a new one;
And novel perils, like fresh mistresses,
Wear more magnetic aspects:—I will on,
And be it where it may—I have my dagger,
Which may protect me at a pinch.—Burn
still,
Thou little light! Thou art my *ignis fatuus!*
My stationary Will-o'-the-wisp!—So! so!
He hears my invocation, and falls not.

[*The scene closes.*]

Scene IV.—*A Garden.*

Enter WERNER.

Wer. I could not sleep—and now the
hour's at hand;
All's ready. Idenstein has kept his word;
And station'd in the outskirts of the town,
Upon the forest's edge, the vehicle
Awaits us. Now the dwindling stars begin
To pale in heaven; and for the last time I
Look on these horrible walls. Oh! never,
never
Shall I forget them. Here I came most
poor,
But not dishonour'd: and I leave them with
A stain,—if not upon my name, yet in
My heart!—a never-dying canker-worm,
Which all the coming splendour of the
lands,
And rights, and sovereignty of Siegendorf
Can scarcely lull a moment. I must find
Some means of restitution, which would
ease
My soul in part: but how without dis-
covery?—
It must be done, however; and I'll pause
Upon the method the first hour of safety.
The madness of my misery led to this
Base infamy; repentance must retrieve it:
I will have nought of Stralenheim's upon
My spirit, though he would grasp all of
mine;
Lands, freedom, life,—and yet he sleeps as
soundly,
Perhaps, as infancy, with gorgeous curtains
Spread for his canopy, o'er silken pillows,
Such as when—Hark! what noise is that?
A, ad lib!
The branches shake; and some loose stones
have fallen
From yonder terrace.
[*ULRIC leaps down from the terrace.*
Ulric! ever welcome!
Thrice welcome now! this filial—
Ulr. Stop! Before
Wer. We approach, tell me—
Wer. Why look you so?

Ulr. Do I
Behold my father, or—
Wer. What?
Ulr. An assassin?
Wer. Insane or insolent!
Ulr. Reply, sir, as
You prize your life, or mine!
Wer. To what must I
Answer?
Ulr. Are you or are you not the assassin
Of Stralenheim?
Wer. I never was as yet
The murderer of any man. What mean you?
Ulr. Did not you *this* night (as the night
before)
Retrace the secret passage? Did you not
Again revisit Stralenheim's chamber? and—
[*ULRIC pauses.*
Wer. Proceed.
Ulr. Died he not by your hand?
Wer. Great God!
Ulr. You are innocent, then! my father's
innocent!
Embrace me! Yes,—your tone— your look—
yes, yes,—
Yet say so.
Wer. If I e'er, in heart or mind,
Conceived deliberately such a thought,
But rather strove to trample back to hell
Such thoughts—if e'er they glared a moment
through
The irritation of my oppressed spirit—
May heaven be shut for ever from my hopes,
As from mine eyes!
Ulr. But Stralenheim is dead.
Wer. 'Tis horrible! 'tis hideous, as 'tis
hateful!—
But what have I to do with this?
Ulr. No bolt
Is forced; no violence can be detected,
Save on his body. Part of his own house-
hold
Have been alarm'd; but as the intendant is
Absent, I took upon myself the care
Of mustering the police. His chamber has,
Past doubt, been enter'd secretly. Excuse
me,
If nature—
Wer. Oh, my boy! what unknown woes
Of dark fatality, like clouds, are gathering
Above our house!
Ulr. My father! I acquit you!
But will the world do so? will even the
judge,
If—But you must away this instant.
Wer. No!
I'll face it. Who shall dare suspect me?
Ulr. Yet
You had no guests—no visitors—no life
Breathing around you, save my mother's?
U

Wer. Ah!
The Hungarian!

Ulr. He is gone! he disappear'd
Ere sunset.

Wer. No; I hid him in that very
Conceal'd and fatal gallery.

Ulr. There I'll find him.
[ULRIC is going.]

Wer. It is too late: he had left the palace
ere
I quitted it. I found the secret panel
Open, and the doors which lead from that
hall

Which masks it: I but thought he had
snatch'd the silent

And favourable moment to escape
The myrmidons of Idenstein, who were
Dogging him yester-even.

Ulr. You reclosed
The panel?

Wer. Yes; and not without reproach
(And inner trembling for the avoided peril)
At his dull heedlessness, in leaving thus
His shelterer's asylum to the risk
Of a discovery.

Ulr. You are sure you closed it?

Wer. Certain.

Ulr. That's well; but had been better, if
You ne'er had turn'd it to a den for—
[He pauses.]

Wer. Thieves!
Thou wouldst say: I must bear it, and de-
serve it;

But not—

Ulr. No, father; do not speak of this:
This is no hour to think of petty crimes,
But to prevent the consequence of great ones.
Why would you shelter this man?

Wer. Could I shun it?
A man pursued by my chief foe; disgraced
For my own crime: a victim to my safety,
Imploring a few hours' concealment from
The very wretch who was the cause he
needed

Such refuge. Had he been a wolf, I could
not
Have in such circumstances thrust him
forth.

Ulr. And like the wolf he hath repaid
you. But

It is too late to ponder thus:—you must
Set out ere dawn. I will remain here to
Trace the murderer, if 't is possible.

Wer. But this my sudden flight will give
the Moloch

Suspicion: two new victims in the lieu
Of one, if I remain. The fled Hungarian,
Who seems the culprit, and—

Ulr. Who seems? Who else
Can be so?

Wer. Not I, though just now you
doubted—

You, my son!—doubted—

Ulr. And do you doubt of him
The fugitive?

Wer. Boy! since I fell into
The abyss of crime (though not of such
crime), I,

Having seen the innocent oppress'd for me,
May doubt even of the guilty's guilt. Your
heart

Is free, and quick with virtuous wrath to
accuse

Appearances; and views a criminal
In Innocence's shadow, it may be,
Because 't is dusky.

Ulr. And if I do so,
What will mankind, who know you not, or
knew

But to oppress? You must not stand the
hazard.

Away!—I'll make all easy. Idenstein
Will for his own sake and his jewel's hold
His peace—he also is a partner in
Your fight—moreover—

Wer. Fly! and leave my name
Link'd with the Hungarian's, or prefer'd as
poorest,

To bear the brand of bloodshed?

Ulr. Pshaw! leave anything
Except our fathers' sovereignty and castles,
For which you have so long panted, and in
vain!

What name? You have no name, since that
you bear

Is feign'd.

Wer. Most true: but still I would not
have it

Engraved in crimson in men's memories,
Though in this most obscure abode of
men—

Besides, the search—

Ulr. I will provide against
Aught that can touch you. No one knows
you here

As heir of Siegendorf: if Idenstein
Suspects, 't is but suspicion, and he is
A fool: his folly shall have such employ-
ment,

Too, that the unknown Werner shall give way
To nearer thoughts of self. The laws (if e'er
Laws reach'd this village) are all in abeyance
With the late general war of thirty years,
Or crush'd, or rising slowly from the dust,
To which the march of armies trampled
them.

Stralenheim, although noble, is unheeded
Here, save as such—without lands, influence,
Save what hath perish'd with him. Few
prolong

A week beyond their funeral rites their sway
O'er men, unless by relatives, whose interest
Is roused: such is not here the case; he died
Alone, unknown,—a solitary grave,
Obscure as his deserts, without a scutcheon,
Is all he'll have, or wants. If I discover
The assassin, 'twill be well—if not, believe

me,
None else; though all the full-fed train of
menials

May howl above his ashes (as they did
Around him in his danger on the Oder),
Will no more stir a finger *now* than *then*.
Hence! hence! I must not hear your an-
swer.—Look!

The stars are almost faded, and the grey
Begins to grizzle the black hair of night.
You shall not answer:—Pardon me that I
Am peremptory; 'tis your son that speaks,
Your long-lost, late-found son.—Let's call my
mother!

Softly and swiftly step, and leave the rest
To me: I'll answer for 'the event as far
As regards *you*, and that is the chief point,
As my first duty, which shall be observed.
We'll meet in Castle Siegenderf—once more
Our banners shall be glorious! Think of that
Alone, and leave all other thoughts to me,
Whose youth may better battle with them—
Hence!

And may your age be happy!—I will kiss
My mother once more, then Heaven's speed
be with you!

Wer. This counsel's safe—but is it he-
nourable?

Ulr. To save a father is a child's chief
honour. [Exeunt.]

Act IV.

Scene I.—*A Gothic Hall in the Castle of
Siegenderf, near Prague.*

Enter ERIC and HENRICK, Retainers of the
Count.

Eric. So, better times are come at last;
to these
Old walls new masters and high wassail—
beth
A long desideratum.

Hen. Yes, for masters,
It might be unto those who long for novelty,
Though made by a new grave: but as for
wassail,
Methinks the old Count Siegenderf main-
tain'd

His feudal hospitality as high
As e'er another prince of the empire.

Eric.

Why

For the mere cup and trencher, we no doubt
Fared passing well; but as for merriment
And sport, without which salt and sauces
season

The cheer but scantily, our sizings were
Even of the narrowest.

Hen. The old count leved net
The rear of revel; are you sure that *this*
does?

Eric. As yet he hath been courteous as
he's bounteous,

And we all love him.

Hen. His reign is as yet
Hardly a year o'erpast its honey-moon,
And the first year of severings is bridal:
Anon, we shall perceive his real sway
And moods of mind.

Eric. Pray Heaven he keep the present!
Then his brave son, Count Ulríc—there's
a knight!

Pity the wars are o'er!

Hen. Why so?

Eric. Look on him!
And answer that yourself.

Hen. He's very youthful,
And strong and beautiful as a young tiger.

Eric. That's not a faithful vassal's like-
ness.

Hen. But
Perhaps a true one.

Eric. Pity, as I said,
The wars are over: in the hall, who like
Count Ulríc for a well-supported pride,
Which awes, but yet offends not? in the field,
Who like him with his spear in hand, when,
gnashing

His tusks, and ripping up from right to left
The howling hounds, the boar makes for the
thicket?

Who backs a horse, or hears a hawk, or wears
A sword like him? Whose plume nods knight-
lier?

Hen. No one's, I grant you. Do not fear,
if war

Be long in coming, he is of that kind
Will make it for himself, if he hath not
Already done as much.

Eric. What do you mean?
Hen. You can't deny his train of followers
(But few our native fellow-vassals born
On the domain) are such a sort of knaves
As— [Pauses.]

Eric. What?

Hen. The war (you love so much) leaves
living.
Like other parents, she spoils her worst
children.

Eric. Nonsense! they are all brave iron-
visaged fellows,
Such as old Tilly loved.

Hen. And who loved Tilly?
Ask that at Magdebourg—or for that matter
Wallenstein either;—they are gone to—

Eric. Rest!
But what beyond, 'tis not ours to pronounce.

Hen. I wish they had left us something
of their rest:

The country (nominally now at peace)
Is over-run with—God knows who; they fly
By night, and disappear with sunrise; but
Leave us no less desolation, nay, even more,
Than the most open warfare.

Eric. But Count Ulric—
What has all this to do with him?

Hen. With him!
He—might prevent it. As you say he's
fond

Of war, why makes he it not on those ma-
rauders?

Eric. You'd better ask himself.

Hen. I would as soon
Ask the lion why he laps not milk.

Eric. And here he comes!

Hen. The devil! you'll hold your tongue?

Eric. Why do you turn so pale?

Hen. 'Tis nothing—but
Be silent.

Eric. I will, upon what you have said.

Hen. I assure you I meant nothing,—
a mere sport

Of words, no more; besides, had it been
otherwise,

He is to espouse the gentle Baroness
Ida of Stralenheim, the late baron's heiress;
And she, no doubt, will soften whatsoever
Of fierceness the late long intestine wars
Have given all natures, and most unto those
Who were born in them, and bred up upon
The knees of Homicide; sprinkled, as it were,
With blood even at their baptism. Prithee,
peace

On all that I have said!

Enter ULRIC and RODOLPH.

Good morrow, Count.

Ulr. Good morrow, worthy Henrick. *Eric,*
is

All ready for the chase?

Eric. The dogs are order'd
Down to the forest, and the vassals out
To beat the bushes, and the day looks pro-
mising.

Shall I call forth your excellency's suite?

What courser will you please to mount?

Ulr. The dun,
Walstein.

Eric. I fear he scarcely has recover'd
The toils of Monday: 'twas a noble chase:
You spear'd four with your own hand.

Ulr. True, good Eric;
I had forgotten—let it be the grey, then,
Old Ziska: he has not been out this fort-
night.

Eric. He shall be straight caparison'd.
How many

Of your immediate retainers shall

Escort you?

Ulr. I leave that to Weilburgh, our
Master of the horse. [*Exit ERIC.*]

Rodolph!

Rod. My lord!

Ulr. The news

Is awkward from the—

[*RODOLPH points to HENRICK.*]

How now, Henrick? why
Loiter you here?

Hen. For your commands, my lord.

Ulr. Go to my father, and present my
duty,

And learn if he would aught with me before
I mount. [*Exit HENRICK.*]

Rodolph, our friends have had a check
Upon the frontiers of Franconia, and

'Tis rumour'd that the column sent against
them

Is to be strengthen'd. I must join them
sooner.

Rod. Best wait for further and more sure
advices.

Ulr. I mean it—and indeed it could not
well

Have fallen out at a time more opposite

To all my plans.

Rod. It will be difficult

To excuse your absence to the count your
father.

Ulr. Yes, but the unsettled state of our
domain

In high Silesia will permit and cover

My journey. In the mean time, when we are
Engaged in the chase, draw off the eighty

men
Whom Wolfe leads—keep the forests on your
route:

You know it well?

Rod. As well as on that night

When we—

Ulr. We will not speak of that until

We can repeat the same with like success:

And when you have join'd, give Rosenberg
this letter. [*Gives a letter.*]

Add further, that I have sent this slight
addition

To our force with you and Wolfe, as herald
of

My coming, though I could but spare them
ill

At this time, as my father loves to keep
Full numbers of retainers round the castle,

Until this marriage, and its feasts and fooleries,
Are rung out with its peal of nuptial non-sense.

Rod. I thought you loved the lady Ida?

Ulr. Why,

I do so—but it follows not from that
I would bind in my youth and glorious years,
So brief and burning, with a lady's zone,
Although 't were that of Venus:—but I love

her,

As woman should be loved, fairly and solely.

Rod. And constantly?

Ulr. I think so; for I love

Nought else.—But I have not the time to pause

Upon these gewgaws of the heart. Great things

We have to do ere long. Speed! speed! good Rodolph!

Rod. On my return, however, I shall find
The Baroness Ida lost in Countess Siegen-
dorf?

Ulr. Perhaps my father wishes it; and sooth

'Tis no bad policy: this union with
The last bud of the rival branch at once
Unites the future and destroys the past.

Rod. Adieu.

Ulr. Yet hold—we had better keep together

Until the chase begins; then draw thou off,
And do as I have said.

Rod. I will. But to

Return—'t was a most kind act in the count
Your father to send up to Konigsberg
For this fair orphan of the baron, and
To hail her as his daughter.

Ulr. Wondrous kind!

Especially as little kindness till
Then grew between them.

Rod. The late haron died
Of a fever, did he not?

Ulr. How should I know?

Rod. I have heard it whisper'd there was
something strange

About his death—and even the place of it
Is scarcely known.

Ulr. Some obscure village on
The Saxon or Silesian frontier.

Rod. He

Has left no testament—no farewell words?

Ulr. I am neither confessor nor notary,
So cannot say.

Rod. Ah! here's the lady Ida.

Enter IDA STRALENHEIM.

Ulr. You are early, my sweet cousin!

Ida. Not too early,

Dear Ulric, if I do not interrupt you.

Why do you call me "cousin"?

Ulr. (smiling). Are we not so?

Ida. Yes, but I do not like the name;
methinks

It sounds so cold, as if you thought upon
Our pedigree, and only weigh'd our blood.

Ulr. (starting). Blood!

Ida. Why does yours start from your
cheeks?

Ulr. Ay! doth it?

Ida. It doth—but no! it rushes like a
torrent

Even to your brow again.

Ulr. (recovering himself). And if it fled,

It only was because your presence sent it
Back to my heart, which beats for you, sweet
cousin?

Ida. "Cousin" again.

Ulr. Nay, then, I'll call you sister.

Ida. I like that name still worse.—Would
we had ne'er

Been aught of kindred!

Ulr. (gloomily). Would we never had!

Ida. Oh, heavens! and can you wish that!

Ulr. Dearest Ida!

Did I not echo your own wish?

Ida. Yes, Ulric,

But then I wish'd it not with such a glance,
And scarce knew what I said; but let me be
Sister or cousin, what you will, so that
I still to you am something.

Ulr. You shall be

All—all—

Ida. And you to me are so already;
But I can wait.

Ulr. Dear Ida!

Ida. Call me Ida,

Your Ida, for I would be yours, none else's—
Indeed I have none else left, since my poor
father—

[*She pauses.*]

Ulr. You have mine—you have me.

Ida. Dear Ulric, how I wish

My father could but view my happiness,
Which wants but this!

Ulr. Indeed!

Ida. You would have loved him,
He you; for the brave ever love each other:

His manner was a little cold, his spirit
Proud (as is birth's prerogative); but under
This grave exterior—Would you had known
each other!

Had such as you been near him on his
journey,

He had not died without a friend to soothe
His last and lonely moments.

Ulr. Who says that?

Ida. What?

Ulr. That he died alone.

Ida. The general rumour

And disappearance of his servants, who
Have ne'er return'd: that fever was most
deadly

Which swept them all away.

Ulr. If they were near him,
He could not die neglected or alone.

Ida. Alas! what is a menial to a death-
bed,

When the dim eye rolls vainly round for
what

It loves?—They say he died of a fever.

Ulr. *Say!*
It was so.

Ida. I sometimes dream otherwise.

Ulr. All dreams are false.

Ida. And yet I see him as
I see you.

Ulr. Where?

Ida. In sleep—I see him lie
Pale, bleeding, and a man with a raised
knife

Beside him.

Ulr. But you do not see his face!

Ida (*looking at him*). No! Oh, my God!
do you?

Ulr. Why do you ask?

Ida. Because you look as if you saw a
murderer!

Ulr. (*agitatedly*). *Ida*, this is mere child-
ishness; your weakness

Infects me, to my shame: but as all feelings
Of yours are common to me, it affects me.

Prithee, sweet child, change—

Ida. Child, indeed! I have
Full fifteen summers! [*A bugle sounds.*]

Rod. Hark, my lord, the bugle!

Ida (*peevishly to RODOLPH*). Why need
you tell him that? Can he not hear it

Without your echo?

Rod. Pardon me, fair baroness!

Ida. I will not pardon you, unless you
earn it

By aiding me in my dissension of
Count Ulric from the chase to-day.

Rod. You will not,
Lady, need aid of mine.

Ulr. I must not now
Forego it.

Ida. But you shall!

Ulr. *Shall!*

Ida. Yes, or be
No true knight.—Come, dear Ulric! yield to
me

In this, for this one day: the day looks
heavy,

And you are turn'd so pale and ill.

Ulr. You jest.

Ida. Indeed I do not:—ask of Rodolph.

Rod. Truly,
My lord, within this quarter of an hour

You have changed more than e'er I saw you
change

In years.

Ulr. 'Tis nothing; but if 't were, the air
Would soon restore me. I'm the true
chameleon,

And live but on the atmosphere; your feasts
In castle halls, and social banquets, nurse not
My spirit—I'm a forester and breather
Of the steep mountain-tops, where I love all
The eagle loves.

Ida. Except his prey, I hope.

Ulr. Sweet *Ida*, wish me a fair chase,
and I

Will bring you six boars' heads for trophies
home.

Ida. And will you not stay, then? You
shall not go!

Come! I will sing to you.

Ulr. *Ida*, you scarcely

Will make a soldier's wife.

Ida. I do not wish
To be so; for I trust these wars are over,
And you will live in peace on your domains.

Enter WERNER as COUNT SIEGENDORF.

Ulr. My father, I salute you, and it
grieves me

With such brief greeting.—You have heard
our bugle;

The vassals wait.

Sieg. So let them.—You forget
To-morrow is the appointed festival

In Prague for peace restored. You are apt
to follow

The chase with such an ardour as will scarce
Permit you to return to-day, or if

Return'd, too much fatigued to join to-
morrow

The nobles in our marshall'd ranks.

Ulr. You, count,
Will well supply the place of both—I am not
A lover of these pageantries.

Sieg. No, Ulric:

It were not well that you alone of all
Our young nobility—

Ida. And far the noblest
In aspect and demeanour.

Sieg. (*to IDA*). True, dear child,
Though somewhat frankly said for a fair
damsel.—

But, Ulric, recollect too our position,
So lately reinstated in our honours.

Believe me, 't would be mark'd in any house,
But most in *ours*, that ONE should be found

wanting

At such a time and place. Besides, the
Heaven

Which gave us back our own, in the same
moment

It spread its peace o'er all, hath double claims

On us for thanksgiving: first, for our country;

And next, that we are here to share its blessings.

Ulr. (aside). Devout, too! Well, sir, I obey at once.

(Then aloud to a Servant). Ludwig, dismiss the train without! [*Exit* LUDWIG.]

Ida. And so

You yield at once to him what I for hours Might supplicate in vain.

Sieg. (smiling). You are not jealous Of me, I trust, my pretty rebel! who Would sanction disobedience against all Except thyself? But fear not; thou shalt rule him

Hereafter with a fonder sway and firmer.

Ida. But I should like to govern now.

Sieg. You shall, Your harp, which by the way awaits you with The countess in her chamber. She complains That you are a sad truant to your music: She attends you.

Ida. Then good morrow, my kind kinsmen!

Ulr, you'll come and hear me?

Ulr. By and by.

Ida. Be sure I'll sound it better than your bugles;

Then pray you be as punctual to its notes: I'll play you King Gustavus' march.

Ulr. And why not Old Tilly's?

Ida. Not that monster's! I should think My harp-strings rang with groans, and not with music,

Could aught of his sound on it:—but come quickly;

Your mother will be eager to receive you.

[*Exit.*]

Sieg. Ulr, I wish to speak with you alone.

Ulr. My time's your vassal.—

(Aside to RODOLPH). Rodolph, hence! and do As I directed: and by his best speed And readiest means let Rosenberg reply.

Rod. Count Siegendorf, command you aught? I am bound

Upon a journey past the frontier.

Sieg. (starts). Ah!—

Where? on what frontier?

Rod. The Silesian, on— My way—*(Aside to ULRIC).*—Where shall I say?

Ulr. (aside to RODOLPH). To Hamburg. *(Aside to himself).* That

Word will, I think, put a firm padlock on His further inquisition.

Rod. Count, to Hamburg.

Sieg. (agitated). Hamburg! No, I have nought to do there, nor Am aught connected with that city. Then God speed you!

Rod. Fare ye well, Count Siegendorf! [*Exit* RODOLPH.]

Sieg. Ulr, this man, who has just departed, is One of those strange companions whom I fain

Would reason with you on.

Ulr. My lord, he is Noble by birth, of one of the first houses In Saxony.

Sieg. I talk not of his birth, But of his bearing. Men speak lightly of him.

Ulr. So they will do of most men. Even the monarch

Is not fenced from his chamberlain's slander, or

The sneer of the last courtier whom he has made

Great and ungrateful.

Sieg. If I must be plain, The world speaks more than lightly of this Rodolph:

They say he is leagued with the "black hands" who still

Ravage the frontier.

Ulr. And will you believe The world?

Sieg. In this case—yes.

Ulr. In any case, I thought you knew it better than to take An accusation for a sentence.

Sieg. Son! I understand you: you refer to—but

My destiny has so involved about me

Her spider web, that I can only flutter

Like the poor fly, but break it not. Take heed,

Ulr; you have seen to what the passions led me:

Twenty long years of misery and famine Quench'd them not—twenty thousand more, perchance,

Hereafter (or even here in moments which Might date for years, did Anguish make the dial)

May not obliterate or expiate

The madness and dishonour of an instant.

Ulr, be warn'd by a father!—I was not

By mine, and you behold me!

Ulr. I behold The prosperous and beloved Siegendorf, Lord of a prince's appanage, and honour'd By those he rules and those he ranks with.

Sieg. Ah!
Why wilt thou call me prosperous, while
I fear

For thee? Beloved, when thou lovest me
not!

All hearts but one may beat in kindness for
me—

But if my son's is cold! —

Ulr. Who dare say that?

Sieg. None else but I, who see it—feel it
—keeper

Than would your adversary, who dared say
so,

Your sabre in his heart! But mine survives
The wound.

Ulr. You err. My nature is not given
To outward fondling: how should it be so,
After twelve years' divorcement from my
parents!

Sieg. And did not I too pass those twelve
torn years

In a like absence? But 'tis vain to urge
you—

Nature was never call'd back by remon-
strance.

Let's change the theme. I wish you to
consider

That these young violent nobles of high
name,

But dark deeds (ay, the darkest, if all
Rumour

Reports be true), with whom thou consortest,
Will lead thee—

Ulr. (impatiently). I'll be led by no man.

Sieg. Nor

Be leader of such, I would hope: at once
To wean thee from the perils of thy youth
And haughty spirit, I have thought it well
That thou shouldst wed the lady Ida—more
As thou appear'st to love her.

Ulr. I have said

I will obey your orders, were they to
Unite with Hecate—can a son say more?

Sieg. He says too much in saying this.
It is not

The nature of thine age, nor of thy blood,
Nor of thy temperament, to talk so coolly,
Or act so carelessly, in that which is
The bloom or blight of all men's happiness,
(For Glory's pillow is but restless, if
Love lay not down his cheek there): some

strong bias,

Some master fiend is in thy service, to
Misrule the mortal who believes him slave,

And makes his every thought subservient;
else

Thou'dst say at once—"I love young Ida,
and

Will wed her;" or, "I love her not, and
all

The powers of earth shall never make me."
—So

Would I have answer'd.

Ulr. Sir, you wed for love.

Sieg. I did, and it has been my only
refuge

In many miseries.

Ulr. Which miseries

Had never been but for this love-match.

Sieg. Still
Against your age and nature! Who at twenty
E'er answer'd thus till now?

Ulr. Did you not warn me
Against your own example?

Sieg. Boyish sophist!
In a word, do you love, or love not, Ida?

Ulr. What matters it, if I am ready to
Ohey you in espousing her?

Sieg. As far
As you feel, nothing, but all life for her.

She's young—all-beautiful—adores you—is
Endow'd with qualities to give happiness,
Such as rounds common life into a dream

Of something which your poets cannot paint,
And (if it were not wisdom to love virtue)

For which Philosophy might barter Wisdom;
And giving so much happiness, deserves

A little in return. I would not have her
Break her heart for a man who has none to
break;

Or wither on her stalk like some pale rose
Deserted by the bird she thought a nightingale,
According to the Orient tale. She is—

Ulr. The daughter of dead Stralenheim,
your foe:

I'll wed her, ne'ertheless; though, to say truth,
Just now I am not violently transported
In favour of such unions.

Sieg. But she loves you.

Ulr. And I love her, and therefore would
think twice.

Sieg. Alas! Love never did so.

Ulr. Then 'tis time
He should begin, and take the bandage from
His eyes, and look before he leaps; till now
He hath ta'en a jump i' the dark.

Sieg. But you consent?

Ulr. I did, and do.

Sieg. Then fix the day.

Ulr. 'Tis usual,
And certes courteons, to leave that to the lady.

Sieg. I will engage for her.

Ulr. So will not I
For any woman: and as what I fix,

I fain would see unshaken, when she gives
Her answer, I'll give mine.

Sieg. But 'tis your office
To woo.

Ulr. Count, 't is a marriage of your making,
So be it of your wooing; but to please you,

I will now pay my duty to my mother,
With whom, you know, the lady Ida is.—
What would you have? You have forbid my
stirring

For manly sports beyond the castle walls,
And I obey; you hid me turn a chamberer,
To pick up gloves, and fans, and knitting-
needles,

And list to songs and tunes, and watch for
smiles,

And smile at pretty prattle, and look into
The eyes of feminine, as though they were
The stars receding early to our wish
Upon the dawn of a world-winning battle—
What can a son or man do more?

Sieg. (solus). [Exit ULRIC.
Too much!—
Too much of duty, and too little love!

He pays me in the coin he owes me not:
For such hath been my wayward fate, I could
not

Fulfil a parent's duties by his side
Till now; but love he owes me, for my
thoughts

Ne'er left him, nor my eyes long'd without
tears

To see my child again, and now I have found
him!

But how—obedient, but with coldness; duteous
In my sight, but with carelessness; mys-
terious—

Abstracted—distant—much given to long
absence,

And where—none know—in league with the
most riotous

Of our young nobles; though, to do him
justice,

He never stoops down to their vulgar
pleasures;

Yet there's some tie between them which I
cannot

Unravel. They look up to him—consult
him—

Throng round him as a leader: but with me
He hath no confidence! Ab! can I hope it
After—what! doth my father's curse descend
Even to my child? Or is the Hungarian near
To shed more blood? or—Oh! if it should be!
Spirit of Stralenheim, dost thou walk these
walls

To wither him and his—who, though they slew
not,

Unlatch'd the door of death for thee? 'T was
not

Our fault, nor is our sin: thou wert our foe,
And yet I spared thee when my own destruc-
tion

Slept with thee, to awake with thine awaken-
ing!

And only took—Accursed gold! thou liest

Like poison in my hands; I dare not use
thee,

Nor part from thee; thou camest in such a
guise,

Methinks thou wouldst contaminate all hands
Like mine. Yet I have done, to atone for thee,
Thou villainous gold! and thy dead master's
doom,

Though he died not by me or mine, as much
As if he were my brother! I have ta'en
His orphan Ida—cherish'd her as one
Who will be mine.

Enter an ATTENDANT.

Atten. The abbot, if it please
Your excellency, whom you sent for, waits
Upon you. [Exit ATTENDANT.

Enter the PRIOR ALBERT.

Prior. Peace be with these walls, and all
Within them!

Sieg. Welcome, welcome, holy father!
And may thy prayer be heard!—all men have
need

Of such, and I—

Prior. Have the first claim to all
The prayers of our community. Our convent,
Erected by your ancestors, is still
Protected by their children.

Sieg. Yes, good father;
Continue daily orisons for us
In these dim days of heresies and blood,
Though the schismatic Swede, Gustavus, is
Gone home.

Prior. To the endless home of unbelievers,
Where there is everlasting wail and woe,
Gnashing of teeth, and tears of blood, and
fire

Eternal, and the worm which dieth not!

Sieg. True, father: and to avert those pangs
from one,

Who, though of our most faultless holy church,
Yet died without its last and dearest offices,
Which smooth the soul through purgatorial
pains,

I have to offer humbly this donation
In masses for his spirit.

[SIEGENDORF offers the gold which he
had taken from STRALENHEIM.

Prior. Count, if I
Receive it, 't is because I know too well
Refusal would offend you. Be assured
The largess shall be only dealt in alms,
And every mass no less sung for the dead.
Our house needs no donations, thanks to
yours,

Which has of old endow'd it; but from you
And yours in all meet things 't is fit we obey.
For whom shall mass be said?

Sieg. (faltering). For—for—the dead.

Prior. His name?
Sieg. 'Tis from a soul, and not a name,
 I would avert perdition.

Prior. I meant not
 To pry into your secret. We will pray
 For one unknown, the same as for the
 proudest.

Sieg. Secret! I have none: but, father,
 he who's gone
 Might have one; or, in short, he did bequeath—
 No, not bequeath—but I bestow this sum
 For pious purposes.

Prior. A proper deed
 In the behalf of our departed friends.
Sieg. But he who's gone was not my
 friend, but foe,
 The deadliest and the stanchest.

Prior. Better still!
 To employ our means to obtain heaven for
 the souls
 Of our dead enemies is worthy those
 Who can forgive them living.

Sieg. But I did not
 Forgive this man. I loathed him to the last,
 As he did me. I do not love him now,
 But —

Prior. Best of all! for this is pure religion!
 You fain would rescue him you hate from
 hell—

An evangelical compassion—with
 Your own gold too!

Sieg. Father, 't is not my gold.
Prior. Whose then? You said it was no
 legacy.

Sieg. No matter whose—of this be sure,
 that he
 Who own'd it never more will need it, save
 In that which it may purchase from your altars:
 'T is yours, or theirs.

Prior. Is there no blood upon it?
Sieg. No; but there's worse than blood—
 eternal shame!

Prior. Did he who own'd it die in his bed?
Sieg. Alas!

He did.
Prior. Son! you relapse into revenge,
 If you regret your enemy's bloodless death.

Sieg. His death was fatherlessly deep in
 blood.

Prior. You said he died in his bed, not
 battle.

Sieg. He
 Died, I scarce know—but—he was stabb'd
 i' the dark,

And now you have it—perish'd on his pillow
 By a cut-throat!—Ay!—you may look upon
 me!

I am not the man. I'll meet your eye on that
 point,
 As I can one day God's.

Prior. Nor did he die
 By means, or men, or instrument of yours?
Sieg. No! by the God who sees and strikes!
Prior. Nor know you
 Who slew him?

Sieg. I could only guess at one,
 And he to me a stranger, unconnected,
 As unemploy'd. Except by one day's know-
 ledge,
 I never saw the man who was suspected.

Prior. Then you are free from guilt.
Sieg. (eagerly). Oh! am I?—say!

Prior. You have said so, and know best.
Sieg. Father! I have spoken
 The truth, and nought but truth, if not the
 whole;

Yet say I am not guilty! for the blood
 Of this man weighs on me, as if I shed it,
 Though, by the Power who abhorreth human
 blood,

I did not!—nay, once spared it, when I might
 And could—ay, perhaps, should (if our self-
 safety

Be e'er excusable in such defences
 Against the attacks of over-potent foes):
 But pray for him, for me, and all my house;
 For, as I said, though I be innocent,
 I know not why, a like remorse is on me,
 As if he had fallen by me or mine. Pray for
 me,

Father! I have pray'd myself in vain.
Prior. I will.
 Be comforted! You are innocent, and should
 Be calm as innocence.

Sieg. But calmness is not
 Always the attribute of innocence.
 I feel it is not.

Prior. But it will be so,
 When the mind gathers up its truth within it.
 Remember the great festival to-morrow,
 In which you rank amidst our chiefest nobles,
 As well as your brave son; and smooth your
 aspect,

Nor in the general orison of thanks
 For bloodshed stopt, let blood you shed not rise
 A cloud upon your thoughts. This were to be
 Too sensitive. Take comfort, and forget
 Such things, and leave remorse unto the
 guilty. [Exeunt.]

Act V.

Scene I.—A large and magnificent Gothic Hall
 in the Castle of Siegendorf, decorated with
 Trophies, Banners, and Arms of that family!

Enter ARNHEIM and MEISTER, Attendants of
 COUNT SIEGENDORF.

Arn. Be quick! the count will soon return:
 the ladies

Already are at the portal. Have you sent
The messengers in search of him he seeks for?

Meis. I have, in all directions, over Prague,
As far as the man's dress and figure could
By your description track him. The devil
take

These revels and processions! All the pleasure
(If such there be) must fall to the spectators.
I'm sure none doth to us who make the show.

Arn. Go to! my lady countess comes.

Meis. I'd rather

Ride a day's hunting on an outworn jade,
Than follow in the train of a great man,
In these dull pageantries.

Arn. Begone! and rail

Within. [Exeunt.

Enter the COUNTESS JOSEPHINE SIEGENDORF
and IDA STRALENHEIM.

Jos. Well, Heaven be praised! the show
is over.

Ida. How can you say so? Never have I
dreamt

Of aught so beautiful. The flowers, the
boughs,

The banners, and the nobles, and the knights,
The gems, the robes, the plumes, the happy
faces,

The couraers, and the incense, and the sun
Streaming through the stain'd windows, even
the tombs,

Which look'd so calm, and the celestial hymns,
Which seem'd as if they rather came from
heaven

Than mounted there. The bursting organ's
peal

Rolling on high like an harmonious thunder;
The white robes and the lifted eyes; the
world

At peace! and all at peace with one another!
Oh, my sweet mother!

[Embracing JOSEPHINE.

Jos. My beloved child!

For such, I trust, thou shalt be shortly.

Ida. Oh!

I am so already. Feel how my heart beats!

Jos. It does, my love; and never may it

thro

With aught more bitter.

Ida. Never shall it do so!

How should it? What should make us grieve?

I hate

To hear of sorrow: how can we be sad,

Who love each other so entirely? You,

The count, and Ulric, and your daughter Ida.

Jos. Poor child!

Ida. Do you pity me?

Jos. No; I but envy,

And that in sorrow, not in the world's sense

Of the universal vice, if one vice be
More general than another.

Ida. I'll not hear
A word against a world which still contains
You and my Ulric. Did you ever see
Aught like him? How he tower'd amongst
them all!

How all eyes follow'd him! The flowers fell
faster—

Rain'd from each lattice at his feet, methought,
Than before all the rest; and where he trod
I dare he sworn that they grow still, nor e'er
Will wither.

Jos. You will spoil him, little flatterer,
If he should hear you.

Ida. But he never will.
I dare not say so much to him—I fear him.

Jos. Why so? he loves you well.

Ida. But I can never
Shape my thoughts of him into words to him:
Besides, he sometimes frightens me.

Jos. How so?

Ida. A cloud comes o'er his blue eyes
suddenly,

Yet he says nothing.

Jos. It is nothing: all men,
Especially in these dark troublous times,
Have much to think of.

Ida. But I cannot think
Of aught save him.

Jos. Yet there are other men,
In the world's eye, as goodly. There's, for
instance,
The young Count Waldorf, who scarce once
withdrew

His eyes from yours to-day.

Ida. I did not see him,
But Ulric. Did you not see at the moment
When all knelt, and I wept? and yet methought,

Through my fast tears, though they were
thick and warm,

I saw him smiling on me.

Jos. I could not
See aught save heaven, to which my eyes
were rais'd,

Together with the people's.

Ida. I thought too
Of heaven, although I look'd on Ulric.

Jos. Come,
Let us retire! they will be here anon
Expectant of the banquet. We will lay
Aside these nodding plumes and dragging
trains.

Ida. And, above all, these stiff and heavy
jewels,

Which make my head and heart ache, as both
thro

Beneath their glitter o'er my brow and zone.
Dear mother, I am with you.

Enter COUNT SIEGENDORF, in full dress, from the solemnity, and LUDWIG.

Sieg. Is he not found?
Lud. Strict search is making everywhere;
and if

The man he in Prague, be sure he will be found.

Sieg. Where's Ulric?

Lud. He rode round the other way
With some young nobles; but he left them
soon;

And, if I err not, not a minute since
I heard his excellency, with his train,
Gallop o'er the west drawbridge.

Enter ULRIC, splendidly dressed.

Sieg. (to LUDWIG). See they cease not
Their quest of him I have described.

[Exit LUDWIG.]

Oh, Ulric!

How have I long'd for thee!

Ulr. Your wish is granted—
Behold me!

Sieg. I have seen the murderer.

Ulr. Whom? Where?

Sieg. The Hungarian, who slew Stralenheim.

Ulr. You dream.

Sieg. I live! and as I live, I saw him—
Heard him! he dared to utter even my name.

Ulr. What name?

Sieg. Werner! 'twas mine.

Ulr. It must be so
No more: forget it.

Sieg. Never! never! all
My destinies were woven in that name:
It will not be engraved upon my tomb,
But it may lead me there.

Ulr. To the point—the Hungarian?

Sieg. Listen!—The church was throng'd:
the hymn was raised;
"Te Deum" peal'd from nations rather than
From choirs, in one great cry of "God be
praised"

For one day's peace, after thrice ten dread
years,

Each bloodier than the former: I arose,
With all the nobles, and as I look'd down
Along the lines of lifted faces,—from
Our banner'd and escutcheon'd gallery, I
Saw, like a flash of lightning (for I saw
A moment and no more), what struck me
sightless

To all else—the Hungarian's face! I grew
Sick; and when I recover'd from the mist
Which curl'd about my senses, and again
Look'd down, I saw him not. The thanks-
giving

Was over, and we march'd back in procession.

Ulr. Continue.

Sieg. When we reach'd the Mul-
dau's bridge,
The joyous crowd above, the numberless
Barks mann'd with revellers in their best
garbs,

Which shot along the glancing tide below,
The decorated street, the long array,
The clashing music, and the thundering
Of far artillery, which seem'd to bid
A long and loud farewell to its great doings,
The standards o'er me, and the trappings
round,

The roar of rushing thousands,—all—all
could not

Chase this man from my mind, although my
senses

No longer held him palpable.

Ulr. You saw him

No more, then?

Sieg. I look'd, as a dying soldier
Looks at a draught of water, for this man;
But still I saw him not; but in his stead—

Ulr. What in his stead?

Sieg. My eye for ever fell
Upon your dancing crest; the loftiest,
As on the loftiest and the loveliest head,
It rose the highest of the stream of plumes,
Which overflow'd the glittering streets of
Prague.

Ulr. What's this to the Hungarian?

Sieg. Much; for I
Had almost then forgot him in my son;
When just as the artillery ceased, and paused
The music, and the crowd embraced in lieu
Of shouting, I heard in a deep, low voice,
Distinct and keener far upon my ear
Than the late cannon's volume, this word—
"Werner!"

Ulr. Utter'd by—

Sieg. Hm! I turn'd—and saw—and fell.

Ulr. And wherefore? Were you seen?

Sieg. The officious care
Of those around me dragg'd me from the spot,
Seeing my faintness, ignorant of the cause:
You, too, were too remote in the procession
(The old nobles being divided from their
children)

To aid me.

Ulr. But I'll aid you now.

Sieg. In what?

Ulr. In searching for this man, or—
When he's found,

What shall we do with him?

Sieg. I know not that.

Ulr. Then wherefore seek?

Sieg. Because I cannot rest
Till he is found. His fate, and Stralenheim's,
And ours, seem intertwined! nor can he
Unravell'd, till—

Enter an ATTENDANT.

Atten. A stranger to wait on
Your excellency.

Sieg. Who?

Atten. He gave no name.

Sieg. Admit him, ne'ertheless.

[*The ATTENDANT introduces GABOR,
and afterwards exit.*

Ah!

Gab. 'Tis then Werner!

Sieg. (haughtily). The same you knew,
sir, by that name; and you!

Gab. (looking round). I recognise you both:
father and son,

It seems. Count, I have heard that you, or
yours,
Have lately been in search of me: I am
here.

Sieg. I have sought you, and have found
you: you are charged
(Your own heart may inform you why) with
such

A crime as— [He pauses.

Gab. Give it utterance, and then
I'll meet the consequences.

Sieg. You shall do so—
Unless—

Gab. First, who accuses me?

Sieg. All things,
If not all men: the universal rumour—
My own presence on the spot—the place—the
time—

And every speck of circumstance unite
To fix the blot on you.

Gab. And on me only?
Pause ere you answer: is no other name
Save mine, stain'd in this business?

Sieg. Trifling villain!
Who play'st with thine own guilt! Of all
that breathe

Thou best dost know the innocence of him
'Gainst whom thy breath would blow thy
bloody slander.

But I will talk no further with a wretch,
Further than justice asks. Answer at once,
And without quibbling, to my charge.

Gab. 'Tis false!

Sieg. Who says so?

Gab. I.

Sieg. And how disprove it?
Gab. By

The presence of the murderer.

Sieg. Name him.

Gab. He
May have more names than one. Your lord-
ship had so

Once on a time.

Sieg. If you mean me, I dare
Your utmost.

Gab. You may do so, and in safety;
I know the assassin.

Sieg. Where is he?

Gab. (pointing to ULRIC). Beside you!
[*ULRIC rushes forward to attack GABOR;
SIEGENDORF interposes.*

Sieg. Liar and fiend! but you shall not be
slain;

These walls are mine, and you are safe
within them. [*He turns to ULRIC.*

Ulric, repel this calumny, as I
Will do. I avow it is a growth so monstrous,
I could not deem it earth-born: but be calm;
It will refute itself. But touch him not.

[*ULRIC endeavours to compose himself.*

Gab. Look at him, count, and then hear
me.

*Sieg. (first to GABOR, and then looking at
ULRIC).* I hear thee.

My God! you look—

Ulr. How?

Sieg. As on that dread night,
When we met in the garden.

Ulr. (composes himself). It is nothing.

Gab. Count, you are bound to hear me. I
came hither

Not seeking you, but sought. When I knelt
down

Amidst the people in the church, I dream'd
not

To find the beggar'd Werner in the seat
Of senators and princes; but you have call'd
me,

And we have met.

Sieg. Go on, sir.

Gab. Ere I do so,
Allow me to inquire, who profited

By Stralenheim's death? Was't I—as poor
as ever;

And poorer by suspicion on my name!
The baron lost in that last outrage neither
Jewels nor gold; his life alone was sought,—
A life which stood between the claims of
others

To honours and estates scarce less than
princely.

Sieg. These hints, as vague as vain,
attach no less

To me than to my son.

Gab. I can't help that.

But let the consequence alight on him
Who feels himself the guilty one among us.
I speak to you, Count Siegendorf, because
I know you innocent, and deem you just.

But ere I can proceed—*dare* you protect me?
Dare you command me?

[*SIEGENDORF first looks at the Hungarian,
and then at ULRIC, who has unbuckled
his sabre, and is drawing lines with it
on the floor—still in its sheath.*

Ulr. (looks at his father, and says,) Let the man go on!

Gab. I am nnarm'd, count—bid your son lay down

His sabre.

Ulr. (offers it to him contemptuously.) Take it.

Gab. No, sir, 'tis enough
That we are both nnarm'd—I would not choose

To wear a steel which may be stain'd with more

Blood than came there in battle.

Ulr. (casts the sabre from him in contempt.)

It—or some

Such other weapon, in my hand—spared yours

Once, when disarm'd and at my mercy.

Gab. True—

I have not forgotten it: yon spared me for
Your own especial purpose—to sustain
An ignominy not my own.

Ulr. Proceed.

The tale is doubtless worthy the relater.
But is it of my father to hear further?

[To SIEGENDORF.]

Sieg. (takes his son by the hand.) My son, I
know my own innocence, and doubt
not

Of yours—but I have promised this man
patience;

Let him continue.

Gab. I will not detain you,

By speaking of myself much: I began
Life early—and am what the world has made
me.

At Frankfort on the Oder, where I pass'd
A winter in obscurity, it was
My chance at several places of resort
(Which I frequented sometimes, but not
often)

To hear related a strange circumstance
In February last. A martial force,
Sent by the state, had, after strong re-
sistance,

Secured a band of desperate men, supposed
Marauders from the hostile camp.—They
proved,

However, not to be so—but banditti.
Whom either accident or enterprise
Had carried from their usual haunt—the
forests

Which skirt Bohemia—even into Lusatia.
Many amongst them were reported of
High rank—and martial law slept for a
time.

At last they were escorted o'er the frontiers,
And placed beneath the civil jurisdiction
Of the free town of Frankfort. Of their fate
I know no more.

Sieg. And what is this to Ulrice?

Gab. Amongst them there was said to be
one man

Of wonderful endowments:—birth and for-
tune,

Youth, strength, and beauty, almost super-
human,

And courage as unrivall'd, were proclaim'd
His by the public rumour; and his sway,
Not only over his associates, but
His judges, was attributed to witchcraft,
Such was his influence: I have no great
faith

In any magic save that of the mine—
I therefore deem'd him wealthy.—But my
soul

Was roused with various feelings to seek out
This prodigy, if only to behold him.

Sieg. And did you so?

Gab. You'll hear. Chance favour'd me:

A popular affray in the public square
Drew crowds together—it was one of those
Occasions where men's souls look out of
them,
And show them as they are—even in their
faces:

The moment my eye met his, I exclaim'd;
"This is the man!" though he was then, as
since,

With the nobles of the city. I felt sure
I had not err'd, and watch'd him long and
nearly;

I noted down his form—his gesture—fea-
tures,

Stature, and bearing—and amidst them all,
'Midst every natural and acquired distinc-
tion,

I could discern, methought, the assassin's
eye

And gladiator's heart.

Ulr. (smiling). The tale sounds well.

Gab. And may sound better.—He ap-
pear'd to me

One of those beings to whom Fortune bends.
As she doth to the daring—and on whom
The fates of others oft depend; besides,
An indescribable sensation drew me
Near to this man, as if my point of fortune
Was to be fix'd by him.—There I was wrong.

Sieg. And may not be right now.

Gab. I follow'd him,
Solicited his notice—and obtain'd it—
Though not his friendship:—it was his in-
tention

To leave the city privately—we left it
Together—and together we arrived

In the poor town where Werner was cou-
ceal'd,

And Stralenheim was succour'd—Now we
are on

The verge—dare you hear further?

Sieg. I must do so—
Or I have heard too much.

Gab. I saw in you
A man above his station—and if not
So high, as now I find you, in my then
Conceptions, 't was that I had rarely seen
Men such as you appear'd in height of mind,
In the most high of worldly rank; you were
Poor, even to all save rags: I would have
shared

My purse, though slender, with you—you
refused it.

Sieg. Doth my refusal make a debt to
you,
That thus you urge it?

Gab. Still you owe me something,
Though not for that; and I owed you my
safety,

At least my seeming safety, when the slaves
Of Stralenheim pursued me on the grounds
That I had robb'd him.

Sieg. I conceal'd you—I,
Whom and whose house you arraign, reviv-
ing viper!

Gab. I accuse no man—save in my defence.
You, count, have made yourself acuser—
judge:
Your hall's my court, your heart is my
tribunal.

Be just, and I'll be merciful!

Sieg. You merciful?—
You! Base calumniator!

Gab. I. 'T will rest
With me at last to be so. You conceal'd
me—

In secret passages known to yourself,
You said, and to none else. At dead of
night,

Weary with watching in the dark, and dubi-
ous

Of tracing back my way, I saw a glimmer,
Through distant crannies, of a twinkling
light:

I follow'd it, and reach'd a door—a secret
Portal—which open'd to the chamber, where,
With cautious hand and slow, having first
undone

As much as made a crevice of the fastening,
I look'd through and beheld a purple bed,
And on it Stralenheim!—

Sieg. Asleep! And yet
You slew him!—Wretch!

Gab. He was already slain,
And bleeding like a sacrifice. My own
Blood became ice.

Sieg. But he was all alone!
You saw none else? You did not see the—

Gab. He pauses from agitation.
No,
He, whom you dare not name, nor even I

Scarce dare to recollect, was not then in
The chamber.

Sieg. (to *ULRIC*). Then, my boy! thou art
guiltless still—

Thou bad'st me say I was so once—Oh! now
Do thou as much!

Gab. Be patient! I can not
Recede now, though it shake the very walls
Which frown above us. You remember,—or
If not, your son does,—that the locks were
changed

Beneath his chief inspection on the morn
Which led to this same night: how he had
enter'd

He best knows—but within an antechamber,
The door of which was half ajar, I saw
A man who wash'd his bloody hands, and oft
With stern and anxious glance gazed back
upon

The bleeding body—but it moved no more.

Sieg. Oh! God of fathers!

Gab. I beheld his features
As I see yours—but yours they were not,
though

Resembling them—behold them in Count
Ulric's!

Distinct as I beheld them, though the ex-
pression

Is not now what it then was!—but it was so
When I first charged him with the crime—
so lately.

Sieg. This is so—

Gab. (interrupting him). Nay—but hear
me to the end!

Now you must do so.—I conceived myself
Betray'd by you and him (for now I saw
There was some tie between you) into this
Pretended den of refuge, to become

The victim of your guilt; and my first
thought

Was vengeance: but, though arm'd with a
short poniard

(Having left my sword without), I was no
match

For him at any time, as had been proved
That morning—either in address or force.

I turn'd and fled—i' the dark: chance rather
than

Skill made me gain the secret door of the
hall,

And thence the chamber where you slept:
if I

Had found you *waking*, Heaven alone can tell
What vengeance and suspicion might have
prompted;

But ne'er slept guilt as Werner slept that
night.

Sieg. And yet I had horrid dreams! and
such brief sleep,

The stars had not gone down when I awoke.

Why didst thou spare me? I dreamt of my father—
And now my dream is out!

Gab. 'Tis not my fault, If I have read it.—Well! I fled and hid me—Chance led me here after so many moons—And show'd me Werner in Count Siegendorf! Werner, whom I had sought in huts in vain, Inhabited the palace of a sovereign! You sought me and have found me—now you know

My secret, and may weigh its worth.
Sieg. (after a pause). Indeed!

Gab. Is it revenge or justice which inspires Your meditation?

Sieg. Neither—I was weighing The value of your secret.

Gab. You shall know it At once:—When you were poor, and I, though poor, Rich enough to relieve such poverty As might have envied mine, I offer'd you My purse—you would not share it:—I'll be franker

With you: you are wealthy, noble, trusted by The imperial powers—you understand me?

Sieg. Yes.
Gab. Not quite. You think me venal, and scarce true:

'Tis no less true, however, that my fortunes Have made me both at present. You shall aid me:

I would have aided you—and also have Been somewhat damaged in my name to save Yours and your son's. Weigh well what I have said.

Sieg. Dare you await the event of a few minutes' Deliberation?

Gab. (casts his eyes on ULRIC, who is leaning against a pillar). If I should do so?

Sieg. I pledge my life for yours. Withdraw into

This tower. [*Opens a turret door.*

Gab. (hesitatingly). This is the second safe asylum

You have offer'd me.

Sieg. And was not the first so?

Gab. I know not that even now—but will approve

The second. I have still a further shield.—I did not enter Prague alone; and should I Be put to rest with Stralenheim, there are Some tongues without will wag in my behalf. Be brief in your decision!

Sieg. I will be so.— My word is sacred and irrevocable

Within these walls, but it extends no further.

Gab. I'll take it for so much.

Sieg. (points to ULRIC's sabre, still upon the ground). Take also that— I saw you eye it eagerly, and him Distrustfully.

Gab. (takes up the sabre). I will; and so provide To sell my life—not cheaply.

[*GABOR goes into the turret, which SIEGENDORF closes.*

Sieg. (advances to ULRIC). Now, Count Utric!

For son I dare not call thee—What say'st thou?

Utr. His tale is true.

Sieg. True, monster!
Utr. Most true, father!

And you did well to listen to it: what We know, we can provide against. He must Be silenced.

Sieg. Ay, with half of my domains; And with the other half, could he and thou Unsay this villany.

Utr. It is no time For trifling or dissembling. I have said His story's true; and he too must be silenced

Sieg. How so?

Utr. As Stralenheim is. Are you so dull

As never to have hit on this before? When we met in the garden, what except Discovery in the act could make me know His death? Or had the prince's household been

Then summon'd, would the cry for the police Been left to such a stranger? Or should I Have loiter'd on the way? Or could you,

Werner,

The object of the baron's hate and fears, Have fled, unless by many an hour before Suspicion woke? I sought and fathom'd you, Doubting if you were false or feeble: I Perceived you were the latter: and yet so Confiding have I found you, that I doubted At times your weakness.

Sieg. Parricide! no less Than common stabber! What deed of my life,

Or thought of mine, could make you deem me fit

For your accomplice?

Utr. Father, do not raise The devil you cannot lay between us. This Is time for union and for action, not

For family disputes. While you were tortured,

Could I be calm? Think you that I have heard

This fellow's tale without some feeling?— You

Have taught me feeling for *you* and myself ;
For whom or what else did you ever
teach it ?

Sieg. Oh ! my dead father's curse ! 'tis
working now.

Ulr. Let it work on ! the grave will keep
it down !

Ashes are feeble foes : it is more easy
To baffle such, than countermine a mole,
Which winds its blind but living path beneath
you.

Yet hear me still !—If *you* condemn me, yet
Remember *who* hath taught me once too
often

To listen to him ! *Who* proclaim'd to me
That *there were crimes* made venial by the
occasion ?

That passion was our nature ? that the goods
Of Heaven waited on the goods of fortune ?

Who show'd me his humanity secured
By his *nerves* only ? *Who* deprived me of
All power to vindicate myself and race
In open day ? By his disgrace which stamp'd
(It might be) bastardy on me, and on
Himself—a *felon's* brand ! The man who is
At once both warm and weak invites to
deed.

He longs to do, but dare not. Is it strange
That I should *act* what you could *think* ?
We have done

With right and wrong : and now must only
ponder

Upon effects, not causes. Stralenheim,
Whose life I saved from impulse, as, un-
known,

I would have saved a peasant's or a dog's,
I slew

Known as our foe—but not from vengeance.
He

Was a rock in our way which I cut through,
As doth the holt, because it stood between us
And our true destination—but not idly.

As stranger I preserved him, and he *owed me*
His *life* : when due, I but resumed the debt.
He, you, and I stood o'er a gulf wherein
I have plunged our enemy. *You* kindled first
The torch—*you* show'd the path : now trace
me that

Of safety—or let me !

Sieg. I have done with life !

Ulr. Let us have done with that which
cankers life—

Familiar feuds and vain recriminations
Of things which cannot be undone. We have
No more to learn or hide : I know no fear,
And have within these very walls men who
(Although you know them not) dare venture
all things.

You stand high with the state ; what passes
here

Will not excite her too great curiosity :
Keep your own secret, keep a steady eye,
Stir not, and speak not ;—leave the rest
to me :

We must have no *third* babblers thrust
between us. [*Exit* ULRIC.

Sieg. (*solus*). Am I awake ? are these my
fathers' halls ?

And *you*—my son ? *My* son ! *mine* ! who
have ever

Ahorr'd both mystery and blood, and yet
Am plunged into the deepest hell of both !

I must be speedy, or more will be shed—
The Hungarian's !—Ulríc—he hath partisans,
It seems : I might have guess'd as much. Oh
fool !

Wolves prowl in company. He hath the key
(As I too) of the opposite door which leads
Into the turret. Now then ! or once more
To be the father of fresh crimes, no less
Than of the criminal ! Ho ! Gabor ! Gabor !

[*Exit into the turret, closing the
door after him.*

Scene II. *

The Interior of the Turret.

GABOR and SIEGENDORF.

Gab. Who calls ?

Sieg. I—Siegendorf ! Take these and
fly !

Lose not a moment !

[*Tears off a diamond star and other
jewels, and thrusts them into GABOR'S
hand.*

Gab. What am I to do

With these ?

Sieg. Whate'er you will : sell them,
or hoard,

And prosper ; but delay not, or you are lost !
Gab. You pledged your honour for my
safety !

Sieg. And

Must thus redeem it. Fly ! I am not master,
It seems, of my own castle—of my own
Retainers—nay, even of these very walls,
Or I would bid them fall and crush me ! Fly !
Or you will be slain by—

Gab. Is it even so ?

Farewell, then ! Recollect, however, count,
You sought this fatal interview !

Sieg. I did :

Let it not be more fatal still !—Begone !

Gab. By the same path I enter'd ?

Sieg. Yes ; that's safe still ;

But loiter not in Prague ;—you do not know
With whom you have to deal.

Gab. I know too well—
And knew it ere yourself, unhappy sire!
Farewell!

[Exit GABOR.
Sieg. (*solus and listening*). He hath clear'd
the staircase. Ah! I hear
The door sound loud behind him! He is
safe!

Safe!—Oh, my father's spirit!—I am faint—
[*He leans down upon a stone seat, near
the wall of the tower, in a drooping
posture.*

Enter ULRIC, with others armed, and with
weapons drawn.

Ulr. Despatch!—he's there!

Lud. The count, my lord!

Ulr. (*recognising SIEGENDORF*). You here,
sir!

Sieg. Yes; if you want another victim,
strike!

Ulr. (*seeing him stript of his jewels*). Where
is the ruffian who hath plunder'd you?
Vassals, despatch in search of him! You see
'T was as I said—the wretch hath stript my
father

Of jewels which might form a prince's heir-
loom!

Away! I'll follow you forthwith.

[*Exeunt all but SIEGENDORF and ULRIC.*
What's this?

Where is the villain?

Sieg. There are two, sir: which
Are you in quest of?

Ulr. Let us hear no more
Of this: he must be found. You have not
let him
Escape?

Sieg. He's gone.

Ulr. With your connivance?

Sieg. With
My fullest, freest aid.

Ulr. Then fare you well!

[ULRIC is going.
Sieg. Stop! I command—entreat—im-
plore! Oh, Ulric!

Will you then leave me?

Ulr. What! remain to be
Denounced—drag'd, it may be, in chains;
and all

By your inherent weakness, half-humanity,
Selfish remorse, and temporising pity,
That sacrifices your whole race to save
A wretch to profit by our ruin! No, count,
Henceforth you have no son!

Sieg. I never had one;

And would you ne'er had borne the useless
name!

Where will you go? I would not send you
forth

Without protection.

Ulr. Leave that unto me.
I am not alone; nor merely the vain heir
Of your domains; a thousand, ay, ten thou-
sand

Swords, hearts, and hands are mine.

Sieg. The foresters!
With whom the Hungarian found you first
at Frankfort!

Ulr. Yes—men—who are worthy of the
name! Go tell

Your senators that they look well to Prague;
Their feast of peace was early for the times;
There are more spirits abroad than have
been laid

With Wallenstein!

Enter JOSEPHINE and IDA.

Jos. What is't we hear? My
Siegendorf!

Thank Heaven, I see you safe!

Sieg. Safe!

Ida. Yes, dear father!

Sieg. No, no; I have no children: never
more

Call me by that worst name of parent.

Jos. What
Means my good lord?

Sieg. That you have given birth
To a demon!

Ida (*taking ULRIC'S hand*). Who shall
dare say this of Ulric?

Sieg. Ida, beware! there's blood upon
that hand.

Ida (*stooping to kiss it*). I'd kiss it off,
though it were mine.

Sieg. It is so!

Ulr. Away! it is your father's!

[Exit ULRIC.
Ida. Oh, great God!

And I have loved this man!

[IDA falls senseless—JOSEPHINE stands
speechless with horror.

Sieg. The wretch hath slain
Them both!—My Josephine! we are now
alone!

Would we had ever been so!—All is over
For me!—Now open wide, my sire, thy grave;
Thy curse hath dug it deeper for thy son
In mine!—The race of Siegendorf is past!

The Deformed Transformed:

A DRAMA.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This production is founded partly on the story of a novel called "The Three Brothers," published many years ago, from which M. G. Lewis's "Wood Demon" was also taken; and partly on the "Faust" of the great Goethe. The present publication contains the two first Parts only, and the opening chorus of the third. The rest may perhaps appear hereafter.

Dramatis Personæ.

STRANGER, *afterwards* CÆSAR.
ARNOLD.
BOURBON.
PHILIBERT.
CELLINI.

BERTHA.
OLIMPIA.

Spirits, Soldiers, Citizens of Rome, Priests, Peasants, &c.

PART I.

Scene I.—A Forest.

Enter ARNOLD *and his mother* BERTHA.

Bert. Out, hunchback!

Arn. I was boru so, mother!

Bert. Out, Thou incubus! Thou nightmare! Of seven sons,

The sole abortion!

Arn. Would that I had been so, And never seen the light!

Bert. I would so too! But as thou *hast*—hence, hence—and do thy best!

That back of thine may bear its burthen; 'tis More high, if not so broad as that of others.

Arn. It bears its burthen;—but, my heart! Will it

Sustain that which you lay upon it, mother? I love, or, at the least, I loved you: nothing Save you, in nature, can love aught like me. You nursed me—do not kill me!

Bert. Yes—I nursed thee, Because thou wert my first-born, and I knew not

If there would be another unlike thee,

That monstrous sport of nature. But get hence,

And gather wood!

Arn. I will: but when I bring it, Speak to me kindly. Though my brothers are

So beautiful and lusty, and as free As the free chase they follow, do not spurn me;

Our milk has been the same.

Bert. As is the hedgehog's, Which sucks at midnight from the wholesome dam

Of the young bull, until the milkmaid finds

The nipple next day sore and udder dry.

Call not thy brothers brethren! Call me not

Mother; for if I brought thee forth, it was

As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by

Sitting upon strange eggs. Out, urchin, out!

[*Exit* BERTHA.]

Arn. (solus). Oh, mother!—She is gone, and I must do

Her bidding;—wearily but willingly

I would fulfil it, could I only hope

A kind word in return. What shall I do?

[ARNOLD begins to cut wood: in doing

this he wounds one of his hands.

My labour for the day is over now.

Accursed be this blood that flows so fast;

For double curses will be my meed now

At home—What home? I have no home, no kin,

No kind—not made like other creatures, or
To share their sports or pleasures. Must I
bleed, too,

Like them? Oh, that each drop which falls
to earth

Would rise a snake to sting them, as they
have stung me!

Or that the devil, to whom they liken me,
Would aid his likeness! If I must partake
His form, why not his power? Is it because
I have not his will too? For one kind word
From her who bore me would still reconcile me
Even to this hateful aspect. Let me wash
The wound.

[ARNOLD goes to a spring, and stoops to
wash his hand: he starts back.

They are right; and Nature's mirror shows me
What she hath made me. I will not look on it
Again, and scarce dare think on't. Hideous
wretch

That I am! The very waters mock me with
My horrid shadow—like a demon placed
Deep in the fountain to scare back the cattle
From drinking therein. [He pauses.

And shall I live on,

A burden to the earth, myself, and shame
Unto what brought me into life! Thou blood,
Which flow'st so freely from a scratch, let me
Try if thou wilt not in a fuller stream
Pour forth my woes for ever with thyself
On earth, to which I will restore at once
This hateful compound of her atoms, and
Resolve back to her elements, and take
The shape of any reptile save myself,
And make a world for myriads of new worms!
This knife! now let me prove if it will sever
This wither'd slip of nature's nightshade—my
Vile form—from the creation, as it hath
The green bough from the forest.

[ARNOLD places the knife in the ground,
with the point upwards.

Now 'tis set,

And I can fall upon it. Yet one glance
On the fair day, which sees no foul thing like
Myself, and the sweet sun which warm'd me,
but

In vain. The birds—how joyously they sing!
So let them, for I would not be lamented:
But let their merriest notes be Arnold's knell;
The fallen leaves my monument; the murmur
Of the near fountain my sole elegy.

Now, knife, stand firmly, as I fain would fall!

[As he rushes to throw himself upon the
knife, his eye is suddenly caught by the
fountain, which seems in motion.

The fountain moves without a wind: but shall
The ripple of a spring change my resolve?
No. Yet it moves again! The waters stir,

Not as with air, but by some subterranean
And rocking power of the internal world.
What's here? A mist! No more?—

[A cloud comes from the fountain. He
stands gazing upon it: it is dispelled,
and a tall black man comes towards him.

Arn. What would you? Speak!

Spirit or man?

Stran. As man is both, why not

Say both in one?

Arn. Your form is man's, and yet
You may be devil.

Stran. So many men are that
Which is so call'd or thought, that you may
add me

To which you please, without much wrong
to either.

But come: you wish to kill yourself;—pursue
Your purpose.

Arn. You have interrupted me.

Stran. What is that resolution which can
e'er

Be interrupted? If it be the devil

You deem, a single moment would have
made you

Mine, and for ever, by your suicide;
And yet my coming saves you.

Arn. I said not
You were the demon, but that your approach
Was like one.

Stran. Unless you keep company
With him (and you seem scarce used to such
high

Society), you can't tell how he approaches;
And for his aspect, look upon the fountain,
And then on me, and judge which of us twain
Looks likest what the boors believe to be
Their cloven-footed terror.

Arn. Do you—dare you
To taunt me with my born deformity?

Stran. Were I to taunt a buffalo with this
Cloven foot of thine, or the swift dromedary
With thy sublime of humps, the animals
Would revel in the compliment. And yet
Both beings are more swift, more strong,
more mighty

In action and endurance than thyself,
And all the fierce and fair of the same kind
With thee. Thy form is natural: 'twas only
Nature's mistaken largess to bestow
The gifts which are of others upon man.

Arn. Give me the strength then of the
buffalo's foot,

When he spurs high the dust, beholding his
Near enemy; or let me have the long
And patient swiftness of the desert-ship,
The helmless dromedary!—and I'll bear
Thy fiendish sarcasm with a saintly patience.

Stran. I will.

Arn. (with surprise). Thou canst?

Stran. Perhaps. Would you aught else?

Arn. Thou mockest me.

Stran. Not I. Why should I mock
What all are mocking? That's poor sport,
methinks.

To talk to thee in human language (for
Thou canst not yet speak mine), the forester
Hunts not the wretched coney, but the boar,
Or wolf, or lion, leaving paltry game
To petty burghers, who leave once a year
Their walls, to fill their household caldrons with
Such scullion prey. The meanest gibe at
thee,—

Now I can mock the mightiest.

Arn. Then waste not
Thy time on me: I seek thee not.

Stran. Your thoughts
Are not far from me. Do not send me back:
I'm not so easily recall'd to do
Good service.

Arn. What wilt thou do for me?

Stran. Change
Shapes with you, if you will, since yours so
irks you;

Or form you to your wish in any shape.

Arn. Oh! then you are indeed the demon,
for
Nought else would wittingly wear mine.

Stran. I'll show thee
The brightest which the world e'er bore, and
give thee
Thy choice.

Arn. On what condition?

Stran. There's a question!
An hour ago you would have given your soul
To look like other men, and now you pause
To wear the form of heroes.

Arn. No; I will not.
I must not compromise my soul.

Stran. What soul,
Worth naming so, would dwell in such a
carcass?

Arn. 'Tis an aspiring one, whate'er the
tenement
In which it is mislodged. But name your
compact:

Must it be sign'd in blood?

Stran. Not in your own.

Arn. Whose blood then?

Stran. We will talk of that hereafter.
But I'll be moderate with you, for I see
Great things within you. You shall have no
bond

But your own will, no contracts save your deeds.
Are you content?

Arn. I take thee at thy word.

Stran. Now then!

[*The Stranger approaches the fountain,
and turns to ARNOLD.*
A little of your blood.

Arn. For what?

Stran. To mingle with the magic of the
waters,
And make the charm effective.

Arn. (*holding out his wounded arm*). Take
it all.

Stran. Not now. A few drops will suffice
for this.

[*The Stranger takes some of ARNOLD'S
blood in his hand, and casts it into
the fountain.*

Shadows of beauty!

Shadows of power!

Rise to your duty—

This is the hour!

Walk lovely and pliant

From the depth of this fountain,

As the cloud-shapen giant

Bestrides the Hartz Mountain.

Come as ye were,

That our eyes may behold

The model in air

Of the form I will mould,

Bright as the Iris

When ether is spann'd;—

Such *his* desire is, [*Pointing to ARNOLD.*

Such my command!

Demons heroic—

Demons who wore

The form of the stoic

Or sophist of yore—

Or the shape of each victor,

From Macedon's boy,

To each high Roman's picture,

Who breathed to destroy—

Shadows of beauty!

Shadows of power!

Up to your duty—

This is the hour!

[*Various phantoms arise from the wa-
ters, and pass in succession before the
Stranger and ARNOLD.*

Arn. What do I see?

Stran. The black-eyed Roman, with
The eagle's beak between those eyes which
ne'er

Beheld a conqueror, or look'd along

The land he made not Rome's, while Rome
became

His, and all theirs who heir'd his very
name.

Arn. The phantom's bald; my quest is
beauty. Could I

Inherit but his fame with his defects!

Stran. His brow was girt with laurels
more than hairs.

You see his aspect—choose it, or reject.

I can but promise you his form; his fame
Must be long sought and fought for.

Arn. I will fight, too,

But not as a mock Cæsar. Let him pass;
His aspect may be fair, but suits me not.

Stran. Then you are far more difficult to please

Than Cato's sister, or than Brutus's mother,
Or Cleopatra at sixteen—an age

When love is not less in the eye than heart.

But be it so! Shadow, pass on!

[*The phantom of Julius Cæsar disappears.*

Arn. And can it
Be, that the man who shook the earth is gone,
And left no footstep?

Stran. There you err. His substance
Left graves enough, and woes enough, and fame

More than enough to track his memory;
But for his shadow, 't is no more than yours,
Except a little longer and less crook'd
I' the sun. Behold another!

[*A second phantom passes.*

Arn. Who is he?

Stran. He was the fairest and the bravest
of

Athenians. Look upon him well.

Arn. He is
More lovely than the last. How beautiful!

Stran. Such was the curled son of
Clinias;—Wouldst thou
Invest thee with his form?

Arn. Would that I had
Been born with it! But since I may choose
further,
I will look further.

[*The shade of Alcibiades disappears.*

Stran. Lo! behold again!

Arn. What! that low, swarthy, short-
nosed, round-eyed satyr,
With the wide nostrils and Silenus' aspect,
The splay feet and low stature! I had better
Remain that which I am.

Stran. And yet he was
The earth's perfection of all mental beauty,
And personification of all virtue.
But you reject him?

Arn. If his form could bring me
That which redeem'd it—no.

Stran. I have no power
To promise that; but you may try, and find it
Easier in such a form, or in your own.

Arn. No. I was not born for philosophy,
Though I have that about me which has
need on't.

Let him fleet on.

Stran. Be air, thou hemlock-drinker!

[*The shadow of Socrates disappears:
another rises.*

Arn. What's here? whose broad brow
and whose curly beard
And manly aspect look like Hercules,

Save that his jocund eye hath more of
Bacchus

Than the sad purger of the infernal world,
Leaning dejected on his club of conquest,
As if he knew the worthlessness of those
For whom he had fought.

Stran. It was the man who lost
The ancient world for love.

Arn. I cannot blame him,
Since I have risk'd my soul because I find
not

That which he exchanged the earth for.

Stran. Since so far
You seem congenial, will you wear his
features?

Arn. No. As you leave me choice, I am
difficult,

If but to see the heroes I should ne'er
Have seen else on this side of the dim shore
Whence they float back before us.

Stran. Hence, triumvir,
Thy Cleopatra's waiting.

[*The shade of Antony disappears:
another rises.*

Arn. Who is this?

Who truly looketh like a demigod,
Blooming and bright, with golden hair, and
stature,

If not more high than mortal, yet immortal
In all that nameless bearing of his limbs,
Which he wears as the sun his rays—a some-
thing

Which shines from him, and yet is but the
flashing

Emanation of a thing more glorious still.

Was he e'er human only?

Stran. Let the earth speak,
If there be atoms of him left, or even
Of the more solid gold that form'd his urn.

Arn. Who was this glory of mankind?

Stran. The shame
Of Greece in peace, her thunderbolt in war—
Demetrius the Macedonian, and
Taker of cities.

Arn. Yet one shadow more.

Stran. (*addressing the shadow*). Get thee
to Lamia's lap!

[*The shade of Demetrius Poliorcetes
vanishes: another rises.*

I'll fit you still,
Fear not, my hunchback: if the shadows of
That which existed please not your nice taste,
I'll animate the ideal marble, till
Your soul be reconciled to her new garment.

Arn. Content! I will fix here.

Stran. I must commend
Your choice. The god-like son of the sea-
goddess,

The unshorn boy of Pelens, with his locks
As beautiful and clear as the amber waves

Of rich Pactolus, roll'd o'er sands of gold,
Softened by intervening crystal, and
Rippled like flowing waters by the wind,
All vow'd to Sperchius as they were—behold
them!

And *him*—as he stood by Polixena,
With sanction'd and with soften'd love, before
The altar, gazing on his Trojan bride,
With some remorse within for Hector slain
And Priam weeping, mingled with deep
passion

For the sweet downcast virgin, whose young
hand

Trembled in *his* who slew her brother. So
He stood i' the temple! Look upon him as
Greece look'd her last upon her best, the
instant

Ere Paris' arrow flew.

Arn. I gaze upon him
As if I were his soul, whose form shall soon
Envelope mine.

Stran. You have done well. The greatest
Deformity should only barter with
The extremest beauty, if the proverb's true
Of mortals, that extremes meet.

Arn. Come! Be quick!
I am impatient.

Stran. As a youthful beauty
Before her glass. *You both* see what is not,
But dream it is what must be.

Arn. Must I wait?
Stran. No; that were a pity. But a word
or two:

His stature is twelve cubits; would you so far
Outstep these times, and be a Titan? Or
(To talk canonically) wax a son
Of Anak?

Arn. Why not?

Stran. Glorious ambition!
I love thee most in dwarfs! A mortal of
Philistine stature would have gladly pared
His own Goliath down to a slight David:
But thou, my manikin, wouldst soar a show
Rather than hero. Thou shalt be indulg'd,
If such be thy desire; and yet, by being
A little less removed from present men
In figure, thou canst sway them more; for all
Would rise against thee now, as if to hunt
A new-found mammoth: and their cursed
engines,

Their culverins, and so forth, would find way
Through our friend's armour there, with
greater ease

Than the adulterer's arrow through his heel,
Which Thetis had forgotten to baptize
In Styx.

Arn. Then let it be as thou deem'st best.

Stran. Thou shalt be beauteous as the
thing thou seest,
And strong as what it was, and—

Arn. I ask not
For valour, since deformity is daring.
It is its essence to o'ertake mankind
By heart and soul, and make itself the
equal—

Ay, the superior of the rest. There is
A spur in its halt movements, to become
All that the others cannot, in such things
As still are free to both, to compensate
For stepdame Nature's avarice at first.
They woo with fearless deeds the smiles of
fortune,
And oft, like Timour the lame Tartar, win
them.

Stran. Well spoken! and thou doubtless
wilt remain

Form'd as thou art. I may dismiss the mould
Of shadow, which must turn to flesh, to
incase

This daring soul, which could achieve no less
Without it.

Arn. Had no power presented me
The possibility of change, I would
Have done the best which spirit may to
make

Its way with all deformity's dull, deadly
Discouraging weight upon me, like a moun-
tain,

In feeling, on my heart as on my shoulders—
A hateful and unsightly molehill, to
The eyes of happier men. I would have
look'd

On beauty in that sex which is the type
Of all we know or dream of beautiful
Beyond the world they brighten, with a sigh—
Not of love, but despair; nor sought to win,
Though to a heart all love, what could not
love me

In turn, because of this vile crooked clog,
Which makes me lonely. Nay, I could have
borne

It all, had not my mother spurn'd me from
her.

The she-bear licks her cubs into a sort
Of shape;—my dam beheld my shape was
hopeless.

Had she exposed me, like the Spartan, ere
I knew the passionate part of life, I had
Been a clod of the valley,—happier nothing
Than what I am. But even thus, the lowest,
Ugliest, and meanest of mankind, what cour-
age

And perseverance could have done, perchance
Had made me something—as it has made
heroes

Of the same mould as mine. You lately saw
me

Master of my own life, and quick to quit it;
And he who is so is the master of
Whatever dreads to die.

Stran. Decide between
What you have been, or will be.

Arn. I have done so.
You have open'd brighter prospects to my
eyes,

And sweeter to my heart. As I am now,
I might be fear'd, admired, respected, loved
Of all save those next to me, of whom I
Would be loved. As thou showest me
A choice of forms, I take the one I view.
Haste! haste!

Stran. And what shall I wear?

Arn. Surely, he
Who can command all forms will choose the
highest,
Something superior even to that which was
Pelides now before us. Perhaps *his*
Who slew him, that of Paris: or—still
higher—

The poet's god, clothed in such limbs as are
Themselves a poetry.

Stran. Less will content me;
For I, too, love a change.

Arn. Your aspect is
Dusky, but not uncomely.

Stran. If I chose,
I might be whiter; but I have a penchant
For black—it is so honest, and besides
Can neither blush with shame nor pale with
fear;

But I have worn it long enough of late,
And now I'll take your figure.

Arn. Mine!

Stran. Yes. You
Shall change with Thetis' son, and I with
Bertha,
Your mother's offspring. People have their
tastes:

You have yours—I mine.

Arn. Despatch! Despatch!

Stran. Even so.

[*The Stranger takes some earth and
moulds it along the turf, and then
addresses the phantom of Achilles.*]

Beautiful shadow

Of Thetis's boy!

Who sleeps in the meadow

Whose grass grows o'er Troy:

From the red earth, like Adam,

Thy likeness I shape,

As the being who made him,

Whose actions I ape.

Thou clay, be all glowing,

Till the rose in his cheek

Be as fair as, when blowing

It wears its first streak!

Ye violets, I scatter,

Now turn into eyes!

And thou, sunshiny water,

Of blood take the guise!

Let these hyacinth boughs

Be his long flowing hair,

And wave o'er his brows

As thou waviest in air!

Let his heart be this marble

I tear from the rock!

But his voice as the warble

Of birds on yon oak!

Let his flesh be the purest

Of mould, in which grew

The lily-root surest,

And drank the best dew!

Let his limbs be the lightest

Which clay can compound,

And his aspect the brightest

On earth to be found!

Elements, near me,

Be mingled and stirr'd,

Know me, and hear me,

And leap to my word!

Sunbeams, awaken

This earth's animation!

'T is done! He hath taken

His stand in creation!

[*ARNOLD falls senseless; his soul passes
into the shape of Achilles, which rises
from the ground; while the phantom
has disappeared, part by part, as the
figure was formed from the earth.*

Arn. (*in his new form.*) I love, and I shall
be beloved! Oh, life!

At last I feel thee! Glorious spirit!

Stran.

Stop!

What shall become of your abandon'd gar-
ment,

Yon hump, and lump, and clod of ugliness,

Which late you wore, or were?

Arn.

Who cares? Let wolves

And vultures take it, if they will.

Stran.

And if

They do, and are not scared by it, you'll say

It must be peace-time, and no better fare

Ahead i' the fields.

Arn.

Let us but leave it there

No matter what becomes on't.

Stran.

That's ungracious,

If not ungrateful. Whatso'er it be,

It hath sustain'd your soul full many a day.

Arn.

Ay, as the dunghill may conceal a

gem

Which is now set in gold, as jewels should be.

Stran.

But if I give another form, it must

be

By fair exchange, not robbery. For they

Who make men without women's aid have

long

Had patents for the same, and do not love

Your interlopers. The devil may take me,

Not make them,—though he reap the benefit

Of the original workmanship: and therefore

Some one must be found to assume the shape
You have quitted.

Arn. Who would do so?

Stran. That I know not,
And therefore I must.

Arn. You!

Stran. I said it ere
You inhabited your present dome of beauty.

Arn. True. I forget all things in the new
joy

Of this immortal change.

Stran. In a few moments
I will be as you were, and you shall see
Yourself for ever by you, as your shadow.

Arn. I would be spared this.

Stran. But it cannot be.
What! shrink already, being what you are,
From seeing what you were?

Arn. Do as thou wilt.

Stran. (to the late form of ARNOLD, extended
on the earth).

Clay! not dead, but soul-less!

Though no man would choose thee,
An immortal no less

Deigns not to refuse thee.

Clay thou art; and unto spirit

All clay is of equal merit.

Fire! without which nought can live;

Fire! but in which nought can live,

Save the fabled salamander,

Or immortal souls which wander,

Praying what doth not forgive,

Howling for a drop of water,

Burning in a quenchless lot.

Fire! the only element

Where nor fish, beast, bird, nor worm,

Save the worm which dieth not,

Can preserve a moment's form,

But must with thyself be blent:

Fire! man's safeguard and his slaughter:

Fire! Creation's first-born daughter,

And Destruction's threaten'd son,

When heaven with the world hath
done:

Fire! assist me to renew

Life in what lies in my view

Stiff and cold!

His resurrection rests with me and you!

One little, marshy spark of flame—

And he again shall seem the same;

But I his spirit's place shall hold!

[An ignis-fatuus flits through the wood
and rests on the brow of the body. The
Stranger disappears: the body rises.

Arn. (in his new form). Oh! horrible!

Stran. (in ARNOLD'S late shape). What!
tremblest thou?

Arn. Not so—

I merely shudder. Where is fled the shape
Thou lately worst?

Stran. To the world of shadows.
But let us thread the present. Whither wilt
thou?

Arn. Must thou be my companion?

Stran. Wherefore not?
Your betters keep worse company.

Arn. My betters!

Stran. Oh! you wax proud, I see, of your
new form:

I'm glad of that. Ungrateful too! That's well;
You improve apace;—two changes in an
instant,

And you are old in the world's ways already.
But bear with me: indeed you'll find me
useful

Upon your pilgrimage. But come, pronounce
Where shall we now be errant?

Arn. Where the world
Is thickest, that I may behold it in
Its workings.

Stran. That's to say, where there is war
And woman in activity. Let's see!
Spain—Italy—the new Atlantic world—
Afric, with all its Moors. In very truth,
There is small choice: the whole race are
just now

tugging as usual at each other's hearts.

Arn. I have heard great things of Rome.

Stran. A goodly choice—
And scarce a better to be found on earth,
Since Sodom was put out. The field is wide
too;

For now the Frank, and Hun, and Spanish
scion

Of the old Vandals, are at play along

The sunny shores of the world's garden.

Arn. How
Shall we proceed?

Stran. Like gallants, on good coursers.
What, ho! my chargers! Never yet were
better,

Since Phaeton was upset into the Po.

Our pages too!

Enter two Pages, with four coal-black horses.

Arn. A noble sight!

Stran. And of
A nobler breed. Match me in Barbary,
Or your Kochlini race of Araby,
With these!

Arn. The mighty steam, which volumes
high

From their proud nostrils, burns the very air;
And sparks of flame, like dancing fire-flies,
wheel

Around their manes, as common insects
swarm

Round common steeds towards sunset.

Stran. Mount, my lord:
They and I are your servitors.

Arn. And these
Our dark-eyed pages—what may be their
names?

Stran. You shall baptize them.

Arn. What! in holy water?

Stran. Why not? The deeper sinner,
better saint.

Arn. They are beautiful, and cannot, sure,
be demons.

Stran. True; the devil's always ugly; and
your beauty
Is never diabolical.

Arn. I'll call him
Who bears the golden horn, and wears such
bright

And blooming aspect, *Huon*; for he looks
Like to the lovely boy lost in the forest,
And never found till now. And for the other
And darker, and more thoughtful, who smiles
not,

But looks as serious though serene as night,
He shall be *Memnon*, from the Ethiop king
Whose statue turns a harper once a day.
And you?

Stran. I have ten thousand names, and
twice

As many attributes: but as I wear
A human shape, will take a human name.

Arn. More human than the shape (though
it was mine once)

I trust.

Stran. Then call me *Cæsar*.

Arn. Why, that name
Belongs to empires, and has been but borne
By the world's lords.

Stran. And therefore fittest for
The devil in disguise—since so you deem
me,

Unless you call me pope instead.

Arn. Well, then,
Cæsar thou shalt be. For myself, my name
Shall be plain *Arnold* still.

Cæs. We'll add a title—
"Count *Arnold*:" it hath no ungracious
sound,

And will look well upon a billet-doux.

Arn. Or in an order for a battle-field.

Cæs. (*sings*). To horse! to horse! my coal-
black steed

Paws the ground, and snuffs the air!

There's not a foal of Arab's breed

More knows whom he must bear;

On the hill he will not tire,

Swifter as it waxes higher;

In the marsh he will not slacken,

On the plain be overtaken;

In the wave he will not sink,

Nor pause at the brook's side to drink;

In the race he will not pant,

In the combat he'll not faint;

On the stones he will not stumble,
Time nor toil shall make him humble;
In the stall he will not stiffen,
But be winged as a griffin,
Only flying with his feet:
And will not such a voyage be sweet?
Merrily! merrily! never unsound,
Shall our bonny black horses skim over
the ground!

From the Alps to the Caucasus, ride we, or
fly!

For we'll leave them behind in the glance of
an eye.

[*They mount their horses, and disappear.*]

Scene II.

A Camp before the Walls of Rome.

ARNOLD and CÆSAR.

Cæs. You are well enter'd now.

Arn. Ay; but my path
Has been o'er carcasses: mine eyes are full
Of blood.

Cæs. Then wipe them, and see clearly.
Why!

Thou art a conqueror; the chosen knight
And free companion of the gallant Bourbon,
Late constable of France: and now to be
Lord of the city which hath been earth's lord
Under its emperors, and—changing sex,
Not sceptre, an hermaphrodite of empire—
Lady of the old world.

Arn. How old? What! are there
New worlds?

Cæs. To you. You'll find there are such
shortly,

By its rich harvests, new disease, and gold;
From one *half* of the world named a *whole*
new one,

Because you know no better than the dull.

And dubious notice of your eyes and ears.

Arn. I'll trust them.

Cæs. Do! they will deceive you sweetly,
And that is better than the bitter truth.

Arn. Dog!

Cæs. Man!

Arn. Devil!

Cæs. Your obedient humble servant.

Arn. Say *master* rather. Thou hast lured
me on,

Through scenes of blood and lust, till I am
here.

Cæs. And where wouldst thou be?

Arn. Oh, at peace—in peace.

Cæs. And where is that which is so?
From the star

To the winding worm, all life is motion; and
In life *commotion* is the extremest point
Of life. The planet wheels till it becomes

A comet, and destroying as it sweeps
The stars, goes out. The poor worm winds
its way,

Living upon the death of other things,
But still, like them, must live and die, the
subject

Of something which has made it live and die.
You must obey what all obey, the rule
Of fix'd necessity: against her edict
Rebellion prospers not.

Arn. And when it prospers —

Cæs. 'Tis no rebellion.

Arn. Will it prosper now?

Cæs. The Bourbon hath given orders for
the assault,

And by the dawn there will be work.

Arn. Alas!

And shall the city yield? I see the giant
Abode of the true God, and his true saint,
Saint Peter, rear its dome and cross into
That sky whence Christ ascended from the
cross,

Which his blood made a badge of glory and
Of joy (as once of torture unto him,
God and God's Son, man's sole and only
refuge).

Cæs. 'Tis there, and shall be.

Arn. What?

Cæs. The crucifix

Above, and many altar shrines below.

Also some culverins upon the walls,
And harquebusses, and what not; besides
The men who are to kindle them to death
Of other men.

Arn. And those scarce mortal arches,
Pile above pile of everlasting wall,
The theatre where emperors and their sub-
jects

(Those subjects *Romans*) stood at gaze upon
The battles of the monarchs of the wild
And wood, the lion and his tusky rebels
Of the then untamed desert, brought to joust
In the arena (as right well they might,
When they had left no human foe uncon-
quer'd);

Made even the forest pay its tribute of
Life to their amphitheatre, as well
As Dacia men to die the eternal death
For a sole instant's pastime, and "Pass on
To a new gladiator!"—Must it fall?

Cæs. The city, or the amphitheatre?
The church, or one, or all? for you confound
Both them and me.

Arn. To-morrow sounds the assault
With the first cock-crow.

Cæs. Which, if it end with
The evening's first nightingale, will be
Something new in the annals of great sieges;
For men must have their prey after long
toil.

Arn. The sun goes down as calmly, and
perhaps

More beautifully, than he did on Rome
On the day Remus leapt her wall.

Cæs. I saw him.

Arn. You!

Cæs. Yes, sir. You forget I am or was
Spirit, till I took up with your cast shape,
And a worse name. I'm Cæsar and a hunch-
back

Now. Well! the first of Cæsars was a bald-
head,

And loved his laurels better as a wig
(So history says) than as a glory. Thus
The world runs on, but we'll be merry still.
I saw your Romulus (simple as I am)
Slay his own twin, quick-born of the same
womb,

Because he leapt a ditch ('twas then no wall,
Whate'er it now be); and Rome's earliest
cement

Was brother's blood; and if its native blood
Be spilt till the choked Tiber be as red
As e'er 'twas yellow, it will never wear
The deep hue of the ocean and the earth,
Which the great robber sons of fratricide
Have made their never-ceasing scene of
slaughter

For ages.

Arn. But what have these done, their far
Remote descendants, who have lived in peace,
The peace of heaven, and in her sunshine of
Piety?

Cæs. And what had *they* done, whom the
old

Romans o'erswept?—Hark!

Arn. They are soldiers singing
A reckless roundelay, upon the eve
Of many deaths, it may be of their own.

Cæs. And why should they not sing as
well as swans?

They are black ones, to be sure.

Arn. So, you are learn'd,
I see, too?

Cæs. In my grammar, certes. I
Was educated for a monk of all times,
And once I was well versed in the forgotten
Etruscan letters, and—were I so minded—
Could make their hieroglyphics plainer than
Your alphabet.

Arn. And wherefore do you not?

Cæs. It answers better to resolve the
alphabet

Back into hieroglyphics. Like your states-
man,

And prophet, pontiff, doctor, alchemist,
Philosopher, and what not, they have built
More Babels, without new dispersion, than
The stammering young ones of the flood's
dull ooze.

Who fail'd and fled each other. Why? why,
marry,
Because no man could understand his neigh-
bour.

They are wiser now, and will not separate
For nonsense. Nay, it is their brotherhood,
Their Shibboleth, their Koran, Talmud, their
Cabala; their best brick-work, wherewithal
They build more—

Arn. (*interrupting him*). Oh, thou ever-
lasting sneerer!

Besilent! How the soldier's rough strain seems
Soften'd by distance to a hymn-like cadence!
Listen!

Cæs. Yes. I have heard the angels sing.
Arn. And demons howl.

Cæs. And man, too. Let us listen:
I love all music.

Song of the Soldiers within.

The black bands came over
The Alps and their snow;
With Bourbon, the rover,
They pass'd the broad Po.
We have beaten all foemen,
We have captured a king,
We have turn'd back on no men,
And so let us sing!
Here's the Bourbon for ever!
Though penniless all,
We'll have one more endeavour
At yonder old wall.
With the Bourbon we'll gather
At day-dawn before
The gates, and together
Or break or climb o'er
The wall: on the ladder
As mounts each firm foot,
Our shout shall grow gladder,
And death only be mute.
With the Bourbon we'll mount o'er
The walls of old Rome,
And who then shall count o'er
The spoils of each dome?
Up! up with the lily!
And down with the keys!
In old Rome, the seven-hilly,
We'll revel at ease.
Her streets shall be gory,
Her Tiber all red,
And her temples so hoary
Shall clang with our tread.
Oh, the Bourbon! the Bourbon!
The Bourbon for aye!
Of our song bear the burden!
And fire, fire away!
With Spain for the vanguard,
Our varied host comes;
And next to the Spaniard
Beat Germany's drums;

And Italy's lances
Are couch'd at their mother;
But our leader from France is,
Who warr'd with his brother.
Oh, the Bourbon! the Bourbon!
Sans country or home,
We'll follow the Bourbon,
To plunder old Rome.

Cæs. An indifferent song
For those within the walls, methinks, to hear.
Arn. Yes, if they keep to their chorus.
But here comes
The general with his chiefs and men of trust.
A goodly rebel!

Enter the Constable BOURBON "cum suis,"
&c. &c.

Phil. How now, noble prince,
You are not cheerful?
Bourb. Why should I be so?
Phil. Upon the eve of conquest, such as
ours,
Most men would be so.

Bourb. If I were secure!
Phil. Doubt not our soldiers. Were the
walls of adamant,
They'd crack them. Hunger is a sharp
artillery.

Bourb. That they will falter is my least of
fears.

That they will be repulsed, with Bourbon for
Their chief, and all their kindled appetites
To marshal them on—were those hoary walls
Mountains, and those who guard them like
the gods

Of the old fables, I would trust my Titans;—
But now—

Phil. They are but men who war with
mortals.

Bourb. True: but those walls have girded
in great ages,
And sent forth mighty spirits. The past
earth

And present phantom of imperious Rome
Is peopled with those warriors; and methinks
They flit along the eternal city's rampart,
And stretch their glorious, gory, shadowy
hands,
And beckon me away!

Phil. So let them! Wilt thou
Turn back from shadowy menaces of sha-
dows?

Bourb. They do not menace me. I could
have faced,
Methinks, a Sylla's menace; but they clasp,
And raise, and wring their dim and deathlike
hands,
And with their thin aspen faces and fix'd
eyes
Fascinate mine. Look there!

Phil. I look upon
A lofty battlement.
Bourb. And there!
Phil. Not even
A guard in sight; they wisely keep below,
Shelter'd by the grey parapet from some
Stray bullet of our lansquenets, who might
Practise in the cool twilight.
Bourb. You are blind.
Phil. If seeing nothing more than may be
seen

Be so.
Bourb. A thousand years have mann'd the
walls
With all their heroes,—the last Cato stands
And tears his bowels, rather than survive
The liberty of that I would enslave,
And the first Cæsar with his triumphs flits
From battlement to battlement.

Phil. Then conquer
The walls for which he conquer'd, and be
greater!

Bourb. True: so I will, or perish.
Phil. You can not.
In such an enterprise to die is rather
The dawn of an eternal day, than death.

[*Count ARNOLD and CÆSAR advance.*
Cæs. And the mere men—do they too
sweat beneath

The noon of this same ever-scorching glory?
Bourb. Ah!
Welcome the bitter hunchback! and his
master,
The beauty of our host, and brave as beau-
teous,
And generous as lovely. We shall find
Work for you both ere morning.

Cæs. You will find,
So please your highness, no less for yourself.

Bourb. And if I do, there will not be a
labourer
More forward, hunchback!

Cæs. You may well say so,
For you have seen that back—as general,
Placed in the rear in action—but your foes
Have never seen it.

Bourb. That's a fair retort,
For I provoked it:—but the Bourbon's
breast

Has been, and ever shall be, far advanced
In danger's face as yours, were you the *devil*.

Cæs. And if I were, I might have saved
myself

The toil of coming here.

Phil. Why so?
Cæs. One half
Of your brave bands of their own bold accord
Will go to him, the other half be sent,
More swiftly, not less surely.

Bourb. Arnold, your

Slight crooked friend's as snake-like in his
wounds
As his deeds.

Cæs. Your highness much mistakes me.
The first snake was a flatterer—I am none;
And for my deeds, I only sting when stung.

Bourb. You are brave, and that's enough
for me; and quick
In speech as sharp in action—and that's
more.

I am not alone a soldier, but the soldiers'
Comrade.

Cæs. They are but bad company, your
highness;
And worse even for their friends than foes, as
being

More permanent acquaintance.
Phil. How now, fellow!
Thou waxest insolent, beyond the privilege
Of a buffoon.

Cæs. You mean I speak the truth.
I'll lie—it is as easy: then you'll praise me
For calling you a hero.

Bourb. Philibert!
Let him alone; he's brave, and ever has
Been first, with that swart face and moun-
tain shoulder,

In field or storm, and patient in starvation;
And for his tongue, the camp is full of
liceuce,

And the sharp stinging of a lively rogue
Is, to my mind, far preferable to
The gross, dull, heavy, gloomy execration
Of a mere famish'd, sullen, grumbling slave,
Whom nothing can convince save a full meal,
And wine, and sleep, and a few maravedis,
With which he deems him rich.

Cæs. It would be well
If the earth's princes ask'd no more.

Bourb. Be silent!
Cæs. Ay, but not idle. Work yourself
with words.

You have few to speak.

Phil. What means the audacious prater?
Cæs. To prate, like other prophets.

Bourb. Philibert!
Why will you vex him? Have we not
enough

To think on? Arnold! I will lead the attack
To-morrow.

Arn. I have heard as much, my lord.
Bourb. And you will follow?

Arn. Since I must not lead.

Bourb. 'Tis necessary for the further
daring
Of our too needy army, that their chief
Plant the first foot upon the foremost ladder's
First step.

Cæs. Upon its topmost, let us hope:
So shall he have his full deserts.

Bourb. The world's
Great capital perchance is ours to-morrow.
Through every change these seven-hill'd city hath
Retain'd her sway o'er nations, and the
Cæsars

But yielded to the Alarics, the Alarics
Unto the pontiffs. Roman, Goth, or priest,
Still the world's masters! Civilized, barbarian,

Or saintly, still the walls of Romulus
Have been the circus of an empire. Well!
'T was *their* turn—now 'tis ours; and let us
hope

That we will fight as well, and rule much
better.

Cæs. No doubt, the camp's the school of
civic rights.

What would you make of Rome?

Bourb. That which it was.

Cæs. In Alaric's time?

Bourb. No slave! in the first Cæsar's,
Whose name you bear like other curs—

Cæs. And kings!

'Tis a great name for blood-hounds.
Bourb. There's a demon

In that fierce rattlesnake thy tongue. Will
never
Be serious?

Cæs. On the eve of battle, no;—
That were not soldier-like. 'Tis for the
general

To be more pensive: we adventurers
Must be more cheerful. Wherefore should
we think?

Our tutelary deity, in a leader's shape,
Takes care of us. Keep thought aloof from
hosts!

If the knaves take to thinking, you will have
To crack those walls alone.

Bourb. You may sneer, since
'Tis lucky for you that you fight no worse for 't.

Cæs. I thank you for the freedom; 't is
the only

Pay I have taken in your highness' service.

Bourb. Well, sir, to-morrow you shall pay
yourself.

Look on those towers; they hold my treasury;
But, Philibert, we'll in to council. Arnold,
We would request your presence.

Arn. Prince, my service
Is yours, as in the field.

Bourb. In both we prize it,
And yours will be a post of trust at daybreak.

Cæs. And mine!

Bourb. To follow glory with the Bourbon.
Good night!

Arn. (to CÆSAR). Prepare our armour for
the assault,

And wait within my tent.

[*Exeunt* BOURBON, ARNOLD, PHILIBERT, &c.]

Cæs. (solus). Within thy tent!
Think'st thou that I pass from thee with my
presence?

Or that this crooked coffer, which contain'd
Thy principle of life, is ought to me
Except a mask? And these are men, for-
sooth!

Heroes and chiefs, the flower of Adam's
bastards!

This is the consequence of giving matter
The power of thought. It is a stubborn
substance,

And thinks chaotically, as it acts,
Ever relapsing into its first elements.

Well! I must play with these poor puppets:
'tis

The spirit's pastime in his idler puppets.

When I grow weary of it, I have business
Amongst the stars, which these poor creatures
deem

Were made for them to look at. 'T were a
jest now

To bring one down amongst them, and set fire
Unto their anthill: how the pismires then

Would scamper o'er the scalding soil, and,
ceasing

From tearing down each other's nests, pipe
forth

One universal orison! Ha! ha!

[*Exit* CÆSAR.]

PART II.

Scene 1.—*Before the walls of Rome.—The
Assault: the Army in motion, with ladders
to scale the walls; BOURBON, with a white
scarf over his armour, foremost.*

Chorus of Spirits in the air.

I.

'T is the moru, but dim and dark.
Whither flies the silent lark?
Whither shrinks the clouded sun?
Is the day indeed begun?
Nature's eye is melancholy
O'er the city high and holy:
But without there is a din
Should arouse the saints within,
And revive the heroic ashes
Round which yellow Tiber dashes.
Oh, ye seven hills! awaken,
Ere your very base be shaken!

II.

Hearken to the steady tramp!
Mars is in their every tramp!
Not a step is out of tune,
As the tides obey the moon!

On they march, though to self-slaughter,
Regular as rolling water,
Whose high waves o'ersweep the border
Of huge moles, but keep their order.
Breaking only rank by rank.
Hearken to the armour's clank !
Look down o'er each frowning warrior,
How he glares upon the barrier :
Look on each step of each ladder,
As the stripes that streak an adder.

III.

Look upon the bristling wall,
Mann'd without an interval !
Round and round, and tier on tier,
Cannon's black mouth, shining spear,
Lit match, bell-mouth'd musquetoon,
Gaping to be murderous soon ;
All tho warlike gear of old,
Mix'd with what we now behold,
In this strife 'twixt old and new,
Gather like a locusts' crew.
Shade of Remus ! 'tis a time
Awful as thy brother's crime !
Christians war against Christ's shrine :—
Must its lot be like to thine ?

IV.

Near—and near—and nearer still,
As the earthquake saps the hill,
First with trembling, hollow motion,
Like a scarce awaken'd ocean,
Then with stronger shock and louder,
Till the rocks are crush'd to powder,—
Onward sweeps the rolling host !
Heroes of the immortal boast !
Mighty chiefs ! eternal shadows !
First flowers of the bloody meadows
Which encompass Rome, the mother
Of a people without brother !
Will you sleep when nations' quarrels
Plough the root up of your laurels ?
Ye who weep o'er Carthage burning,
Weep not—*strike* ! for Rome is mourning !

V.

Onward sweep the varied nations !
Famine long hath dealt their rations.
To the wall, with hate and hunger,
Numerous as wolves, and stronger,
On they sweep. Oh, glorious city !
Must thou be a theme for pity ?
Fight, like your first sire, each Roman !
Alaric was a gentle foeman,
Match'd with Bourbon's black banditti !
Rouse thee, thou eternal city ;
Rouse thee ! Rather give the torch
With thine own hand to thy porch,
Than behold such hosts pollute
Your worst dwelling with their foot.

VI.

Ah ! behold yon bleeding spectre !
Ilium's children find no Hector ;
Priam's offspring loved their brother ;
Rome's great sire forgot his mother,
When he slew his gallant twin,
With inexpiable sin.
See the giant shadow stride
O'er the ramparts high and wide !
When the first o'erleapt thy wall,
Its foundation mourn'd thy fall.
Now, though towering like a Babel,
Who to stop his steps are able ?
Stalking o'er thy highest dome,
Remus claims his vengeance, Rome !

VII.

Now they reach thee in their anger :
Fire and smoke and hellish clangour
Are around thee, thou world's wonder !
Death is in thy walls and under.
Now the meeting steel first clashes,
Downward then the ladder crashes,
With its iron load all gleaming,
Lying at its foot blaspheming !
Up again ! for every warrior
Slain, another climbs the barrier.
Thicker grows the strife : thy ditches
Europe's mingling gore enriches.
Rome ! although thy wall may perish,
Such manure thy fields will cherish,
Making gay the harvest-home ;
But thy hearths, alas ! oh, Rome !—
Yet be Rome amidst thine anguish,
Fight as thou wast wont to vanquish !

VIII.

Yet once more, ye old Penates !
Let not your quench'd hearths be Ató's !
Yet again, ye shadowy heroes,
Yield not to these stranger Neros !
Though the son who slew his mother
Shed Rome's blood, he was your brother ;
'T was the Roman curb'd the Roman ;—
Brennus was a baffled foeman.
Yet again, ye saints and martyrs,
Rise ! for yours are holier charters !
Mighty gods of temples falling,
Yet in ruin still appalling !
Mightier founders of those altars,
True and Christian,—strike the assaulters !
Tiber ! Tiber ! let thy torrent
Show even nature's self abhorrent.
Let each breathing heart dilated
Turn, as doth the lion baited !
Rome be crush'd to one wide tomb,
But be still the Roman's Rome !

BOURBON, ARNOLD, CÆSAR, and others, arrive at the foot of the wall. ARNOLD is about to plant his ladder.

Bourb. Hold, Arnold! I am first.

Arn. Not so, my lord.

Bourb. Hold, sir, I charge you! Follow! I am proud

Of such a follower, but will brook no leader.
[BOURBON plants his ladder, and begins to mount.]

Now, boys! On! on!

[A shot strikes him, and BOURBON falls.]

Cæs. And off!

Arn. Eternal powers!

The host will be appall'd,—but vengeance! vengeance!

Bourb. 'T is nothing—lend me your hand.
[BOURBON takes ARNOLD by the hand, and rises; but as he puts his foot on the step, falls again.]

Arnold! I am sped.

Conceal my fall—all will go well—conceal it!
Fling my cloak o'er what will be dust anon;
Let not the soldiers see it.

Arn. You must be

Removed; the aid of—

Bourb. No, my gallant boy:

Death is upon me. But what is *one* life?

The Bourbon's spirit shall command them still.

Keep them yet ignorant that I am but clay,
Till they are conquerors—then do as you may.

Cæs. Would not your highness choose to kiss the cross?

We have no priest here, but the hilt of sword
May serve instead:—it did the same for Bayard.

Bourb. Thou bitter slave! to name him at this time!

But I deserve it.

Arn. (to CÆSAR). Villain, hold your peace!

Cæs. What, when a Christian dies? Shall I not offer

A Christian "Vade in pace?"

Arn. Silence! Oh!

Those eyes are glazing which o'erlook'd the world,

And saw no equal.

Bourb. Arnold, shouldst thou see France—
But hark! hark! the assault grows warmer—Oh!

For but an hour, a minute more of life,
To die within the wall! Hence, Arnold, hence!

You lose time—they will conquer Rome without thee.

Arn. And without thee.

Bourb. Not so; I'll lead them still

In spirit. Cover up my dust, and breathe not

That I have ceased to breathe. Away! and be

Victorious.

Arn. But I must not leave thee thus.

Bourb. You must—farewell—Up! up! the world is winning. [BOURBON dies.]

Cæs. (to ARNOLD). Come, count, to business.

Arn. True. I'll weep hereafter.

[ARNOLD covers BOURBON's body with a mantle, mounts the ladder, crying

The Bourbon! Bourbon! On, boys! Rome is ours!

Cæs. Good night, lord constable! thou wert a man.

[CÆSAR follows ARNOLD; they reach the battlement; ARNOLD and CÆSAR are struck down.]

Cæs. A precious somerset! Is your countship injured?

Arn. No. [Remounts the ladder.]

Cæs. A rare blood-hound, when his own is heated!

And 't is no boy's play. Now he strikes them down!

His hand is on the battlement—he grasps it

As though it were an altar; now his foot

Is on it, and—What have we here?—a Roman?

[A man falls.]
The first bird of the covey! he has fallen
On the outside of the nest. Why, how now, fellow?

Wounded Man. A drop of water!

Cæs. Blood's the only liquid
Nearer than Tiber.

Wounded Man. I have died for Rome.

Cæs. And so did Bourbon, in another sense. [Dies.]

Oh, these immortal men! and their great motives!

But I must after my young charge. He is
By this time i' the fornum. Charge! charge!

[CÆSAR mounts the ladder; the scene closes.]

Scene II.

The City.—Combats between the Besiegers and Besieged in the streets. Inhabitants flying in confusion.

Enter CÆSAR.

Cæs. I cannot find my hero; he is mix'd
With the heroic crowd that now pursue
The fugitives, or battle with the desperate.
What have we here? A cardinal or two
That do not seem in love with martyrdom.

Scene III.

St. Peter's—The Interior of the Church—The Pope at the Altar—Priests, &c., crowding in confusion, and Citizens flying for refuge, pursued by Soldiers.

Enter CÆSAR.

A Spanish Soldier. Down with them, comrades! seize upon those lamps!

Cleave yon bald-pated shaveling to the chine! His rosary's of gold!

Lutheran Soldier. Revenge! revenge! Plunder hereafter, but for vengeancee now—Yonder stands Anti-Christ!

Cæs. (interposing). How now, schismatic? What wouldst thou?

Luth. Sold. In the holy name of Christ, Destroy proud Anti-Christ. I am a Christian.

Cæs. Yes, a disciple that would make the founder

Of your belief renounce it, could he see Such proselytes. Best stint thyself to plunder.

Luth. Sold. I say he is the devil.

Cæs. Hush! keep that secret, Lest he should recognise you for his own.

Luth. Sold. Why would you save him? I repeat he is The devil, or the devil's vicar upon earth.

Cæs. And that's the reason: would you make a quarrel

With your best friends? You had far best be quiet;

His hour is not yet come.

Luth. Sold. That shall be seen!

[*The Lutheran Soldier rushes forward: a shot strikes him from one of the Pope's Guards, and he falls at the foot of the Altar.*

Cæs. (to the Lutheran). I told you so.

Luth. Sold. And will you not avenge me?

Cæs. Not I! You know that "Vengeance is the Lord's:"

You see he loves no interlopers.

Luth. Sold. (dying). Oh!

Had I but slain him, I had gone on high, Crown'd with eternal glory! Heaven, forgive My feebleness of arm that reach'd him not, And take thy servant to thy mercy. 'Tis A glorious triumph still; proud Babylon's No more; the Harlot of the Seven Hills Hath changed her scarlet raiment for sackcloth And ashes! [*The Lutheran dies.*

Cæs. Yes, thine own amidst the rest. Well done, old Babel!

[*The Guards defend themselves desperately, while the Pontiff escapes, by a private passage, to the Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo.*

Cæs. Ha! right nobly battled! Now, priest! now, soldier! the two great professions,

Together by the ears and hearts! I have not Seen a more comic pantomime since Titus Took Jewry. But the Romans had the best then;

Now they must take their turn.

Soldiers. He hath escaped! Follow!

Another Sold. They have barr'd the narrow passage up, And it is clogg'd with dead even to the door.

Cæs. I am glad he hath escaped: he may thank me for't

In part. I would not have his bulls abolish'd—

'T were worth one half our empire: his indulgences

Demand some in return,—no, no, he must not

Fall;—and, besides, his now escape may furnish

A future miracle, in future proof

Of his infallibility.

[*To the Spanish Soldiery.*

Well, cut-throats!

What do you pause for? If you make not haste,

There will not be a link of pious gold left.

And you, too, catholics! Would ye return

From such a pilgrimage without a relie?

The very Lutherans have more true devotion: See how they strip the shrines!

Soldiers. By holy Peter! He speaks the truth; the heretics will bear

The hest away.

Cæs. And that were shame! Go to! Assist in their conversion. [*The Soldiers disperse; many quit the Church, others enter.*

Cæs. They are gone,

And others come: so flows the wave on wave

Of what these creatures call eternity, Deeming themselves the breakers of the ocean,

While they are but its bubbles, ignorant

That foam is their foundation. So another!

Enter OLIMPIA, flying from the pursuit—She springs upon the Altar.

Sold. She's mine!

Another Sold. (opposing the former). You lie, I track'd her first: and were she The Pope's niece, I'll not yield her.

[*They fight.*

3d Sold. (advancing towards OLIMPIA). You may settle

Your claims; I'll make mine good.

Olimp. Infernal slave!
You touch me not alive.

3d Sold. Alive or dead!

Olim. (embracing a massive crucifix). Respect your God!

3d Sold. Yes, when he shines in gold.

Girl, you hnt grasp your dowry.

[As he advances, OLIMPIA, with a strong and sudden effort, casts down the crucifix; it strikes the Soldier, who falls.

3d Sold. Oh, great God!

Olimp. Ah! now you recognise him.

3d Sold. My brain's crush'd!

Comrades, help, ho! All's darkness!

[He dies.

Other Soldiers (coming up). Slay her, although she had a thousand lives:
She hath kill'd our comrade.

Olimp. Welcome such a death!
You have no life to give, which the worst slave

Would take. Great God! through thy redeeming Son,
And thy Son's Mother, now receive me as I would approach thee, worthy her, and him, and thee!

Enter ARNOLD.

Arn. What do I see? Accursed jackals! Forbear!

Cæs. (aside and laughing). Ha! ha! here's equity! The dogs

Have as much right as he. But to the issue!
Soldiers. Count, she hath slain our comrade.

Arn. With what weapon?

Sold. The cross, beneath which he is crush'd; behold him

Lie there, more like a worm than man; she cast it

Upon his head.

Arn. Even so; there is a woman Worthy a brave man's liking. Were ye such,

Ye would have honour'd her. But get ye hence,

And thank your meanness, other God you have none,

For your existence. Had you touch'd a hair Of those dishevell'd locks, I would have thinn'd

Your ranks more than the enemy. Away!

Ye jackals! gnaw the bones the lion leaves

But not even these till he permits,

A Sold. (murmuring). The lion Might conquer for himself then.

Arn. (cuts him down). Mutineer! Rebel in hell—you shall obey on earth!

[The Soldiers assault ARNOLD.

Arn. Come on! I'm glad on't! I will show you, slaves,

How you should be commanded, and who led you

First o'er the wall you were so shy to scale,

Until I waved my banners from its height,

As you are hold within it.

[ARNOLD mows down the foremost; the rest throw down their arms.

Soldiers. Mercy! mercy!

Arn. Then learn to grant it. Have I taught you who

Led you o'er Rome's eternal battlements?

Soldiers. We saw it, and we know it; yet forgive

A moment's error in the heat of conquest—
The conquest which you led to.

Arn. Get you hence!

Hence to your quarters! you will find them fix'd

In the Colonna palace.

Olimp. (aside). In my father's

House!

Arn. (to the Soldiers). Leave your arms; ye have no further need

Of such: the city's render'd. And mark well
You keep your hands clean, or I'll find out a stream

As red as Tiber now runs, for your baptism.

Soldiers (deposing their arms and departing).

We obey!

Arn. (to OLIMPIA). Lady, you are safe.

Olimp. I should be so,

Had I a knife even; but it matters not—

Death hath a thousand gates; and ou the marble,

Even at the altar foot, whence I look down

Upon destruction, shall my head be dash'd,

Ere thou ascend it. God forgive thee, man!

Arn. I wish to merit his forgiveness, and

Thine own, although I have not injured thee.

Olimp. No! Thou hast only sack'd my native land,—

No injury!—and made my father's house

A den of thieves! No injury!—this temple—

Slippery with Roman and with holy gore!

No injury! And now thou wouldst preserve me,

To be—but that shall never be!

[She raises her eyes to heaven, folds her robe round her, and prepares to dash herself down on the side of the Altar opposite to that where ARNOLD stands.

Arn. Hold! hold!

I swear.

Olimp. Spare thine already forfeit soul

A perjury for which even hell would loathe thee.

I know thee.

Arn. No, thou know'st me not ; I am not
Of these men, though—

Olimp. I judge thee by thy mates ;
It is for God to judge thee as thou art.

I see thee purple with the blood of Rome ;
Take mine, 'tis all thou e'er shalt have of
me,

And here, upon the marble of this temple,
Where the baptismal font baptized me God's,
I offer him a blood less holy

But not less pure (pure as it left me then,
A redeem'd infant) than the holy water
The saints have sanctified !

[*OLIMPIA waves her hand to ARNOLD with
disdain, and dashes herself on the
pavement from the Altar.*

Arn. Eternal God !
I feel thee now ! Help ! help ! She's gone.

Cæs. (*approches*). I am here.

Arn. Thou ! but oh, save her !

Cæs. (*assisting him to raise OLIMPIA*). She
bath done it well !

The leap was serious.

Arn. Oh ! she is lifeless !

Cæs. If

She be so, I have nought to do with that :

The resurrection is beyond me.

Arn. Slave !

Cæs. Ay, slave or master, 'tis all one :
methinks

Good words, however, are as well at times.

Arn. Words !—Canst thou aid her ?

Cæs. I will try. A sprinkling

Of that same holy water may be useful.

[*He brings some in his helmet from the font.*

Arn. 'Tis mix'd with blood.

Cæs. There is no cleaner now
In Rome.

Arn. How pale ! how beautiful ! how life-
less !

Alive or dead, thou essence of all beauty,

I love but thee !

Cæs. Even so Achilles loved

Penthesilea : with his form it seems

You have his heart, and yet it was no soft one.

Arn. She breathes ! But no, 't was nothing,
or the last

Faint flutter life disputes with death.

Cæs. She breathes.

Arn. Thou say'st it ? Then 't is truth.

Cæs. You do me right—
The devil speaks truth much oftener than
he's deem'd :

He hath an ignorant audience.

Arn. (*without attending to him*). Yes ! her
heart beats.

Alas ! that the first beat of the only heart
I ever wish'd to beat with mine should
vibrate

To an assassin's pulse.

Cæs. A sage reflection,
But somewhat late i' the day. Where shall
we bear her ?

I say she lives.

Arn. And will she live ?

Cæs. As much
As dust can.

Arn. Then she is dead !

Cæs. Bah ! bah ! You are so,
And do not know it. She will come to life—
Such as you think so, such as you now are :
But we must work by human means.

Arn. We will

Convey her unto the Colonna palace,

Where I have pitch'd my banner.

Cæs. Come then ! raise her up !

Arn. Softly !

Cæs. As softly as they bear the dead,

Perhaps because they cannot feel the jolting.

Arn. But doth she live indeed ?

Cæs. Nay, never fear !

But, if you rue it after, blame not me.

Arn. Let her but live !

Cæs. The spirit of her life
Is yet within her breast, and may revive.

Count ! count ! I am your servant in all
things,

And this is a new office :—'t is not oft

I am employ'd in such ; but you perceive

How stanch a friend is what you call a
fiend.

On earth you have often only fiends for friends ;

Now I desert not mine. Soft ! bear her hence,

The beautiful half-clay, and nearly spirit !

I am almost enamour'd of her, as

Of old the angels of her earliest sex.

Arn. Thou !

Cæs. I ! But fear not. I'll not be your
rival.

Arn. Rival !

Cæs. I could be one right formidable ;

But since I slew the seven husbands of

Tobias's future bride (and after all

Was smoked out by some incense), I have laid

Aside intrigue : 't is rarely worth the trouble

Of gaining, or—what is more difficult—

Getting rid of your prize again ; for there's
The rub ! at least to mortals.

Arn. Prithee, peace !

Softly ! methinks her lips move, her eyes open !

Cæs. Like stars, no doubt ; for that's a
metaphor

For Lucifer and Venus.

Arn. To the palace

Colonna, as I told you !

Cæs. Oh ! I know

My way through Rome.

Arn. Now onward, onward ! Gently !

[*Exeunt, bearing OLIMPIA. The scene
closes.*

PART III.

Scene I.—*A Castle in the Apemines, surrounded by a wild but smiling Country. Chorus of Peasants singing before the Gates.*

Chorus.

I.

The wars are over,
The spring is come;
The bride and her lover
Have sought their home:

They are happy, we rejoice;
Let their hearts have an echo in every voice!

II.

The spring is come; the violet's gone,
The first-horn child of the early sun:
With us she is but a winter's flower,
The snow on the hills cannot blast her bower,
And she lifts up her dewy eye of blue
To the youngest sky of the self-same hue.

III.

And when the spring comes with her host
Of flowers, that flower beloved the most
Shrinks from the crowd that may confuse
Her heavenly odour and virgin hues.

IV.

Pluck the others, but still remember
Their herald out of dim December—
The morning star of all the flowers,
The pledge of daylight's lengthen'd hours;
Nor, midst the roses, e'er forget
The virgin, virgin violet.

Enter CESAR.

Cæs. (singing). The wars are all over,
Our swords are all idle,
The steed bites the bridle.
The casque's on the wall.
There's rest for the rover;
But his armour is rusty,
And the veteran grows crusty,

As he yawns in the hall.
He drinks—but what's drinking?
A mere pause from thinking!
No bugle awakes him with life-and-death
call.

Chorus.

But the hound bayeth loudly,
The bear's in the wood,
And the falcon longs proudly
To spring from her hood:
On the wrist of the noble
She sits like a crest,
And the air is in trouble
With birds from their nest.

Cæs. Oh! shadow of glory!
Dim image of war!
But the chase hath no story,
Her hero no star,
Since Nimrod, the founder
Of empire and chase,
Who made the woods wonder
And quake for their race.
When the lion was young,
In the pride of his might,
Then 't was sport for the strong
To embrace him in fight;
To go forth, with a pine
For a spear, 'gainst the mammoth,
Or strike through the ravine
At the foaming behemoth;
While man was in stature
As towers in our time,
The first-born of Nature,
And, like her, sublime!

Chorus.

But the wars are over,
The spring is come;
The bride and her lover
Have sought their home;
They are happy, and we rejoice;
Let their hearts have an echo from every
voice! [*Exeunt the Peasantry, singing.*]

Beppo:

A VENETIAN STORY.

Rosalind. Farewell, Monsieur Traveller: Look you lisp, and wear strange suits: disable all the benefits of your own country; be out of love with your Nativity, and almost chide God for making you that countenance you are; or I will scarce think that you have swam in a *Gondola*.—*As You Like It*, Act IV., Scene i.

Annotation of the Commentators.

That is, been at *Venice*, which was much visited by the young English gentlemen of those times, and was then what *Paris* is *now*—the seat of all dissoluteness.—S.A.

I.

'Tis known, at least it should be, that
throughout

All countries of the Catholic persuasion,
Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes
about,

The people take their fill of recreation,
And buy repentance, ere they grow devout,
However high their rank, or low their
station,

With fiddling, feasting, dancing, drinking,
masking,
And other things which may be had for
asking.

II.

The moment night with dusky mantle covers
The skies (and the more duskily the better),
The time less liked by husbands than by lovers

Begins, and prudery flings aside her fetter;
And gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,

Giggling with all the gallants who beset her;
And there are songs and quavers, roaring,
humming,
Guitars, and every other sort of strumming.

III.

And there are dresses splendid, but fantastical,
Masks of all times and nations, Turks and
Jews,

And harlequins and clowns, with feats
gymnastical,

Greeks, Romans, Yankee-doodles, and
Hindoos;

All kinds of dress, except the ecclesiastical,
All people, as their fancies hit, may choose,

But no one in these parts may quiz the
clergy,—

Therefore take heed, ye Freethinkers! I
charge ye.

IV.

You'd better walk about begirt with briars,
Instead of coat and smallclothes, than
put on

A single stitch reflecting upon friars,
Although you swore it only was in fun;
They'd haul you o'er the coals, and stir the
fires

Of Phlegethon with every mother's sen,
Nor say one mass to cool the caldron's bubble
That boil'd your bones, unless you paid them
double.

V.

But saving this, you may put on whate'er
You like by way of doublet, cape, or cloak,
Such as in Monmouth-street, or in Rag
Fair,

Would rig you out in seriousness or joke;
And even in Italy such places are,

With prettier name in softer accents spoke,
For, hating Covent Garden, I can hit on
No place that's called "Piazza" in Great
Britain.

VI.

This feast is named the Carnival, which being
Interpreted, implies "farewell to flesh."
So call'd, because the name and thing agreeing,

Through Lent they live on fish both salt
and fresh.

But why they usher Lent with so much
glee in,

Is more than I can tell, although I guess
'Tis as we take a glass with friends at parting,
In the stage-coach or packet, just at start-
ing.

VII.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
 And solid meats, and highly spiced ragouts,
 To live for forty days on ill-dress'd fishes,
 Because they have no sauces to their stews ;
 A thing which causes many "poohs" and
 "pishes,"
 And several oaths (which would not suit
 the Muse),
 From travellers accustom'd from a boy
 To eat their salmon, at the least, with soy ;

VIII.

And therefore humbly I would recommend
 "The curious in fish-saucc," before they
 cross
 The sea, to bid their cook, or wife, or friend,
 Walk or ride to the Strand, and buy in gross
 (Or if set out beforehand, these may send
 By any means least liable to loss)
 Ketchup, Soy, Chili-vinegar, and Harvey,
 Or by the Lord! a Lent will well nigh
 starve ye ;

IX.

That is to say, if your religion's Roman,
 And you at Rome would do as Romans do,
 According to the proverb,—although no man,
 If foreign, is obliged to fast ; and you
 If Protestant, or sickly, or a woman,
 Would rather dine in sin on a ragout—
 Dine and be d—d ! I don't mean to be coarse,
 But that's the penalty, to say no worse.

X.

Of all the places where the Carnival
 Was most facetious in the days of yore,
 For dance, and song, and serenade, and ball,
 And masque, and mime, and mystery, and
 more
 Than I have time to tell now, or at all,
 Venice the bell from every city bore,—
 And at the moment when I fix my story,
 That sea-born city was in all her glory.

XI.

They've pretty faces yet, those same Venetians,
 Black eyes, arch'd brows, and sweet expressions still ;
 Such as of old were copied from the Grecians,
 In ancient arts by moderns mimick'd ill ;
 And like so many Venuses of Titian's
 (The best's at Florence—see it, if ye will),
 They look when leaning over the balcony,
 Or stepp'd from out a picture by Giorgione,

XII.

Whose tints are truth and beauty at their
 best ;
 And when you to Manfrini's palace go,
 That picture (howsoever fine the rest)
 Is loveliest to my mind of all the show ;
 It may perhaps be also to *your* zest,
 And that's the cause I rhyme upon it so :
 'T is but a portrait of his son, and wife,
 And self ; but *such* a woman ! love in life !

XIII.

Love in full life and length, not love ideal,
 No, nor ideal beauty, that fine name,
 But something better still, so very real,
 That the sweet model must have been the
 same ;
 A thing that you would purchase, beg, or steal,
 Were 't not impossible, besides a shame :
 The face recalls some face, as't were with
 pain,
 You once have seen, but ne'er will see again.

XIV.

One of those forms which flit by us, when we
 Are young, and fix our eyes on every face ;
 And, oh ! the loveliness at times we see
 In momentary gliding, the soft grace,
 The youth, the bloom, the beauty which
 agree,
 In many a nameless being we retrace,
 Whose course and home we knew not, nor
 shall know,
 Like the lost Pleiad seen no more below.

XV.

I said that like a picture by Giorgione
 Venetian women were, and so they are,
 Particularly seen from a balcony
 (For beauty's sometimes best set off afar),
 And there, just like a heroine of Goldoni,
 They peep from out the blind, or o'er the
 bar ;
 And truth to say, they're mostly very pretty,
 And rather like to show it, more's the pity !

XVI.

For glances beget ogles, ogles sighs,
 Sighs wishes, wishes words, and words a
 letter,
 Which flies on wings of light-heel'd Mercuries,
 Who do such things because they know no
 better ;
 And then, God knows what mischief may arise,
 When love links two young people in one
 fetter,
 Vile assignations, and adulterous beds,
 Elopements, broken vows, and hearts, and
 heads.

XVII.

Shakspeare described the sex in Desdemona
 As very fair, but yet suspect in fame,
 And to this day from Venice to Verona
 Such matters may be probably the same,
 Except that since those times was never
 known a
 Husband whom mere suspicion could in-
 flame
 To suffocate a wife no more than twenty,
 Because she had a "cavalier servente."

XVIII.

Their jealousy (if they are ever jealous)
 Is of a fair complexion altogether,
 Not like that sooty devil of Othello's,
 Which smotherers women in a bed of
 feather,
 But worthier of these much more jolly
 fellows,
 When weary of the matrimonial tether
 His head for such a wife no mortal hother's,
 But takes at once another, or another's.

XIX.

Didst ever see a Gondola? For fear
 You should not, I'll describe it yon exactly:
 'T is a long cover'd boat that's common here,
 Carved at the prow, built lightly, but compactly,
 Row'd by two rowers, each call'd "Gondolier,"
 It glides along the water looking blackly.
 Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
 Where none can make out what you say
 or do.

XX.

And up and down the long canals they go,
 And under the Rialto shoot along,
 By night and day, all paces, swift or slow,
 And round the theatres, a sable throng,
 They wait in their dusk livery of woe,—
 But not to them do woeful things belong,
 For sometimes they contain a deal of fun,
 Like mourning coaches when the funeral's
 doue.

XXI.

But to my story.—'T was some years ago,
 It may be thirty, forty, more or less,
 The Carnival was at its height, and so
 Were all kinds of buffoonery and dress;
 A certain lady went to see the show,
 Her real name I know not, nor can guess,
 And so we'll call her Laura, if you please,
 Because it slips into my verse with ease.

XXII.

She was not old, nor young, nor at the years
 Which certain people call a "certain age,"
 Which yet the most uncertain age appears,
 Because I never heard, nor could engage
 A person yet by prayers, or bribes, or tears,
 To name, define by speech, or write on page,
 The period meant precisely by that word,—
 Which surely is exceedingly absurd.

XXIII.

Laura was blooming still, had made the best
 Of time, and time return'd the compliment,
 And treated her genteelly, so that, dress'd,
 She look'd extremely well where'er she
 went;
 A pretty woman is a welcome guest,
 And Laura's brow a frown had rarely bent;
 Indeed, she shone all smiles, and seem'd to
 flatter
 Mankind with her black eyes for looking at her.

XXIV.

She was a married woman; 'tis convenient,
 Because in Christian countries 'tis a rule
 To view their little slips with eyes more leni-
 ent;
 Whereas if single ladies play the fool
 (Unless within the period intervenient
 A well-timed wedding makes the scandal
 cool),
 I don't know how they ever can get over it,
 Except they manage never to discover it.

XXV.

Her husband sail'd upon the Adriatic,
 And made some voyages, too, in other seas,
 And when he lay in quarantine for pratique
 (A forty days' precaution 'gainst disease),
 His wife would mount, at times, her highest
 attic,
 For thence she could discern the ship with
 ease:
 He was a merchant trading to Aleppo,
 His name Ginseppe, call'd more briefly,
 Beppo.

XXVI.

He was a man as dusky as a Spaniard,
 Sunburnt with travel, yet a portly figure;
 Though colour'd, as it were, within a tan-
 yard,
 He was a person both of sense and
 vigour—
 A better seaman never yet did man yard;
 And she, although her manners show'd no
 rigour,
 Was deem'd a woman of the strictest principle,
 So much as to be thought almost invincible.

XXVII.

But several years elapsed since they had met;
 Some people thought the ship was lost,
 and some
 That he had somehow blunder'd into debt,
 And did not like the thought of steering
 home;
 And there were several offer'd any bet,
 Or that he would, or that he would not
 come;
 For most men (till by losing render'd sager)
 Will back their own opinions with a wager.

XXVIII.

'Tis said that their last parting was pathetic,
 As partings often are, or ought to be,
 And their presentiment was quite prophetic,
 That they should never more each other
 see,
 (A sort of morbid feeling, half poetic,
 Which I have known occur in two or three,)
 When kneeling on the shore upon her sad
 knee
 He left this Adriatic Ariadne.

XXIX.

And Laura waited long, and wept a little,
 And thought of wearing weeds, as well she
 might;
 She almost lost all appetite for victual,
 And could not sleep with ease alone at
 night;
 She deem'd the window-frames and shutters
 brittle
 Against a daring housebreaker or sprite,
 And so she thought it prudent to connect her
 With a vice-husband, chiefly to protect her.

XXX.

She chose, (and what is there they will not
 choose,
 If only you will but oppose their choice?)
 Till Beppo should return from his long
 cruise,
 And bid once more her faithful heart re-
 joice,
 A man some women like, and yet abuse—
 A coxcomb was he by the public voice;
 A Count of wealth, they said, as well as
 quality,
 And in his pleasures of great liberality.

XXXI.

And then he was a Count, and then he knew
 Music, and dancing, fiddling, French and
 Tuscan;
 The last not easy, be it known to you,
 For few Italians speak the right Etruscan.

He was a critic upon operas, too,
 And knew all niceties of the sock and
 buskin;
 And no Venetian audience could endure a
 Song, scene, or air, when he cried "secca-
 tura!"

XXXII.

His "bravo" was decisive, for that sound
 Hush'd "Academie" sigh'd in silent awe;
 The fiddlers trembled as he look'd around,
 For fear of some false note's detected flaw;
 The "prima donna's" tuneful heart would
 bound,
 Dreading the deep damnation of his "bah!"
 Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto,
 Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto.

XXXIII.

He patronised the Improvisatori,
 Nay, could himself extemporise some
 stanzas,
 Wrote rhymes, sang songs, could also tell a
 story,
 Sold pictures, and was skilful in the dance
 as
 Italians can be, though in this their glory
 Must surely yield the palm to that which
 France has;
 In short, he was a perfect cavaliero,
 And to his very valet seem'd a hero.

XXXIV.

Then he was faithful too, as well as amorous;
 So that no sort of female could complain,
 Although they're now and then a little
 clamorous,
 He never put the pretty souls in pain;
 His heart was one of those which most
 enamour us,
 Wax to receive, and marble to retain:
 He was a lover of the good old school,
 Who still become more constant as they cool.

XXXV.

No wonder such accomplishments should turn
 A female head, however sage and steady—
 With scarce a hope that Beppo could return,
 In law he was almost as good as dead, he
 Nor sent, nor wrote, nor show'd the least
 concern,
 And she had waited several years already;
 And really if a man won't let us know
 That he's alive, he's *dead*, or should be so.

XXXVI.

Besides, within the Alps, to every woman,
 (Although, God knows, it is a grievous sin,)
 'Tis, I may say, permitted to have *two* men;
 I can't tell who first brought the custom in,

But "Cavalier Serventes" are quite common,
And no one notices nor cares a pin;
And we may call this (not to say the worst)
A *second* marriage which corrupts the *first*.

XXXVII.

The word was formerly a "Cicisbeo,"
But *that* is now grown vulgar and indecent;
The Spaniards call the person a "Cortejo,"
For the same mode subsists in Spain,
though recent;
In short, it reaches from the Po to Teio,
And may perhaps at last be o'er the sea sent:
But Heaven preserve Old England from such courses!
Or what becomes of damage and divorces?

XXXVIII.

However, I still think, with all due deference
To the fair *single* part of the creation,
That married ladies should preserve the preference
In *tête-à-tête* or general conversation—
And this I say without peculiar reference
To England, France, or any other nation—
Because they know the world, and are at ease,
And being natural, naturally please.

XXXIX.

'Tis true, your budding Miss is very charming,
But shy and awkward at first coming out,
So much alarm'd, that she is quite alarming,
All Giggle, Blush; half Pertness, and half Pout;
And glancing at *Mamma*, for fear there's harm in
What you, she, it, or they, may be about,
The nursery still lips out in all they utter—
Besides, they always smell of bread and butter.

XL.

But "Cavalier Servente" is the phrase
Used in politest circles to express
This supernumerary slave, who stays
Close to the lady as a part of dress,
Her word the only law which he obeys.
His is no sinecure, as you may guess;
Coach, servants, gondola, he goes to call,
And carries fan and tippet, gloves and shawl.

XLI.

With all its sinful doings, I must say,
That Italy's a pleasant place to me,
Who love to see the Sun shine every day,
And vines (not nail'd to walls) from tree to tree

Festoon'd, much like the back scene of a play,
Or melodrame, which people flock to see,
When the first act is ended by a dance
In vineyards copied from the south of France.

XLII.

I like on Autumn evenings to ride out,
Without being forced to hid my groom be sure
My cloak is round his middle strapp'd about,
Because the skies are not the most secure;
I know too that, if stopp'd upon my route,
Where the green alleys windingly allure,
Reeling with grapes red waggons choke the way,—
In England 't would be dung, dust, or a dray.

XLIII.

I also like to dine on becaficas,
To see the Sun set, sure he'll rise to-morrow,
Not through a misty morning twinkling weak as
A drunken man's dead eye in mandlin sorrow,
But with all Heaven t'himself; the day will break as
Beauteous as cloudless, nor be forced to horror
That sort of farthing candlelight which glimmers
Where reeking London's smoky caldron simmers.

XLIV.

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth,
And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,
With syllables which breathe of the sweet South,
And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in,
That not a single accent seems uncouth,
Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting guttural,
Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and sputter all.

XLV.

I like the women too (forgive my folly),
From the rich peasant cheek of ruddy bronze,
And large black eyes that flash on you a volley
Of rays that say a thousand things at once,
To the high dama's brow, more melancholy,
But clear; and with a wild and liquid glance,
Heart on her lips, and soul within her eyes,
Soft as her clime, and sunny as her skies.

XLVI.

Eve of the land which still is Paradise!
 Italian beauty! didst thou not inspire
 Raphael, who died in thy embrace, and vies
 With all we know of Heaven, or can desire,
 In what he hath bequeath'd us?—in what
 guise,
 Though flashing from the fervour of the
 lyre,
 Would *words* describe thy past and present
 glow,
 While yet Canova can create below?

XLVII.

"England! with all thy faults I love thee
 still,"
 I said at Calais, and have not forgot it;
 I like to speak and lucubrate my fill;
 I like the government (but that is not it);
 I like the freedom of the press and quill;
 I like the Habeas Corpus (when we've
 got it);
 I like a parliamentary debate,
 Particularly when 'tis not too late;

XLVIII.

I like the taxes, when they're not too many;
 I like a seacoal fire, when not too dear;
 I like a beef-steak, too, as well as any;
 Have no objection to a pot of beer;
 I like the weather, when it is not rainy,
 That is, I like two months of every year,
 And so God save the Regent, Church, and
 King!
 Which means that I like all and everything.

XLIX.

Our standing army, and disbanded seamen,
 Poor's rate, Reform, my own, the nation's
 debt,
 Our little riots just to show we are free men,
 Our trifling bankruptcies in the Gazette,
 Our cloudy climate, and our chilly women,
 All these I can forgive, and those forget,
 And greatly venerate our recent glories,
 And wish they were not owing to the Tories.

L.

But to my tale of Laura,—for I find
 Digression is a sin, that by degrees
 Becomes exceeding tedious to my mind,
 And, therefore, may the reader too dis-
 please—
 The gentle reader, who may wax unkind,
 And caring little for the author's ease,
 Insist on knowing what he means, a hard
 And hapless situation for a bard.

LI.

Oh that I had the art of easy writing
 What should be easy reading! could I scale
 Parnassus, where the Muses sit inditing
 Those pretty poems never known to fail,
 How quickly would I print (the world de-
 lighting)
 A Grecian, Syrian, or Assyrian tale;
 And sell you, mix'd with western senti-
 mentalism,
 Some samples of the finest Orientalism!

LII.

But I am but a nameless sort of person,
 (A broken Dandy lately on my travels)
 And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling
 verse on,
 The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels,
 And when I can't find that, I put a worse on,
 Not caring as I ought for critics' cavils;
 I've half a mind to tumble down to prose,
 But verse is more in fashion—so here goes.

LIII.

The Count and Laura made their new ar-
 rangement,
 Which lasted, as arrangements sometimes
 do,
 For half a dozen years without estrange-
 ment;
 They had their little differences, too;
 Those jealous whiffs, which never any change
 meant;
 In such affairs there probably are few
 Who have not had this pouting sort of
 squabble,
 From sinners of high station to the rabble.

LIV.

But, on the whole, they were a happy pair,
 As happy as unlawful love could make them;
 The gentleman was fond, the lady fair,
 Their chains so slight, 't was not worth
 while to break them;
 The world beheld them with indulgent air;
 The pious only wish'd "the devil take
 them!"
 He took them not; he very often waits,
 And leaves old sinners to be young ones' baits.

LV.

But they were young: Oh! what without
 our youth
 Would love be! What would youth be
 without love!
 Youth lends it joy, and sweetness, vigour,
 truth,
 Heart, soul, and all that seems as from
 above;

But, languishing with years, it grows uncouth—

One of few things experience don't improve,
Which is, perhaps, the reason why old fellows
Are always so posterously jealous.

LVI.

It was the Carnival, as I have said
Some six and thirty stanzas back, and so
Laura the usual preparations made,

Which you do when your mind's made up
to go
To-night to Mrs. Boehm's masquerade,
Spectator, or partaker in the show;
The only difference known between the cases
Is—*here*, we have six weeks of "varnish'd
faces."

LVII.

Laura, when dress'd, was (as I sang before)
A pretty woman as was ever seen,
Fresh as the Angel o'er a new inn door,
Or frontispiece of a new Magazine,
With all the fashions which the last month
wore,
Colour'd, and silver paper leaved between
That and the title-page, for fear the press
Should soil with parts of speech the parts
of dress.

LVIII.

They went to the Ridotto;—'tis a hall
Where people dance, and sup, and dance
again;
Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued
ball,
But that's of no importance to my strain;
'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,
Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain;
The company is "mix'd" (the phrase I quote
is
As much as saying they're below your notice);

LIX.

For a "mix'd company" implies that, save
Yourself and friends, and half a hundred
more,
Whom you may bow to without looking grave,
The rest are but a vulgar set, the bore
Of public places, where they basely brave
The fashionable stare of twenty score
Of well-bred persons, call'd "*The World*;"
but I,
Although I know them, really don't know
why.

LX.

This is the case in England; at least was
During the dynasty of Dandies, now
Perchance succeeded by some other class
Of imitated imitators:—how
Irreparably soon decline, alas!
The demagogues of fashion: all below
Is frail; how easily the world is lost
By love, or war, and now and then by frost!

LXI.

Crush'd was Napoleon by the northern Thor,
Who knock'd his army down with icy
hammer,
Stopp'd by the *elements*, like a whaler, or
A blundering novice in his new French
grammar;
Good cause had he to doubt the chance of
war,
And as for Fortune—but I dare not d—n
her,
Because, were I to ponder to infinity,
The more I should believe in her divinity.

LXII.

She rules the present, past, and all to be yet,
She gives us luck in lotteries, love, and
marriage;
I cannot say that she's done much for me
yet;
Not that I mean her bounties to disparage,
We've not yet closed accounts, and we shall
see yet
How much she'll make amends for past
miscarriage.
Meantime the Goddess I'll no more importune,
Unless to thank her when she's made my
fortune.

LXIII.

To turn,—and to return;—the devil take it!
This story slips for ever through my
fingers,
Because, just as the stanza likes to make it,
It needs must be, and so it rather lingers:
This form of verse began, I can't well break it,
But must keep time and tune like public
singers;
But if I once get through my present measure,
I'll take another when I'm next at leisure.

LXIV.

They went to the Ridotto ('tis a place
To which I mean to go myself to-morrow,
Just to divert my thoughts a little space,
Because I'm rather hippish, and may
borrow

Some spirits, guessing at what kind of face
 May lurk beneath each mask; and as my
 sorrow
 Slackens its pace sometimes, I'll make, or find,
 Something shall leave it half an hour behind).

LXV.

Now Laura moves along the joyous crowd,
 Smiles in her eyes, and simpers on her
 lips;
 To some she whispers, others speaks aloud;
 To some she curtsies, and to some she dips,
 Complains of warmth, and this complaint
 avow'd,
 Her lover brings the lemonade, she sips;
 She then surveys, condemns, but pities still
 Her dearest friends for being dress'd so ill.

LXVI.

One has false curls, another too much paint,
 A third—where did she buy that frightful
 turban?
 A fourth's so pale she fears she's going to
 faint,
 A fifth's look's vulgar, dowdyish, and subur-
 ban,
 A sixth's white silk has got a yellow taint,
 A seventh's thin muslin surely will be her
 bane,
 And lo! an eighth appears,—“I'll see no
 more!”
 For fear, like Banquo's kings, they reach a
 score.

LXVII.

Meantime, while she was thus at others gaz-
 ing,
 Others were levelling their looks at her;
 She heard the men's half-whisper'd mode of
 praising,
 And, till 'twas done, determined not to
 stir;
 The women only thought it quite amazing
 That, at her time of life, so many were
 Admirers still,—but men are so debased,
 Those brazen creatures always suit their
 taste.

LXVIII.

For my part, now, I ne'er could understand
 Why naughty women—but I won't discuss
 A thing which is a scandal to the land,
 I only don't see why it should be thus;
 And if I were but in a gown and band,
 Just to entitle me to make a fuss,
 I'd preach on this till Wilberforce and Ro-
 milly
 Should quote in their next speeches from my
 homily.

LXIX.

While Laura thus was seen, and seeing,
 smiling,
 Talking, she knew not why, and cared not
 what,
 So that her female friends, with envy broil-
 ing,
 Beheld her airs and triumph, and all that;
 And well-dress'd males still kept before her
 filing,
 And passing bow'd and mingled with her
 chat;
 More than the rest one person seem'd to stare
 With pertinacity that's rather rare.

LXX.

He was a Turk, the colour of mahogany;
 And Laura saw him, and at first was glad,
 Because the Turks so much admire philogyny,
 Although their usage of their wives is sad;
 'Tis said they use no better than a dog any
 Poor woman, whom they purchase like a
 pad;
 They have a number, though they ne'er ex-
 hibit 'em,
 Four wives by law, and concubines “ad libi-
 tum.”

LXXI.

They lock them up, and veil, and guard them
 dally,
 They scarcely can behold their male re-
 lations,
 So that their moments do not pass so gaily
 As is supposed the case with northern
 nations;
 Confinement, too, must make them look quite
 palely;
 And as the Turks abhor long conversations,
 Their days are either pass'd in doing nothing,
 Or bathing, nursing, making love, and cloth-
 ing.

LXXII.

They cannot read, and so don't lisp in criti-
 cism;
 Nor write, and so they don't affect the
 muse;
 Were never caught in epigram or witticism,
 Have no romances, sermons, plays, re-
 views,—
 In harems learning soon would make a pretty
 schism,
 But luckily these beauties are no “Blues;”
 No bustling Botherbys have they to show 'em
 “That charming passage in the last new
 poem.”

LXXIII.

No solemn, antique gentleman of rhyme,
 Who having angled all his life for fame,
 And getting but a nibble at a time,
 Still fussily keeps fishing on, the same
 Small "Triton of the minnows," the sublime
 Of mediocrity, the furious tame,
 The echo's echo, usher of the school
 Of female wits, boy bards—in short, a fool!

LXXIV.

A stalking oracle of awful phrase,
 The approving "Good!" (by no means
 goon in law,) humming like flies around the newest blaze,
 The bluest of bluebottles you e'er saw,
 Teasing with blame, excruciating with praise,
 Gorging the little fame he gets all raw,
 Translating tongues he knows not even by
 letter, and sweating plays so middling, bad were
 better.

LXXV.

One hates an author that's *all author*, fellows
 In foolscap uniforms turn'd up with ink,
 So very anxious, clever, fine, and jealous,
 One don't know what to say to them, or
 think, unless to puff them with a pair of bellows;
 Of coxcomby's worst coxcombs e'en the pink
 Are preferable to these shreds of paper,
 These unquench'd sunnings of the midnight
 taper.

LXXVI.

Of these same we see several, and of others,
 Men of the world, who know the world
 like men, Scott, Rogers, Moore, and all the better bro-
 thers,
 Who think of something else besides the
 pen; but for the children of the "mighty mo-
 ther's,"
 The would-be wits, and can't-be gentlemen,
 I leave them to their daily "tea is ready,"
 Smug coterie, and literary lady.

LXXVII.

The poor dear Mussulwomen whom I men-
 tion
 Have none of these instructive pleasant
 people,
 And one would seem to them a new invention,
 Unknown as bells within a Turkish steeple;

I think 't would almost be worth while to
 pension

(Though best-sown projects very often reap
 ill)

A missionary author, just to preach
 Onr Christian usage of the parts of speech.

LXXVIII.

No chemistry for them unfolds her gases,
 No metaphysics are let loose in lectures,
 No circulating library amasses
 Religious novels, moral tales, and strictures
 Upon the living manners, as they pass us;
 No exhibition glares with annual pictures;
 They stare not on the stars from out their
 attics,
 Nor deal (thank God for that!) in mathe-
 matics.

LXXIX.

Why I thank God for that is no great matter,
 I have my reasons, you no doubt suppose,
 And as, perhaps, they would not highly flat-
 ter,

I'll keep them for my life (to come) in
 prose;

I fear I have a little turn for satire,
 And yet methinks the older that one grows
 Inclines us more to laugh than scold, though
 laughter
 Leaves us so doubly serious shortly after.

LXXX.

Oh, mirth and innocence! Oh, milk and
 water!

Ye happy mixtures of more happy days!
 In these sad centuries of sin and slaughter,
 Abominable Man no more allays
 His thirst with such pure beverage. No
 matter,

I love you both, and both shall have my
 praise:
 Oh, for old Saturn's reign of sugar-candy!—
 Meantime I drink to your return in brandy.

LXXXI.

Our Laura's Turk still kept his eyes upon
 her,

Less in the Mussulman than Christian way,
 Which seems to say, "Madam, I do you
 honour,

And while I please to stare, you'll please
 to stay."

Could staring win a woman, this had won
 her,

But Laura could not thus be led astray;
 She had stood fire too long and well, to
 boggle

Even at this stranger's most outlandish ogle.

LXXXII.

The morning now was on the point of breaking,

A turn of time at which I would advise
Ladies who have been dancing, or partaking
In any other kind of exercise,
To make their preparations for forsaking
The ball-room ere the sun begins to rise,
Because when once the lamps and candles
fail,
His blushes make them look a little pale.

LXXXIII.

I've seen some balls and revels in my time,
And stay'd them over for some silly reason,
And then I look'd (I hope it was no crime)
To see what lady best stood out the season,
And though I've seen some thousands in
their prime,
Lovely and pleasing, and who still may
please on,
I never saw but one (the stars withdrawn)
Whose bloom could after dancing dare the
dawn.

LXXXIV.

The name of this Aurora I'll not mention,
Although I might, for she was nought to me
More than that patent work of God's invention,
A charming woman, whom we like to see;
But writing names would merit reprehension,
Yet if you like to find out this fair *she*,
At the next London or Parisian ball
You still may mark her cheek out-blooming
all.

LXXXV.

Laura, who knew it would not do at all
To meet the daylight after seven hours'
sitting
Among three thousand people at a ball,
To make her curtsy thought it right and
fitting;
The Count was at her elbow with her shawl,
And they the room were on the point of
quitting,
When lo! those cursed gondoliers had got
Just in the very place where they *should not*.

LXXXVI.

In this they're like our coachmen, and the
cause
Is much the same—the crowd, and pulling,
hauling,
With blasphemies enough to break their
jaws,
They make a never intermitted bawling.

At home, our Bow-street gemmen keep the
laws,
And here a sentry stands within your call-
ing;
But for all that, there is a deal of swearing,
And nauseous words past mentioning or bear-
ing.

LXXXVII.

The Count and Laura found their boat at
last,
And homeward floated o'er the silent tide,
Discussing all the dances gone and past;
The dancers and their dresses, too, beside;
Some little scandals eke; but all aghast
(As to their palace-stairs the rowers glide)
Sate Laura by the side of her Adorer,
When lo! the Mussulman was there before
her.

LXXXVIII.

"Sir," said the Count, with brow exceeding
grave,
"Your unexpected presence here will make
It necessary for myself to crave
Its import? But perhaps 'tis a mistake;
I hope it is so; and, at once to waive
All compliment, I hope so for *your* sake;
You understand my meaning, or you *shall*."
"Sir" (quoth the Turk), "'tis no mistake at
all:

LXXXIX.

"That lady is *my wife!*" Much wonder
paints
The lady's changing cheek, as well it
might;
But where an Englishwoman sometimes
faints,
Italian females don't do so outright;
They only call a little on their saints,
And then come to themselves, almost or-
quite;
Which saves much hartshorn, salts, and
sprinkling faces,
And cutting stays, as usual in such cases.

XC.

She said,—what could she say? Why, not
a word:
But the Count courteously invited in
The stranger, much appeased by what he
heard:
"Such things, perhaps, we'd best discuss
within,"
Said he; "don't let us make ourselves ab-
surd
In public, by a scene, nor raise a din,
For then the chief and only satisfaction
Will be much quizzing on the whole trans-
action."

XCI.

They enter'd, and for coffee call'd—it came,
A beverage for Turks and Christians both,
Although the way they make it's not the
same.

Now Laura, much recover'd, or less loth
To speak, cries "Beppo! what's your pagan
name?"

Bless me! your beard is of amazing growth!
And how came you to keep away so long?
Are you not sensible 't was very wrong?

XCII.

"And are you *really, truly*, now a Turk?
With any other women did you wive?
Is 't true they use their fingers for a fork?"

Well, that's the prettiest shawl—as I'm
alive!

You'll give it me? They say you eat no pork.

And how so many years did you contrive
To—Bless me! did I ever? No, I never
Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your
liver?

XCIII.

"Beppo! that beard of yours becomes you
not;

It shall be shaved before you're a day
older:

Why do you wear it? Oh! I had forgot—

Pray don't you think the weather here is
colder?"

How do I look? You shan't stir from this
spot

In that queer dress, for fear that some
beholder

Should find you out, and make the story
known.

How short your hair is! Lord! how grey
it's grown!"

XCIV.

What answer Beppo made to these demands
Is more than I know. He was cast away
About where Troy stood once, and nothing
stands;

Became a slave of course, and for his pay
Had bread and hastinadoes, till some hands

Of pirates landing in a neighbouring bay,
He join'd the rogues and prosper'd, and he
came

A renegade of indifferent fame.

XCV.

But he grew rich, and with his riches grew
so

Keen the desire to see his home again,
He thought himself in duty bound to do so,
And not be always thieving on the main;

Lonely he felt, at times, as Robin Crusoe,
And so he hired a vessel come from Spain,
Bound for Corfu: she was a fine polacca,
Mann'd with twelve hands, and laden with
tobacco.

XCVI.

Himself, and much (Heaven knows how
gotten!) cash,

He then embark'd, with risk of life and limb,
And got clear off, although the attempt was
rash;

He said that *Providence* protected him—
For my part, I say nothing—lest we clash

In our opinions:—well, the ship was trim,
Set sail, and kept her reckoning fairly on,
Except three days of calm when off Cape
Bonn.

XCVII.

They reach'd the island, he transferr'd his
lading

And self and live stock to another bottom,
And pass'd for a true Turkey-merchant, trad-
ing

With goods of various names, but I've for-
got 'em.

However, he got off by this evading,
Or else the people would perhaps have shot
him;

And thus at Venice landed to reclaim
His wife, religion, house, and Christian name.

XCVIII.

His wife received, the patriarch re-baptized
him

(He made the church a present, by the
way);

He then threw off the garments which dis-
guised him,

And borrow'd the Count's smallclothes for
a day:

His friends the more for his long absence
prized him,

Finding he'd wherewithal to make them gay,
With dinners, where he oft became the laugh
of them,

For stories—but I don't believe the half of
them.

XCIX.

Whate'er his youth had suffer'd, his old age
With wealth and talking made him some
amends;

Though Laura sometimes put him in a rage,
I've heard the Count and he were always
friends.

My pen is at the bottom of a page,
Which being finish'd, here the story ends;
'T is to be wish'd it had been sooner done,
But stories somehow lengthen when begun.

Don Juan.

“Difficile est propriè communia dicere.”—HORACE.

“Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by Saint Anne, and ginger shall be hot i' the mouth, too!”—SHAKESPEARE, *Twelfth Night*, or *What You Will*.

Canto the First.*

FRAGMENT.

On the back of the Poet's MS. of Canto I.

I WOULD to heaven that I were so much clay,
As I am blood, bone, marrow, passion,
feeling—
Because at least the past were pass'd away—
And for the future—(but I write this reel-
ing,
Having got drunk exceedingly to-day,
So that I seem to stand upon the ceiling)
I say—the future is a serious matter—
And so—for God's sake—hock and soda-
water!

DEDICATION.

I.

BOB SOUTHEY! You're a poet—Poet-
laureate,
And representative of all the race;
Although 'tis true that you turn'd out a Tory
at
Last,—yours has lately been a common
case;
And now, my Epic Renegade! what are ye at?
With all the Lakers, in and out of place?
A nest of tuneful persons, to my eye
Like “four and twenty Blackbirds in a pye;

II.

“Which pye being open'd they began to sing”
(This old song and new simile holds good),
“A dainty dish to set before the King,”
Or Regent, who admires such kind of
food;—

* [“Begun at Venice September 6; finished Nov. 1,
1818.”—B.]

And Coleridge, too, has lately taken wing,
But like a hawk encumber'd with his
hood,—
Explaining metaphysics to the nation—
I wish he would explain his Explanation.

III.

You, Bob! are rather insolent, you know,
At being disappointed in your wish
To supersede all warblers here below,
And be the only Blackbird in the dish;
And then you overstrain yourself, or so,
And tumble downward like the flying fish
Gasping on deck, because you soar too high,
Bob,
And fall, for lack of moisture quite a-dry,
Bob!

IV.

And Wordsworth, in a rather long “Excur-
sion”
(I think the quarto holds five hundred
pages),
Has given a sample from the vasty version
Of his new system to perplex the sages;
'Tis poetry—at least by his assertion,
And may appear so when the dog-star
rages—
And he who understands it would be able
To add a story to the Tower of Babel.

V.

You—Gentlemen! by dint of long seclusion
From better company, have kept your own
At Keswick, and, through still continued
fusion
Of one another's minds, at last have grown
To deem as a most logical conclusion,
That Poesy has wreaths for you alone:
There is a narrowness in such a notion,
Which makes me wish you'd change your
lakes for ocean.

VI.

I would not imitate the petty thought,
 Nor coin my self-love to so base a vice,
 For all the glory your conversion brought,
 Since gold alone should not have been its
 price.
 You have your salary: was't for that you
 wrought?
 And Wordsworth has his place in the
 Excise.
 You're shabby fellows—true—but poets still,
 And duly seated on the immortal hill.

VII.

Your bays may hide the baldness of your
 brows—
 Perhaps some virtuous blushes;—let them
 go—
 To you I envy neither fruit nor boughs—
 And for the fame you would engross below,
 The field is universal, and allows
 Scope to all such as feel the inherent glow:
 Scott, Rogers, Campbell, Moore, and Crabbe,
 will try
 'Gainst you the question with posterity.

VIII.

For me, who, wandering with pedestrian
 Muses,
 Contend not with you on the winged steed,
 I wish your fate may yield ye, when she
 chooses,
 The fame you envy, and the skill you need;
 And recollect a poet nothing loses
 In giving to his brethren their full meed
 Of merit, and complaint of present days
 Is not the certain path to future praise.

IX.

He that reserves his laurels for posterity
 (Who does not often claim the bright
 reversion)
 Has generally no great crop to spare it, he
 Being only injured by his own assertion;
 And although here and there some glorious
 rarity
 Arise like Titan from the sea's immersion,
 The major part of such appellants go
 To—God knows where—for no one else can
 know.

X.

If, fallen in evil days on evil tongues,
 Milton appealed to the Avenger, Time,
 If Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrongs,
 And makes the word "Miltonio" mean
 "sublime,"

He deign'd not to belie his soul in songs,
 Nor turn his very talent to a crime;
 He did not loathe the Sire to laud the Son,
 But closed the tyrant-hater he begun.

XI.

Think'st then, could he—the blind Old Man—
 arise,
 Like Samuel from the grave, to freeze once
 more
 The blood of monarchs with his prophecies,
 Or be alive again—again all hoar
 With time and trials, and those helpless eyes,
 And heartless daughters—worn—and pale
 —and poor;
 Would *he* adore a sultan? *he* obey
 The intellectual eunuch Castlereagh?

XII.

Cold-blooded, smooth-faced, placid miscreant!
 Dabbling its sleek young hands in Erin's
 gore,
 And thus for wider carnage taught to pant,
 Transferr'd to gorge upon a sister shore,
 The vulgarest tool that Tyranny could want,
 With just enough of talent, and no more,
 To lengthen fetters by another fix'd,
 And offer poison long already mix'd.

XIII.

An orator of such set trash of phrase
 Ineffably—legitimately vile,
 That even its grossest flatterers dare not
 praise,
 Nor foes—all nations—condescend to smile;
 Not even a sprightly blunder's spark can blaze
 From that Ixion grindstone's ceaseless toil,
 That turns and turns to give the world a
 notion
 Of endless torments and perpetual motion.

XIV.

A bungler even in its disgusting trade,
 And botching, patching, leaving still behind
 Something of which its masters are afraid,
 States to be curb'd, and thoughts to be
 confined,
 Conspiracy or Congress to be made—
 Cobbling at manacles for all mankind—
 A tinkering slave-maker, who meuds old
 chains,
 With God and man's abhorrence for its gains.

XV.

If we may judge of matter by the mind,
 Emasculated to the marrow *It*
 Hath but two objects, how to serve, and bind,
 Deeming the chain it wears even men may
 fit,

Entropins of its many masters,—blind
To worth as freedom, wisdom as to wit,
Fearless—because *no* feeling dwells in ice,
Its very courage stagnates to a vice.

XVI.

Where shall I turn me not to *view* its bonds,
For I will never *feel* them ;—Italy!
Thy late reviving Roman soul desponds
Beneath the lie this State-thing breathed
o'er thee—
Thy planking chain, and Erin's yet green
wounds,

Have voices—tongues to cry aloud for me.
Europe has slaves, allies, kings, armies still,
And Southey lives to sing them very ill.

XVII.

Meantime, Sir Laureate, I proceed to dedicate,
In honest simple verse, this song to you.
And, if in flattering strains I do not predi-
cate,
'Tis that I still retain my "huff and
blue ;"

My politics as yet are all to educate :
Apostasy 's so fashionable, too,
To keep *one* creed 's a task grown quite Her-
culean :
Is it not so, my Tory, Ultra-Julian ?

VENICE, September 16, 1818.



I.

I WANT a hero: an uncommon want,
When every year and month sends forth a
new one,
Till, after cloying the gazettes with cant,
The age discovers he is not the true one :
Of such as these I should not care to vaunt,
I'll therefore take our ancient friend Don
Juan—

We all have seen him, in the pantomime,
Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time.

II.

Vernon, the hatcher Cumberland, Wolfe,
Hawke,
Prince Ferdinand, Granby, Burgoyne,
Keppel, Howe,
Evil and good, have had their tithe of talk,
And fill'd their sign-posts then, like Welles-
ley now ;
Each in their turn like Banquo's monarchs
stalk,
Followers of fame, "nine farrow" of that
sow :

France, too, had Buonaparté and Dumourier
Recorded in the *Moniteur* and *Courier*.

III.

Barnave, Brissot, Condorcet, Mirabeau,
Pétion, Cloutz, Danton, Marat, La Fayette,
Were French, and famous people, as we
know ;

And there were others, scarce forgotten yet,
Jonbert, Hoche, Marceau, Lannes, Desaix,
Moreau,

With many of the military set,
Exceedingly remarkable at times,
But not at all adapted to my rhymes.

IV.

Nelson was once Britannia's god of war,
And still should he so, but the tide is
turn'd ;

There's no more to be said of Trafalgar,
'Tis with our hero quietly inurn'd ;
Because the army's grown more popular,
At which the naval people are concern'd,
Besides, the prince is all for the land-service,
Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and
Jervis.

V.

Brave men were living before Agamemnon
And since, exceeding valorous and sage,
A good deal like him too, though quite the
same none ;

But then they shone not on the poet's page,
And so have been forgotten :—I condemn
none,

But can't find any in the present age
Fit for my poem (that is, for my new one) ;
So, as I said, I'll take my friend Don Juan.

VI.

Most epic poets plunge "in medias res"
(Horace makes this the heroic turnpike
road),
And then your hero tells, whene'er you
please,

What went before—by way of episode,
While seated after dinner at his ease,
Beside his mistress in some soft abode,
Palace, or garden, paradise, or cavern,
Which serves the happy couple for a tavern.

VII.

That is the usual method, but not mine—
My way is to begin with the beginning ;
The regularity of my design
Forbids all wandering as the worst of sin-
ning,
And therefore I shall open with a line
(Although it cost me half an hour in spin-
ning)

Narrating somewhat of Don Juan's father,
And also of his mother, if you'd rather.

VIII.

In Seville was he born, a pleasant city,
 Famous for oranges and women—he
 Who has not seen it will be much to pity,
 So says the proverb—and I quite agree ;
 Of all the Spanish towns is none more pretty,
 Cadiz, perhaps—but that you soon may
 see :—
 Don Juan's parents lived beside the river,
 A noble stream, and call'd the Guadalquivir.

IX.

His father's name was José—*Don*, of course,
 A true Hidalgo, free from every stain
 Of Moor or Hebrew blood, he traced his
 source
 Through the most Gothic gentlemen of
 Spain ;
 A better cavalier ne'er mounted horse,
 Or, being mounted, e'er got down again,
 Than José, who begot our hero, who
 Begot—but that's to come—Well, to re-
 new :

X.

His mother was a learned lady, famed
 For every branch of every science known—
 In every Christian language ever named,
 With virtues equall'd by her wit alone ;
 She made the cleverest people quite ashamed,
 And even the good with inward envy
 groan,
 Finding themselves so very much exceeded
 In their own way by all the things that
 she did.

XI.

Her memory was a mine : she knew by heart
 All Calderon and greater part of Lopé,
 So that if any actor miss'd his part
 She could have served him for the prompt-
 er's copy ;
 For her Feinagle's were an useless art,
 And he himself obliged to shut up shop—
 He could never make a memory so fine as
 That which adorn'd the brain of Donna Inez.

XII.

Her favourite science was the mathematical,
 Her noblest virtue was her magnanimity ;
 Her wit (she sometimes tried at wit) was
 Attic all,
 Her serious sayings darken'd to sublimity :
 In short, in all things she was fairly what I
 call
 A prodigy—her morning dress was dimity,
 Her evening silk, or, in the summer, muslin,
 And other stuffs, with which I won't stay
 puzzling.

XIII.

She knew the Latin—that is, "the Lord's
 prayer,"
 And Greek—the alphabet—I'm nearly sure ;
 She read some French romances here and
 there,
 Although her mode of speaking was not
 pure ;
 For native Spanish she had no great care,
 At least her conversation was obscure ;
 Her thoughts were theorems, her words a
 problem,
 As if she deem'd that mystery would en-
 noble 'em.

XIV.

She liked the English and the Hebrew tongue,
 And said there was analogy between 'em ;
 She proved it somehow out of sacred song,
 But I must leave the proofs to those who've
 seen 'em,
 But this I heard her say, and can't be wrong,
 And all may think which way their judg-
 ments lean 'em,
 " 'T is strange—the Hebrew noun which
 means 'I am,'
 The English always use to govern d—n."

XV.

Some women use their tongues—she *look'd* a
 lecture,
 Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily,
 An all-in-all sufficient self-director,
 Like the lamented late Sir Samuel Romilly,
 The Law's expounder, and the State's cor-
 rector,
 Whose suicide was almost an anomaly—
 One sad example more, that "All is va-
 nity,"—
 (The jury brought their verdict in "In-
 sanity.")

XVI.

In short, she was a walking calculation,
 Miss Edgeworth's novels stepping from
 their covers,
 Or Mrs. Trimmer's books on education,
 Or "Cœlebs' Wife" set out in quest of
 lovers,
 Morality's prim personification,
 In which not Envy's self a flaw discovers ;
 To others' share let "female errors fall,"
 For she had not even one—the worst of all.

XVII.

Oh ! she was perfect past all parallel—
 Of any modern female saint's comparison ;
 So far above the cunning powers of hell,
 Her guardian angel had given up his
 garrison ;

Even her minutest motions went as well
 As those of the best time-piece made by
 Harrison :
 In virtnes nothing earthly could surpass her,
 Save thine "incomparable oil," Macassar !

XVIII.

Perfect she was, but as perfection is
 Insipid in this naughty world of ours,
 Where our first parents never learn'd to kiss
 Till they were exiled from their earlier
 bowers,
 Where all was peace, and innocence, and
 bliss
 (I wonder how they got through the twelve
 hours),
 Don José, like a lineal son of Eve,
 Went plucking various fruit without her
 leave.

XIX.

He was a mortal of the careless kind,
 With no great love for learning, or the
 learn'd,
 Who chose to go where'er he had a mind,
 And never dream'd his lady was cou-
 cern'd ;
 The world, as usual, wickedly inclined
 To see a kingdom or a house o'erturn'd,
 Whisper'd he had a mistress, some said *two*,
 But for domestic quarrels *one* will do.

XX.

Now Donna Inez had, with all her merit,
 A great opinion of her own good qualities ;
 Neglect, indeed, requires a saint to bear it,
 And such, indeed, she was in her moral-
 ities ;
 But then she had a devil of a spirit,
 And sometimes mix'd up fancies with reali-
 ties,
 And let few opportunities escape
 Of getting her liege lord into a scrape.

XXI.

This was an easy matter with a man
 Off in the wrong, and never on his guard ;
 And even the wisest, do the best they can,
 Have moments, hours, and days, so un-
 prepared,
 That you might "brain them with their lady's
 fan ;"
 And sometimes ladies hit exceeding hard,
 And fans turn into falchions in fair hands,
 And why and wherefore no one understands.

XXII.

'Tis pity learned virgins ever wed
 With persons of no sort of education,
 Or gentlemen, who, though well born and bred,
 Grow tired of scientific conversation ;

I don't choose to say much upon this head,
 I'm a plain man, and in a single station,
 But—Oh ! ye lords of ladies intellectual,
 Inform us truly, have they not hen-peck'd
 you all ?

XXIII.

Don José and his lady quarrell'd—*why*,
 Not any of the many could divine,
 Though several thousand people chose to try,
 'Twas surely no concern of theirs nor
 mine ;
 I loathe that low vice—curiosity ;
 But if there's anything in which I shine,
 'Tis in arranging all my friends' affairs,
 Not having, of my own, domestic cares.

XXIV.

And so I interfered, and with the best
 Intentions, but their treatment was not
 kind ;
 I think the foolish people were possess'd,
 For neither of them could I ever find,
 Although their porter afterwards confess'd—
 But that's no matter, and the worst's
 behind,
 For little Juan o'er me threw, down stairs,
 A pail of housemaid's water unawares.

XXV.

A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing,
 And mischief-mak'g monkey from his
 birth ;
 His parents ne'er agreed except in doting
 Upon the most unquiet imp on earth ;
 Instead of quarrelling, had they been but
 both in
 Their seuses, they'd have sent young
 master forth
 To school, or had him soundly whipp'd at
 home,
 To teach him manners for the time to come.

XXVI.

Don José and the Donna Inez led
 For some time an unhappy sort of life,
 Wishing each other, not divorced, but dead ;
 They lived respectably as man and wife,
 Their conduct was exceedingly well-bred,
 And gave no outward signs of inward
 strife,
 Until at length the smother'd fire broke out,
 And put the business past all kind of doubt.

XXVII.

For Inez call'd some druggists and phy-
 sicians,
 And tried to prove her loving lord was *mad*,
 But as he had some lucid intermissions,
 She next decided he was only *bad* ;

Yet when they ask'd her for her depositions,
No sort of explanation could be had,
Save that her duty both to man and God
Required this conduct—which seem'd very
odd.

XXVIII.

She kept a journal, where his faults were
noted,
And open'd certain trunks of books and
letters,
All which might, if occasion served, be
quoted;
And then she had all Seville for abettors,
Besides her good old grandmother (who
doted);
The hearers of her case became repeaters,
Then advocates, inquisitors, and judges,
Some for amusement, others for old grudges.

XXIX.

And then this best and meekest woman bore
With such serenity her husband's woes,
Just as the Spartan ladies did of yore,
Who saw their spouses kill'd, and nobly
chose
Never to say a word about them more—
Calmly she heard each calumny that rose,
And saw *his* agonies with such sublimity,
That all the world exclaim'd, "What mag-
nanimity!"

XXX.

No doubt this patience, when the world is
damning us,
Is philosophic in our former friends;
'Tis also pleasant to be deem'd magnanimous,
The more so in obtaining our own ends;
And what the lawyers call a "*malus animus*"
Conduct like this by no means compre-
hends:
Revenge in person's certainly no virtue,
But then 'tis not *my* fault, if *others* hurt
you.

XXXI.

And if our quarrels should rip up old stories,
And help them with a lie or two addi-
tional,
I'm not to blame, as you well know—no
more is
Any one else—they were become tradi-
tional;
Besides, their resurrection aids our glories
By contrast, which is what we just were
wishing all:
And science profits by this resurrection—
Dead scandals form good subjects for dis-
section.

XXXII.

Their friends had tried at reconciliation,
Then their relations, who made matters
worse,
(*'T* were hard to tell upon a like occasion
To whom it may be best to have recourse—
I can't say much for friend or yet relation):
The lawyers did their utmost for divorce,
But scarce a fee was paid on either side
Before, unluckily, Don José died.

XXXIII.

He died: and most unluckily, because,
According to all hints I could collect
From counsel learned in those kinds of laws
(Although their talk's obscure and cir-
cumspect),
His death contrived to spoil a charming
cause;
A thousand pities also with respect
To public feeling, which on this occasion
Was manifested in a great sensation.

XXXIV.

But ah! he died; and buried with him lay
The public feeling and the lawyers' fees:
His house was sold, his servants sent away,
A Jew took one of his two mistresses,
A priest the other—at least so they say:
I ask'd the doctors after his disease—
He died of the slow fever called the tertian,
And left his widow to her own aversion.

XXXV.

Yet José was an honourable man,
That I must say, who knew him very well;
Therefore his frailties I'll no further scan,
Indeed there were not many more to tell:
And if his passions now and then outran
Discretion, and were not so peaceable
As Numa's (who was also named Pompilius),
He had been ill brought up, and was born
bilious.

XXXVI.

Whate'er might be his worthlessness or
worth,
Poor fellow! he had many things to wound
him,
Let's own—since it can do no good on earth—
It was a trying moment that which found
him
Standing alone beside his desolate hearth,
Where all his household gods lay shiver'd
round him:
No choice was left his feelings or his pride,
Save death or Doctors' Commons—so he
died.

XXXVII.

Dying intestate, Juan was sole heir
 To a chancery snit, and messuages and
 lands,
 Which, with a long minority and care,
 Promised to turn out well in proper hands:
 Inez became sole guardian, which was fair,
 And answer'd but to nature's just demands;
 An only son left with an only mother
 Is brought up much more wisely than
 another.

XXXVIII.

Sagest of women, even of widows, she
 Resolved that Juan should be quite a
 paragon,
 And worthy of the noblest pedigree:
 (His sire was of Castile, his dam from
 Aragon).
 Then for accomplishments of chivalry,
 In case our lord the king should go to war
 again,
 He learn'd the arts of riding, fencing, gun-
 nery,
 And how to scale a fortress—or a nunnery.

XXXIX.

But that which Donna Inez most desired,
 And saw into herself each day before all
 The leaeroed tutors whom for him she hired,
 Was, that his breeding should be strictly
 moral:
 Much into all his studies she inquired,
 And so they were submitted first to her, all,
 Arts, sciences, no branch was made a mystery
 To Juan's eyes, excepting natural history.

XL.

The languages, especially the dead,
 The sciences, and most of all the abstruse,
 The arts, at least all such as could be said
 To be the most remote from common use,
 In all these he was much and deeply read:
 But not a page of anything that's loose,
 Or hints continuation of the species,
 Was ever suffer'd, lest he should grow
 vicious.

XLI.

His classic studies made a little puzzle,
 Because of filthy loves of gods and god-
 desses,
 Who in the earlier ages raised a bustle,
 But never put on pantaloons or bodices;
 His reverend tutors had at times a tussle,
 And for their Æneids, Iliads, and Odysseys,
 Were forced to make an odd sort of apology,
 For Donna Inez dreaded the Mythology.

XLII.

Ovid's a rake, as half his verses show him,
 Anacreon's morals are a still worse sample,
 Catullus scarcely has a decent poem,
 I don't think Sappho's Ode a good example,
 Although Longinus tells us there is no hymn
 Where the sublime soars forth on wings
 more ample;
 But Virgil's songs are pure, except that horrid
 one
 Beginning with "Formosum Pastor Corydon."

XLIII.

Lucretius' irreligion is too strong
 For early stomachs, to prove wholesome
 food;
 I can't help thinking Juvenal was wrong,
 Although no doubt his real intent was good,
 For speaking out so plainly in his song,
 So much indeed as to be downright rude;
 And then what proper person can be partial
 To all those nauseous epigrams of Martial?

XLIV.

Juan was taught from out the best edition,
 Expurgated by learned men, who place,
 Judiciously, from out the schoolboy's vision,
 The grosser parts; but, fearful to deface
 Too much their modest bard by this omission,
 And pitying sore this mutilated case,
 They only add them all in an appendix,
 Which saves, in fact, the trouble of an index;

XLV.

For there we have them all "at one fell
 swoop,"
 Instead of being scatter'd through the
 pages;
 They stand forth marshall'd in a handsome
 troop,
 To meet the ingenuous youth of future ages,
 Till some less rigid editor shall stoop
 To call them back into their separate cages,
 Instead of standing staring all together,
 Like garden gods—and not so decent either.

XLVI.

The Missal too (it was the family Missal)
 Was ornamented in a sort of way
 Which ancient mass-books often are, and
 this all
 Kinds of grotesques illumined; and how
 they,
 Who saw those figures on the margin kiss all,
 Could turn their optics to the text and pray,
 Is more than I know—But Don Juan's mother
 Kept this herself, and gave her son another.

XLVII.

Sermons he read, and lectures he endured,
 And homilies, and lives of all the saints;
 To Jerome and to Chrysostom inured,
 He did not take such studies for restraints;
 But how faith is acquired, and then insured,
 So well not one of the aforesaid paints
 As Saint Augustine in his fine Confessions,
 Which make the reader envy his trans-
 gressions.

XLVIII.

This, too, was a seal'd book to little Juan—
 I can't but say that his mamma was right,
 If such an education was the true one.
 She scarcely trusted him from out her
 sight;
 Her maids were old, and if she took a new
 one,
 You might be sure she was a perfect fright,
 She did this during even her husband's life—
 I recommend as much to every wife.

XLIX.

Young Juan wax'd in godliness and grace;
 At six a charming child, and at eleven
 With all the promise of as fine a face
 As e'er to man's maturer growth was given.
 He studied steadily and grew apace,
 And seem'd, at least, in the right road to
 heaven,
 For half his days were pass'd at church, the
 other
 Between his tutors, confessor, and mother.

L.

At six, I said, he was a charming child,
 At twelve he was a fine, but quiet boy;
 Although in infancy a little wild,
 They tamed him down amongst them: to
 destroy
 His natural spirit not in vain they toil'd,
 At least it seem'd so; and his mother's joy
 Was to declare how sage, and still, and steady,
 Her young philosopher was grown already.

LI.

I had my doubts, perhaps I have them still,
 But what I say is neither here nor there:
 I knew his father well, and have some skill
 In character—but it would not be fair
 From sire to son to augur good or ill:
 He and his wife were an ill sorted pair—
 But scandal's my aversion—I protest
 Against all evil speaking, even in jest.

LII.

For my part I say nothing—nothing—but
This I will say—my reasons are my own—
 That if I had an only son to put
 To school (as God be praised that I have
 none),
 'Tis not with Donna Inez I would shut
 Him up to learn his catechism alone,
 No—no—I'd send him out betimes to college,
 For there it was I pick'd up my own know-
 ledge.

LIII.

For there one learns—'tis not for me to boast,
 Though I acquired—but I pass over *that*,
 As well as all the Greek I since have lost:
 I say that there's the place—but "*Verbum
 sat*,"
 I think I pick'd up too, as well as most,
 Knowledge of matters—but no matter *what*—
 I never married—but, I think, I know
 That sons should not be educated so.

LIV.

Young Juan now was sixteen years of age,
 Tall, handsome, slender, but well knit: he
 seem'd
 Active, though not so sprightly, as a page;
 And everybody but his mother deem'd
 Him every man; but she flew in a rage
 And bit her lips (for else she might have
 scream'd)
 If any said so, for to be precocious
 Was in her eyes a thing the most atrocious.

LV.

Amongst her numerous acquaintance, all
 Selected for discretion and devotion,
 There was the Donna Julia, whom to call
 Pretty were but to give a feeble notion
 Of many charms in her as natural
 As sweetness to the flower, or salt to ocean.
 Her zone to Venus, or his bow to Cupid,
 (But this last simile is trite and stupid).

LVI.

The darkness of her Oriental eye
 Accorded with her Moorish origin;
 (Her blood was not all Spanish, by the by;
 In Spain, you know, this is a sort of sin).
 When proud Granada fell, and, forced to fly,
 Boabdil wept, of Donna Julia's kin
 Some went to Africa, some stay'd in Spain,
 Her great great grandmamma chose to re-
 main.

LVII.

She married (I forget the pedigree)
With an Hidalgo, who transmitted down
His blood less noble than such blood should
be ;

At such alliances his sires would frown,
In that point so precise in each degree
That they bred *in and in*, as might be
shown,
Marrying their cousins—nay, their aunts,
and nieces,
Which always spoils the breed, if it increases.

LVIII.

This heathenish cross restored the breed
again,
Ruin'd its blood, but much improved its
flesh ;

For from a root the ugliest in old Spain
Sprung up a branch as beautiful as fresh ;
The sons no more were short, the daughters
plain :

But there's a rumour which I fain would
lush,
'Tis said that Donna Julia's grandmamma
Produced her Don more heirs at love than
law.

LIX.

However this might be, the race went on
Improving still through every generation,
Until it centred in an only son,

Who left an only daughter : my narration
May have suggested that this single one
Could be but Julia (whom on this occasion
I shall have much to speak about), and she
Was married, charming, chaste, and twenty-
three.

LX.

Her eye (I'm very fond of handsome eyes)
Was large and dark, suppressing half its
fire

Until she spoke, then through its soft dis-
guise

Flash'd an expression more of pride than
ire,

And love than either ; and there would arise
A something in them which was not desire,
But would have been, perhaps, but for the soul
Which struggled through and chasten'd down
the whole.

LXI.

Her glossy hair was cluster'd o'er a brow
Bright with intelligence, and fair, and
smooth ;

Her eyebrow's shape was like the aerial bow,
Her cheek all purple with the beam of
youth,

Mounting, at times, to a transparent glow,
As if her veins ran lightning ; she, in sooth,
Possess'd an air and grace by no means
common ;
Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman.

LXII.

Wedded she was some years, and to a man
Of fifty, and such husbands are in plenty ;
And yet, I think, instead of such a ONE
'T were better to have two of five-and-
twenty,

Especially in countries near the sun :
And now I think on 't, "mi vien in mente,"
Ladies even of the most uneasy virtue
Prefer a spouse whose age is short of thirty.

LXIII.

'Tis a sad thing, I cannot choose but say,
And all the fault of that indecent sun,
Who cannot leave alone our helpless elay,
But will keep baking, broiling, burning on,
That howsoever people fast and pray,
The flesh is frail, and so the soul undone :
What men call gallantry, and gods adultery,
Is much more common where the climate's
sultry.

LXIV.

Happy the nations of the moral North !
Where all is virtue, and the winter season
Sends sin, without a rag on, shivering forth
('T was snow that brought St. Anthony to
reason) ;

Where juries cast up what a wife is worth,
By laying whate'er sum, in mulct, they
please on

The lover, who must pay a handsome price,
Because it is a marketable vice.

LXV.

Alfonso was the name of Julia's lord,
A man well looking for his years, and who
Was neither much beloved nor yet abhorr'd :
They lived together as most people do,
Suffering each other's foibles by accord,
And not exactly either *one* or *two* ;
Yet he was jealous, though he did not show it,
For jealousy dislikes the world to know it.

LXVI.

Julia was—yet I never could see why—
With Donna Inez quite a favourite friend ;
Between their tastes there was small sym-
pathy,

For not a line had Julia ever penn'd :
Some people whisper (but, no doubt, they lie,
For malice still imputes some private end)
That Inez had, ere Don Alfonso's marriage,
Forgot with him her very prudent carriage ;

LXVII.

And that still keeping up the old connexion,
Which time had lately render'd much more
chaste,
She took his lady also in affection,
And certainly this course was much the best:
She flatter'd Julia with her sage protection,
And complimented Don Alfonso's taste;
And if she could not (who can?) silence
scandal,
At least she left it a more slender handle.

LXVIII.

I can't tell whether Julia saw the affair
With other people's eyes, or if her own
Discoveries made, but none could be aware
Of this, at least no symptom e'er was
shown;
Perhaps she did not know, or did not care,
Indifferent from the first, or callous grown:
I'm really puzzled what to think or say,
She kept her counsel in so close a way.

LXIX.

Jnan she saw, and, as a pretty child,
Caress'd him often—such a thing might be
Quite innocently done, and harmless styled,
When she had twenty years, and thirteen
he;
But I am not so sure I should have smiled
When he was sixteen, Julia twenty-three;
These few short years make wondrous alter-
ations,
Particularly amongst sun-burnt nations.

LXX.

Whate'er the cause might be, they had be-
come
Changed; for the dame grew distant, the
youth shy,
Their looks cast down, their greetings almost
dumb,
And much embarrassment in either eye;
There surely will be little doubt with some
That Donna Julia knew the reason why,
But as for Juan, he had no more notion
Than he who never saw the sea of ocean.

LXXI.

Yet Julia's very coldness still was kind,
And tremulously gentle her small hand
Withdrew itself from his, but left behind
A little pressure, thrilling, and so bland
And slight, so very slight, that to the mind
'T was but a doubt; but ne'er magician's
wand
Wrought change with all Armida's fairy art
Like what this light touch left on Juan's
heart.

LXXII.

And if she met him, though she smiled no
more,
She look'd a sadness sweeter than her
smile,
As if her heart had deeper thoughts in store
She must not own, but cherish'd more the
while
For that compression in its burning core;
Even innocence itself has many a wife,
And will not dare to trust itself with truth,
And love is taught hypocrisy from youth.

LXXIII.

But passion most dissembles, yet betrays
Even by its darkness; as the blackest sky
Foretells the heaviest tempest, it displays
Its workings through the vainly guarded
eye,
And in whatever aspect it arrays
Itself, 'tis still the same hypocrisy:
Coldness or anger, even disdain or hate,
Are masks it often wears, and still too late.

LXXIV.

Then there were sighs, the deeper for sup-
pression,
And stolen glances, sweeter for the theft,
And burning blushes, though for no trans-
gression,
Tremblings when met, and restlessness
when left;
All these are little preludes to possession,
Of which young passion cannot be bereft,
And merely tend to show how greatly love is
Embarrass'd at first starting with a novice.

LXXV.

Poor Julia's heart was in an awkward state;
She felt it going, and resolved to make
The noblest efforts for herself and mate,
For honour's, pride's, religion's, virtue's
sake.
Her resolutions were most truly great,
And almost might have made a Tarquin
quake:
She pray'd the Virgin Mary for her grace,
As being the best judge of a lady's case.

LXXVI.

She vow'd she never would see Jnan more,
And next day paid a visit to his mother,
And look'd extremely at the opening door,
Which, by the Virgin's grace, let in an-
other;
Grateful she was, and yet a little sore—
Again it opens, it can be no other,
'Tis surely Juan now—No! I'm afraid
That night the Virgin was no further pray'd.

LXXVII.

She now determined that a virtuous woman
Should rather face and overcome tempta-
tion,
That flight was base and dastardly, and no
man
Should ever give her heart the least sen-
sation ;
That is to say, a thought beyond the common
Preference, that we must feel upon occa-
sion,
For people who are pleasanter than others,
But then they only seem so many brothers.

LXXVIII.

And even if by chance—and who can tell ?
The devil's so very sly—she should discover
That all within was not so very well,
And, if still free, that such or such a lover
Might please perhaps, a virtuous wife can quell
Such thoughts, and be the better when
they're over ;
And if the man should ask, 'tis but denial :
I recommend young ladies to make trial.

LXXIX.

And then there are such things as love divine,
Bright and immaculate, unmix'd and pure,
Such as the angels think so very fine,
And matrons, who would be no less secure,
Platonic, perfect, "just such love as mine :"
Thus Julia said—and thought so, to be sure ;
And so I'd have her think, were I the man
On whom her reveries celestial ran.

LXXX.

Such love is innocent, and may exist
Between young persons without any dan-
ger :
A hand may first, and then a lip be kist ;
For my part, to such doings I'm a stranger,
But *hear* these freedoms form the utmost list
Of all o'er which such love may be a
ranger :
If people go beyond, 'tis quite a crime,
But not my fault—I tell them all in time.

LXXXI.

Love, then, but love within its proper limits
Was Julia's innocent determination
In young Don Juan's favour, and to him its
Exertion might be useful on occasion ;
And, lighted at too pure a shrine to dim its
Ethereal lustre, with what sweet persua-
sion
He might be taught, by love and her toge-
ther—
I really don't know what, nor Julia either.

LXXXII.

Fraught with this fine intention, and well
fenced
In mail of proof—her purity of soul,
She, for the future of her strength convinced,
And that her honour was a rock, or mole,
Exceeding sagely from that hour dispensed
With any kind of troublesome control ;
But whether Julia to the task was equal
Is that which must be mention'd in the
sequel.

LXXXIII.

Her plan she deem'd both innocent and
feasible,
And, surely, with a stripling of sixteen
Not scandal's fangs could fix on much that's
seizable,
Or if they did so, satisfied to mean
Nothing but what was good, her breast was
peaceable :
A quiet conscience makes one so serene !
Christians have burnt each other, quite per-
suaded
That all the Apostles would have done as
they did.

LXXXIV.

And if in the mean time her husband died,
But Heaven forbid that such a thought
should cross
Her brain, though in a dream ! (and then she
sigh'd)
Never could she survive that common loss ;
But just suppose that moment should betide,
I only say suppose it—*inter nos*.
(This should be *entre nous*, for Julia thought
In French, but then the rhyme would go for
nought.)

LXXXV.

I only say, suppose this supposition :
Juan being then grown up to man's estate
Would fully suit a widow of condition,
Even seven years hence it would not be
too late ;
And in the interim (to pursue this vision)
The mischief, after all, could not be great,
For he would learn the rudiments of love,
I mean the seraph way of those above.

LXXXVI.

So much for Julia. Now we'll turn to Juan.
Poor little fellow ! he had no idea
Of his own case, and never hit the true one ;
In feelings quick as Ovid's Miss Medea,

He puzzled over what he found a new one,
 But not as yet imagined it could be a
 Thing quite in course, and not at all alarming,
 Which, with a little patience, might grow
 charming.

LXXXVII.

Silent and pensive, idle, restless, slow,
 His home deserted for the lonely wood,
 Tormented with a wound he could not know,
 His, like all deep grief, plunged in solitude:
 I'm fond myself of solitude or so,
 But then, I beg it may be understood,
 By solitude I mean a Sultan's, not
 A hermit's, with a haram for a grot.

LXXXVIII.

"Oh Love! in such a wilderness as this,
 Where transport and security entwine,
 Here is the empire of thy perfect bliss,
 And here thou art a god indeed divine."
 The bard I quote from does not sing amiss,
 With the exception of the second line,
 For that same twining "transport and
 security"
 Are twisted to a phrase of some obscurity.

LXXXIX.

The poet meant, no doubt, and thus appeals
 To the good sense and senses of mankind,
 The very thing which everybody feels,
 As all have found on trial, or may find,
 That no one likes to be disturb'd at meals
 Or love.—I won't say more about "en-
 twined"
 Or "transport," as we knew all that before,
 But beg "Security" will bolt the door.

XC.

Young Juan wander'd by the glassy brooks,
 Thinking unutterable things; he threw
 Himself at length within the leafy nooks
 Where the wild branch of the cork forest
 grew;
 There poets find materials for their books,
 And every now and then we read them
 through,
 So that their plan and prosody are eligible,
 Unless, like Wordsworth, they prove unin-
 telligible.

XCI.

He, Juan (and not Wordsworth), so pursued
 His self-communion with his own high soul,
 Until his mighty heart, in its great mood,
 Had mitigated part, though not the whole
 Of its disease; he did the best he could
 With things not very subject to control,
 And turn'd, without perceiving his condition,
 Like Coleridge, into a metaphysician.

XCII.

He thought about himself, and the whole
 earth,
 Of man the wonderful, and of the stars,
 And how the deuce they ever could have
 birth;
 And then he thought of earthquakes, and
 of wars,
 How many miles the moon might have in
 girth,
 Of air-balloons, and of the many bars
 To perfect knowledge of the boundless
 skies;—
 And then he thought of Donna Julia's eyes.

XCIII.

In thoughts like these true wisdom may dis-
 cern
 Longings sublime, and aspirations high,
 Which some are born with, but the most
 part learn
 To plague themselves withal, they know
 not why:
 'Twas strange that one so young should thus
 concern
 His brain about the action of the sky;
 If *you* think 'twas philosophy that this did,
 I can't help thinking puberty assisted.

XCIV.

He pored upon the leaves, and on the flowers,
 And heard a voice in all the winds; and
 then
 He thought of wood-nymphs and immortal
 bowers,
 And how the goddesses came down to men:
 He miss'd the pathway, he forgot the hours,
 And when he look'd upon his watch again,
 He found how much old Time had been a
 winner—
 He also found that he had lost his dinner.

XCV.

Sometimes he turn'd to gaze upon his book,
 Boscan, or Garcilasso;—by the wind
 Even as the page is rustled while we look,
 So by the poesy of his own mind
 Over the mystic leaf his soul was shook,
 As if 'twere one whereon magicians bind
 Their spells, and give them to the passing
 gale
 According to some good old woman's tale.

XCVI.

Thus would he while his lonely hours away
 Dissatisfied, nor knowing what he wanted;
 Nor glowing reverie, nor poet's lay,
 Could yield his spirit that for which it
 panted,

A bosom whereon he his head might lay,
 And hear the heart beat with the love it
 granted,
 With—several other things, which I forget,
 Or which, at least, I need not mention yet.

XCVII.

Those lonely walks, and lengthening reveries,
 Could not escape the gentle Julia's eyes ;
 She saw that Juan was not at his ease ;
 But that which chiefly may, and must
 surprise,
 Is, that the Donna Inez did not tease
 Her only son with question or surmise ;
 Whether it was she did not see, or would
 not,
 Or, like all very clever people, could not.

XCVIII.

This may seem strange, but yet 'tis very
 common ;
 For instance—gentlemen, whose ladies take
 Leave to o'erstep the written rights of woman,
 And break the—Which commandment
 is 't they break ?
 (I have forgot the number, and think no man
 Should rashly quote, for fear of a mistake.)
 I say, when these same gentlemen are jeal-
 ous,
 They make some blunder, which their ladies
 tell us.

XCIX.

A real husband always is suspicious,
 But still no less suspects in the wrong
 place,
 Jealous of some one who had no such wishes,
 Or pandering blindly to his own disgrace,
 By harbouring some dear friend extremely
 vicious ;
 The last indeed 's infallibly the case :
 And when the spouse and friend are gone
 off wholly,
 He wonders at their vice, and not his folly.

C.

Thus parents also are at times short-sighted ;
 Though watchful as the lynx, they ne'er
 discover,
 The while the wicked world beholds de-
 lighted,
 Young Hopeful's mistress, or Miss Fanny's
 lover,
 Till some confounded escapade has blighted
 The plan of twenty years, and all is over ;
 And then the mother cries, the father swears,
 And wonders why the devil he got heirs.

CI.

But Inez was so anxious, and so clear
 Of sight, that I must think, on this occa-
 sion,
 She had some other motive much more near
 For leaving Juan to this new temptation,
 But what that motive was, I shan't say here ;
 Perhaps to finish Juan's education,
 Perhaps to open Don Alfonso's eyes,
 In case he thought his wife too great a prize.

CII.

It was upon a day, a summer's day ;—
 Summer's indeed a very dangerous season,
 And so is spring about the end of May ;
 The sun, no doubt, is the prevailing reason ;
 But whatsoe'er the cause is, one may say,
 And stand-convicted of more truth than
 treason,
 That there are months which nature grows
 more merry in,—
 March has its hares, and May must have its
 heroine.

CIII.

'Twas on a summer's day—the sixth of
 June :—
 I like to be particular in dates,
 Not only of the age, and year, but moon ;
 They are a sort of post-house, where the
 Fates
 Change horses, making history change its
 tune,
 Then spur away o'er empires and o'er
 states,
 Leaving at last not much besides chronology,
 Excepting the post-obits of theology.

CIV.

'Twas on the sixth of June, about the hour
 Of half-past six—perhaps still nearer
 seven—
 When Julia sate within as pretty a bower
 As e'er held houri in that heathenish
 heaven
 Described by Mahomet, and Anacreon Moore,
 To whom the lyre and laurels have been
 given,
 With all the trophies of triumphant song—
 He won them well, and may he wear them
 long !

CV.

She sate, but not alone ; I know not well
 How this same interview had taken place,
 And even if I knew, I should not tell—
 People should hold their tongues in any
 case ;

No matter how or why the thing befell,
 But there were she and Juan, face to face—
 When two such faces are so, 't would be
 wise,
 But very difficult, to shut their eyes.

CVI.

How beautiful she look'd! her conscious
 heart
 Glow'd in her cheek, and yet she felt no
 wrong.
 Oh Love! how perfect is thy mystic art,
 Strengthening the weak, and trampling on
 the strong!
 How self-deceitful is the sagest part
 Of mortals whom thy lure hath led
 along!—
 The precipice she stood on was immense,
 So was her creed in her own innocence.

CVII.

She thought of her own strength, and Juan's
 youth,
 And of the folly of all prudish fears,
 Victorious virtue, and domestic truth,
 And then of Don Alfonso's fifty years:
 I wish these last had not occur'd, in sooth,
 Because that number rarely much endears,
 And through all climes, the snowy and the
 sunny,
 Sounds ill in love, whate'er it may in money.

CVIII.

When people say, "I've told you *fifty* times,"
 They mean to scold, and very often do;
 When poets say, "I've written *fifty* rhymes,"
 They make you dread that they'll recite
 them too;
 In gangs of *fifty*, thieves commit their crimes;
 At *fifty* love for love is rare, 't is true,
 But then, no doubt, it equally as true is,
 A good deal may be bought for *fifty* Louis.

CIX.

Julia had honour, virtue, truth, and love
 For Don Alfonso; and she inly swore,
 By all the vows below to powers above,
 She never would disgrace the ring she
 wore,
 Nor leave a wish which wisdom might re-
 prove;
 And while she ponder'd this, besides much
 more,
 One hand on Juan's carelessly was thrown,
 Quite by mistake—she thought it was her
 own;

CX.

Unconsciously she lean'd upon the other,
 Which play'd within the tangles of her
 hair;
 And to contend with thoughts she could not
 smother
 She seem'd, by the distraction of her air.
 'T was surely very wrong in Juan's mother
 To leave together this imprudent pair,
 She who for many years had watch'd her
 son so—
 I'm very certain *mine* would not have done so.

CXI.

The hand which still held Juan's, by de-
 grees
 Gently, but palpably confirm'd its grasp,
 As if it said, "Detain me, if you please;"
 Yet there's no doubt she only meant to
 clasp
 His fingers with a pure Platonic squeeze;
 She would have shrunk as from a toad,
 or asp,
 Had she imagined such a thing could rouse
 A feeling dangerous to a prudent spouse.

CXII.

I cannot know what Juan thought of this,
 But what he did, is much what you would
 do;
 His young lip thank'd it with a grateful kiss,
 And then, abash'd at its own joy, withdrew
 In deep despair, lest he had done amiss,—
 Love is so very timid when 't is new:
 She blush'd, and frown'd not, but she strove
 to speak,
 And held her tongue, her voice was grown so
 weak.

CXIII.

The sun set, and up rose the yellow moon:
 The devil's in the moon for mischief; they
 Who call'd her CHASTE, methinks, begau too
 soon
 Their nomenclature; there is not a day,
 The longest, not the twenty-first of June,
 Sees half the business in a wicked way,
 On which three single hours of moonshine
 smile—
 And then she looks so modest all the while.

CXIV.

There is a dangerous silence in that hour,
 A stillness, which leaves room for the full
 soul
 To open all itself, without the power
 Of calling wholly back its self-control;

The silver light which, hallowing tree and tower,
Sheds beauty and deep softness o'er the whole,
Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws
A loving languor, which is not repose.

CXV.

And Julia sate with Juan, half embraced
And half retiring from the glowing arm,
Which trembled like the bosom where 't was
placed;
Yet still she must have thought there was
no harm,
Or else 't were easy to withdraw her waist;
But then the situation had its charm,
And then—God knows what next—I can't
go on;
I'm almost sorry that I e'er begun.

CXVI.

Oh Plato! Plato! you have paved the way,
With your confounded fantasies, to more
Immoral conduct by the fancied sway
Your system feigns o'er the controlless
core
Of human hearts, than all the long array
Of poets and romancers:—You're a bore,
A charlatan, a coxcomb—and have been,
At best, no better than a go-between.

CXVII.

And Julia's voice was lost, except in sighs,
Until too late for useful conversation;
The tears were gushing from her gentle eyes,
I wish, indeed, they had not had occasion;
But who, alas! can love, and then be wise?
Not that remorse did not oppose tempta-
tion;
A little still she strove, and much repented,
And whispering "I will ne'er consent"—
consented.

CXVIII.

'T is said that Xerxes offer'd a reward
To those who could invent him a new
pleasure
Methinks the requisition's rather hard,
And must have cost his majesty a treasure:
For my part, I'm a moderate-minded bard,
Fond of a little love (which I call leisure);
I care not for new pleasures, as the old
Are quite enough for me, so they but hold.

CXIX.

Oh Pleasure! you're indeed a pleasant thing,
Although one must be damn'd for you, no
doubt:
I make a resolution every spring
Of reformation, ere the year run out,

But somehow, this my vestal vow takes
wing,
Yet still, I trust, it may be kept through-
out:
I'm very sorry, very much ashamed,
And mean, next winter, to be quite reclaim'd.

CXX.

Here my chaste Muse a liberty must take—
Start not! still chaster reader—she'll be
nice hence-
Forward, and there is no great cause to
quake;
This liberty is a poetic licence,
Which some irregularity may make
In the design, and as I have a high sense
Of Aristotle and the Rules, 't is fit
To beg his pardon when I err a bit.

CXXI.

This licence is to hope the reader will
Suppose from June the sixth (the fatal day
Without whose epoch my poetic skill
For want of facts would all be thrown
away),
But keeping Julia and Don Juan still
In sight, that several months have pass'd;
we'll say
'T was in November, but I'm not so sure
About the day—the era's more obscure.

CXXII.

We'll talk of that anon.—'T is sweet to hear
At midnight on the blue and moonlit deep
The song and oar of Adria's gondolier,
By distance mellow'd, o'er the waters
sweep;
'T is sweet to see the evening star appear;
'T is sweet to listen as the night-winds
creep
From leaf to leaf; 'tis sweet to view on
high
The rainbow, based on ocean, span the sky.

CXXIII.

'T is sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest
bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw
near home;
'T is sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we
come;
'T is sweet to be awaken'd by the lark,
Or lull'd by falling waters; sweet the hum
Of bees, the voice of girls, the song of birds,
The lisp of children, and their earliest words.

CXXIV.

Sweet is the viutage, when the showering
grapes

In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth,
Purple and gushing; sweet are our escapes
From civic revelry to rural mirth;
Sweet to the miser are his glittering heaps,
Sweet to the father is his first-born's birth,
Sweet is revenge—especially to women,
Pillage to soldiers, prize-money to seamen.

CXXV.

Sweet is a legacy, and passing sweet
The unexpected death of some old lady
Or gentleman of seventy years complete,
Who've made "us youth" wait too—too
long already
For an estate, or cash, or country seat,
Still breaking, but with stamina so steady
That all the Israelites are fit to mob its
Next owner for their double-damn'd post-
obits.

CXXVI.

'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's
laurels,
By blood or ink; 'tis sweet to put an end
To strife; 'tis sometimes sweet to have our
quarrels,
Particularly with a tiresome friend:
Sweet is old wine in bottles, ale in barrels;
Dear is the helpless creature we defend
Against the world; and dear the schoolboy
spot
We ne'er forget, though there we are forgot.

CXXVII.

But sweeter still than this, than these,
than all,
Is first and passionate love—it stands
alone,
Like Adam's recollection of his fall;
The tree of knowledge has been pluck'd—
all's known—
And life yields nothing further to recall
Worthy of this ambrosial sin, so shown,
No doubt in fable, as the unforgiven
Fire which Prometheus filch'd for us from
heaven.

CXXVIII.

Man's a strange animal, and makes strange
use
Of his own nature, and the various arts,
And likes particularly to produce
Some new experiment to show his parts;

This is the age of oddities let loose,
Where different talents find their different
marts;
You'd best begin with truth, and when
you've lost your
Labour, there's a sure market for imposture.

CXXIX.

What opposite discoveries we have seen!
(Signs of true genius, and of empty
pockets.)
One makes new noses, one a guillotine,
One breaks your bones, one sets them in
their sockets;
But vaccination certainly has been
A kind antithesis to Congreve's rockets,
With which the Doctor paid off an old pox,
By borrowing a new one from an ox.

CXXX.

Bread has been made (indifferent) from
potatoes;
And galvanism has set some corpses grin-
ning,
But has not answer'd like the apparatus
Of the Humane Society's beginning,
By which men are unsuffocated gratis:
What wondrous new machines have late
been spinning!
I said the small pox has gone out of late;
Perhaps it may be follow'd by the great.

CXXXI.

'Tis said the great came from America;
Perhaps it may set out on its return,—
The population there so spreads, they say
'Tis grown high time to thin it in its
turu,
With war, or plague, or famine, any way,
So that civilisation they may learn;
And which in ravage the more loathsome
evil is—
Their real lues, or our pseudo-syphilis?

CXXXII.

This is the patent age of new inventions
For killing bodies, and for sawing souls,
All propagated with the best intentions;
Sir Humphry Davy's lantern, by which
coals
Are safely mined for in the mode he men-
tions,
Tombuctoo travels, voyages to the Poles,
Are ways to benefit mankind, as true,
Perhaps, as shooting them at Waterloo.

CXXXIII.

Man's a phenomenon, one knows not what,
And wonderful beyond all wondrous measure;

'Tis pity though, in this sublime world, that
Pleasure's a sin, and sometimes sin's a
pleasure;

Few mortals know what end they would
be at,

But whether glory, power, or love, or
treasure,

The path is through perplexing ways, and
when

The goal is gain'd, we die, you know—and
then——

CXXXIV.

What then?—I do not know, no more do
you—

And so good night.—Return we to our
story :

'T was in November, when fine days are few,
And the far mountains wax a little hoary,
And clap a white cape on their mantles blue ;
And the sea dashes round the promontory,
And the loud breaker boils against the rock,
And sober suns must set at five o'clock.

CXXXV.

'T was, as the watchmen say, a clondy night ;
No moon, no stars, the wind was low or loud
By gusts, and many a sparkling hearth was
bright

With the piled wood, round which the
family crowd ;

There's something cheerful in that sort of
light,

Even as a summer sky's without a cloud :
I'm fond of fire, and crickets, and all that,
A lobster salad, and champagne, and chat.

CXXXVI.

'T was midnight—Donna Julia was in bed,
Sleeping, most probably,—when at her door
Arose a clatter might awake the dead,

If they had never been awake before,
And that they have been so we all have read,

And are to be so, at the least, once more ;—
The door was fasten'd, but with voice and fist
First knocks were heard, then "Madam—
Madam—hist !

CXXXVII.

"For God's sake, Madam—Madam—here's
my master,

With more than half the city at his back—
Was ever heard of such a curst disaster !

'Tis not my fault—I kept good watch—
Alack !

Do pray undo the bolt a little faster—

They're on the stair just now, and in a
crack

Will all be here ; perhaps he yet may fly—
Surely the window's not so *very* high !"

CXXXVIII.

By this time Don Alfonso was arrived,
With torches, friends, and servants in
great number ;

The major part of them had long been wived,
And therefore panted not to disturb the
slumber

Of any wicked woman, who contrived
By stealth her husband's temples to en-
cumber :

Examples of this kind are so contagious,
Were *one* not punish'd, *all* would be out-
rageous.

CXXXIX.

I can't tell how, or why, or what suspicion
Could enter into Don Alfonso's head ;

But for a cavalier of his condition
It surely was exceedingly ill-bred,

Without a word of previous admonition,
To hold a levee round his lady's bed,
And summon lackeys, arm'd with fire and
sword,

To prove himself the thing he most abhorr'd.

CXL.

Poor Donna Julia ! starting as from sleep
(Mind—that I do not say—she had not
slept),

Began at once to scream, and yawn, and
weep ;

Her maid, Antonia, who was an adept,
Contrived to fling the bed-clothes in a heap,

As if she had just now from out them
crept :

I can't tell why she should take all this
trouble

To prove her mistress had been sleeping
double.

CXLI.

But Julia mistress, and Antonia maid,
Appear'd like two poor harmless women,
who

Of goblins, but still more of men afraid,
Had thought one man might be deterr'd by
two,

And therefore side by side were gently laid,
Until the hours of absence should run
through,

And truant husband should return, and say,
"My dear, I was the first who came away."

CXLII.

Now Julia found at length a voice, and cried,
 "In heaven's name, Don Alfonso, what
 d'ye mean?

Has madness seized you? would that I had
 died

Ere such a monster's victim I had been!
 What may this midnight violence betide,
 A sudden fit of drunkenness or spleen?
 Dare you suspect me, whom the thought
 would kill?

Search, then, the room!"—Alfonso said, "I
 will."

CXLIII.

He search'd, *they* search'd, and rummaged
 everywhere,

Closet and clothes-press, chest and window-
 seat,

And found much linen, lace, and several pair
 Of stockings, slippers, brushes, combs,
 complete,

With other articles of ladies fair,
 To keep them beautiful, or leave them
 neat:

Arras they prick'd and curtains with their
 swords,

And wounded several shutters, and some
 boards.

CXLIV.

Under the bed they search'd; and there they
 found—

No matter what—it was not that they
 sought;

They open'd windows, gazing if the ground
 Had signs or footmarks, but the earth said
 nought;

And then they stared each other's faces
 round:

'Tis odd, not one of all these seekers
 thought,

And seems to me almost a sort of blunder,
 Of looking *in* the bed as well as under.

CXLV.

During this inquisition Julia's tongue
 Was not asleep—"Yes, search and search,"
 she cried,

"Insult on insult heap, and wrong on wrong!
 It was for this that I became a bride!

For this in silence I have suffer'd long
 A husband like Alfonso at my side;

But now I'll hear no more, nor here remain,
 If there be law or lawyers in all Spain.

CXLVI.

"Yes, Don Alfonso! husband now no more,
 If ever you indeed deserved the name,
 Is't worthy of your years?—you have three-
 score—

Fifty, or sixty, it is all the same—
 Is't wise or fitting, causeless to explore
 For facts against a virtuous woman's fame?
 Ungrateful, perjured, barbarous Don Alfonso,
 How dare you think your lady would go on
 so?"

CXLVII.

"Is it for this I have disdain'd to bold
 The common privileges of my sex?
 That I have chosen a confessor so old
 And deaf, that any other it would vex,
 And never once he has had cause to scold,
 But found my very innocence perplex
 So much, he always doubted I was married—
 How sorry you will be when I've miscarried!

CXLVIII.

"Was it for this that no Cortejo e'er
 I yet have chosen from out the youth of
 Seville?"

Is it for this I scarce went anywhere,
 Except to bull-fights, mass, play, rout, and
 revel?

Is it for this, whate'er my suitors were,
 I favour'd none—nay, was almost uncivil?
 Is it for this that general Count O'Reilly,
 Who took Algiers, declares I used him vilely?"

CXLIX.

"Did not the Italian Musico Cazzani
 Sing at my heart six months at least in
 vain?"

Did not his countryman, Count Corniani,
 Call me the only virtuous wife in Spain?
 Were there not also Russians, English, many?
 The Count Strongstroganoff I put in pain,
 And Lord Mount Coffeehouse, the Irish peer,
 Who kill'd himself for love (with wine) last
 year.

CL.

"Have I not had two bishops at my feet?
 The Duke of Ichar, and Don Fernan Nuñez?
 And is it thus a faithful wife you treat?"

I wonder in what quarter now the moon is:
 I praise your vast forbearance not to heat
 Me also, since the time so opportune is—
 Oh, valiant man! with sword drawn and
 cock'd trigger,
 Now, tell me, don't you cut a pretty figure?"

CLL.

"Was it for this you took your sudden journey,
Under pretence of business indispensable,
With that sublime of rascals your attorney,
Whom I see standing there, and looking sensible
Of having play'd the fool? though both I spurn, he
Deserves the worst, his conduct's less defensible,
Because, no doubt, 't was for his dirty fee,
And not from any love to you nor me.

CLLII.

"If he comes here to take a deposition,
By all means let the gentleman proceed;
You've made the apartment in a fit condition :—
There's pen and ink for you, sir, when you need—
Let everything be noted with precision,
I would not you for nothing should be fee'd—
But as my maid's undrest, pray turn your spies out."
"Oh!" sobb'd Antonia, "I could tear their eyes out."

CLLIII.

"There is the closet, there the toilet, there
The antechamber—search them under, over;
There is the sofa, there the great arm-chair,
The chimney—which would really hold a lover.
I wish to sleep, and beg you will take care
And make no further noise, till you discover
The secret cavern of this lurking treasure—
And when 't is found, let me, too, have that pleasure.

CLLIV.

"And now, Hidalgo! now that you have thrown
Doubt upon me, confusion over all,
Pray have the courtesy to make it known
Who is the man you search for? how d'ye call
Him? what's his lineage? let him but be shown—
I hope he's young and handsome—is he tall?
Tell me—and be assured, that since you stain
Mine honour thus, it shall not be in vain.

CLV.

"At least, perhaps, he has not sixty years,
At that age he would be too old for slaughter,
Or for so young a husband's jealous fears—
(Antonia! let me have a glass of water.)
I am ashamed of having shed these tears,
They are unworthy of my father's daughter;
My mother dream'd not in my natal hour,
That I should fall into a monster's power.

CLVI.

"Perhaps 't is of Antonia you are jealous,
You saw that she was sleeping by my side,
When you broke in upon us with your fellows;
Look where you please—we've nothing, sir, to hide;
Only another time, I trust, you'll tell us,
Or for the sake of decency abide
A moment at the door, that we may be
Drest to receive so much good company.

CLVII.

"And now, sir, I have done, and say no more;
The little I have said may serve to show
The guileless heart in silence may grieve o'er
The wrongs to whose exposure it is slow :—
I leave you to your conscience as before,
'T will one day ask you, *why* you used me so?
God grant you feel not then the bitterest grief!
Antonia! where's my pocket-handkerchief?"

CLVIII.

She ceased, and turn'd upon her pillow; pale
She lay, her dark eyes flashing through their tears,
Like skies that rain and lighten; as a veil,
Waved and o'ershading her wan cheek, appears
Her streaming hair; the black curls strive, but fail,
To hide the glossy shoulder, which nprears
Its snow through all;—her soft lips lie apart,
And louder than her breathing beats her heart.

CLIX.

The Senhor Don Alfonso stood confused;
Antonia bustled round the ransack'd room,
And, turning up her nose, with looks abused
Her master, and his myrmidons, of whom

Not one, except the attorney, was amused ;
 He, like Achates, faithful to the tomb,
 So there were quarrels, cared not for the
 cause,
 Knowing they must be settled by the laws.

CLX.

With prying snub-nose, and small eyes, he
 stood,
 Following Antonia's motions here and there,
 With much suspicion in his attitude ;
 For reputations he had little care ;
 So that a suit or action were made good,
 Small pity had he for the young and fair,
 And ne'er believed in negatives, till these
 Were proved by competent false witnesses.

CLXI.

But Don Alfonso stood with downcast looks,
 And, truth to say, he made a foolish figure ;
 When, after searching in five hundred nooks,
 And treating a young wife with so much
 rigour,
 He gain'd no point, except some self-rebukes,
 Added to those his lady with such vigour
 Had pour'd upon him for the last half hour,
 Quick, thick, and heavy—as a thunder-shower.

CLXII.

At first he tried to hammer an excuse,
 To which the sole reply was tears and sobs,
 And indications of hysterics, whose
 Prologue is always certain throes, and
 throbs,
 Gasps, and whatever else the owners choose :
 Alfonso saw his wife, and thought of Job's ;
 He saw too, in perspective, her relations,
 And then he tried to muster all his patience.

CLXIII.

He stood in act to speak, or rather stammer,
 But sage Antonia cut him short before
 The anvil of his speech received the hammer,
 With " Pray, sir, leave the room, and say
 no more,
 Or madam dies."—Alfonso mutter'd, " D—n
 her."
 But nothing else, the time of words was
 o'er ;
 He cast a rueful look or two, and did,
 He knew not wherefore, that which he was
 bid.

CLXIV.

With him retired his "*posse comitatus*,"
 The attorney last, who linger'd near the
 door
 Reluctantly, still tarrying there as late as
 Antonia let him—not a little sore

At this most strange and unexplain'd "*hiatus*"
 In Don Alfonso's facts, which just now
 were
 An awkward look ; as he revolved the case,
 The door was fasten'd in his legal face.

CLXV.

No sooner was it bolted, than—Oh shame !
 Oh sin ! Oh sorrow ! and Oh womankind !
 How can you do such things and keep your
 fame,
 Unless this world, and t'other too, be blind ?
 Nothing so dear as an unfilch'd good name !
 But to proceed—for there is more behind :
 With much heartfelt reluctance he it said,
 Young Juan slipp'd, half-smother'd, from the
 bed.

CLXVI.

He had been hid—I don't pretend to say
 How, nor can I indeed describe the where—
 Young, slender, and pack'd easily, he lay,
 No doubt, in little compass, round or
 square ;
 But pity him I neither must nor may
 His suffocation by that pretty pair ;
 'T were better, sure, to die so, than be shut
 With maudlin Clarence in his Malmsey butt.

CLXVII.

And, secondly, I pity not, because
 He had no business to commit a sin,
 Forbid by heavenly, fined by human laws,
 At least 't was rather early to begin ;
 But at sixteen the conscience rarely gnaws
 So much as when we call our old debts in
 At sixty years, and draw the accompts of evil,
 And find a denced balance with the devil.

CLXVIII.

Of his position I can give no notion :
 'Tis written in the Hebrew Chronicle,
 How the physicians, leaving pill and potion,
 Prescribed, by way of blister, a young belle,
 When old King David's blood grew dull in
 motion,
 And that the medicine answer'd very well ;
 Perhaps 't was in a different way applied,
 For David lived, hut Juan nearly died.

CLXIX.

What's to be done ? Alfonso will be back
 The moment he has sent his fools away.
 Antonia's skill was put upon the rack,
 But no device could be brought into play—
 And how to parry the renew'd attack ?
 Besides, it wanted but few hours of day :
 Antonia puzzled ; Julia did not speak,
 But press'd her bloodless lip to Juan's cheek.

CLXX.

He turn'd his lip to hers, and with his hand
 Call'd back the tangles of her wandering
 hair;
 Even then their love they could not all com-
 mand,
 And half forgot their danger and despair:
 Antonia's patience now was at a stand—
 "Come, come, 'tis no time now for fooling
 there,"
 She whisper'd, in great wrath—"I must
 deposit
 This pretty gentleman within the closet:

CLXXI.

"Pray, keep your nonsense for some luckier
 night—
Who can have put my master in this mood?
 What will become on't—I'm in such a fright,
 The devil's in the urchin, and no good—
 Is this a time for giggling? this a plight?
 Why, don't you know that it may end in
 blood?
 You'll lose your life, and I shall lose my place,
 My mistress all, for that half-girlish face.

CLXXII.

"Had it but been for a stout cavalier
 Of twenty-five or thirty—(come, make
 haste)
 But for a child, what piece of work is here!
 I really, madam, wonder at your taste—
 (Come, sir, get in)—my master must be near:
 There, for the present, at the least, he's
 fast,
 And if we can but till the morning keep
 Our counsel—Juan, mind, you must not
 sleep!"

CLXXIII.

Now, Don Alfonso entering, but alone,
 Closed the oration of the trusty maid:
 She loiter'd, and he told her to be gone,
 An order somewhat sullenly obey'd;
 However, present remedy was none,
 And no great good seem'd answer'd if she
 staid;
 Regarding both with slow and sidelong view,
 She snuff'd the candle, curtsied, and with-
 drew.

CLXXIV.

Alfonso paused a minute—then begun
 Some strange excuses for his late pro-
 ceeding:
 He would not justify what he had done,
 To say the best, it was extreme ill-breeding;

But there were ample reasons for it, none
 Of which he specified in this his pleading:
 His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,
 Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call "*rigmarole*."

CLXXV.

Julia said nought; though all the while there
 rose
 A ready answer, which at once enables
 A matron, who her husband's foible knows,
 By a few timely words to turn the tables,
 Which, if it does not silence, still must pose,—
 Even if it should comprise a pack of fables;
 'Tis to retort with firmness, and when he
 Suspects with *one*, do you reproach with *three*.

CLXXVI.

Julia, in fact, had tolerable grounds,—
 Alfonso's loves with Inez were well known;
 But whether 't was that one's own guilt con-
 founds—
 But that can't be, as has been often shown,
 A lady with apologies abounds;—
 It might be that her silence sprang alone
 From delicacy to Don Juan's ear,
 To whom she knew his mother's fame was
 dear.

CLXXVII.

There might be one more motive, which makes
 two,
 Alfonso ne'er to Juan had alluded,—
 Mentioned his jealousy, but never who
 Had been the happy lover, he concluded,
 Conceal'd amongst his premises; 'tis true,
 His mind the more o'er this its mystery
 brooded
 To speak of Inez now were, one may say,
 Like throwing Jnan in Alfonso's way.

CLXXVIII.

A hint, in tender cases, is enough;
 Silence is best: besides there is a *tact*—
 (That modern phrase appears to me sad stuff,
 But it will serve to keep my verse com-
 pact)—
 Which keeps, when push'd by questions rather
 rough,
 A lady always distant from the fact:
 The charming creatures lie with such a grace,
 There's nothing so becoming to the face.

CLXXIX.

They blush, and we believe them, at least I
 Have always done so; 'tis of no great use,
 In any case, attempting a reply,
 For then their eloquence grows quite
 profuse;

And when at length they're out of breath,
they sigh,

And cast their languid eyes down, and let
loose

A tear or two, and then we make it up;

And then—and then—and then—sit down and
sup.

CLXXX.

Alfonso closed his speech, and hegg'd her
pardon,

Which Julia half withheld, and then half
granted,

And laid conditions, he thought very hard,
on,

Denying several little things he wanted:

He stood like Adam lingering near his garden,

With useless penitence perplex'd and
haunted,

Beseeking she no further would refuse,

When, lo! he stumbled o'er a pair of shoes.

CLXXXI.

A pair of shoes!—what then? not much, if
they

Are such as fit with ladies' feet, but these
(No one can tell how much I grieve to say)

Were masculine; to see them, and to seize,
Was but a moment's act.—Ah! well-a-day!

My teeth begin to chatter, my veins freeze—
Alfonso first examined well their fashion,

And then flew out into another passion.

CLXXXII.

He left the room for his relinquish'd sword,

And Julia instant to the closet flew.

“Fly, Juan, fly! for heaven's sake—not a
word—

The door is open—you may yet slip through
The passage you so often have explored—

Here is the garden-key—Fly—fly—Adieu!
Haste—haste! I hear Alfonso's hurrying

feet—
Day has not broke—there's no one in the
street.”

CLXXXIII.

None can say that this was not good advice,

The only mischief was, it came too late;

Of all experience 'tis the usual price,

A sort of income-tax laid on by fate:

Juan had reach'd the room-door in a trice,

And might have done so by the garden-
gate,

But met Alfonso in his dressing-gown,

Who threaten'd death—so Juan knock'd him
down.

CLXXXIV.

Dire was the scuffle, and ont went the light;
Antonia cried out “Rape!” and Julia
“Fire!”

But not a servant stirr'd to aid the fight.

Alfonso, pommell'd to his heart's desire,

Swore lustily he'd be revenged this night;

And Juan, too, blasphemed an octave
higher;

His blood was up: though young, he was a
Tartar,

And not at all disposed to prove a martyr.

CLXXXV.

Alfonso's sword had dropp'd ere he could
draw it,

And they continued battling hand to hand,

For Juan very luckily ne'er saw it;

His temper not being under great command,

If at that moment he had chanced to claw it,

Alfonso's days had not been in the land

Much longer.—Think of husbands', lovers'
lives!

And how ye may be doubly widows—wives!

CLXXXVI.

Alfonso grappled to detain the foe,

And Juan throttled him to get away,

And blood ('t was from the nose) began to flow;

At last, as they more faintly wrestling lay,

Juan contrived to give an awkward blow,

And then his only garment quite gave way;

He fled, like Joseph, leaving it; but there,

I doubt, all likeness ends between the pair.

CLXXXVII.

Lights came at length, and men, and maids,
who found

An awkward spectacle their eyes before;

Antonia in hysterics, Julia swoon'd,

Alfonso leaning, breathless, by the door;

Some half-torn drapery scatter'd on the
ground,

Some blood, and several footsteps, but no
more:

Juan the gate gain'd, turn'd the key about,

And liking not the inside, lock'd the out.

CLXXXVIII.

Here ends this canto.—Need I sing, or say,

How Juan, naked, favour'd by the night,

Who favours what she should not, found his
way,

And reach'd his home in an unseemly plight?

The pleasant scandal which arose next day,

The nine days' wonder which was brought
to light,

And how Alfonso sned for a divorce,

Were in the English newspapers, of course.

CLXXXIX.

If you would like to see the whole proceedings,
The depositions and the cause at full,
The names of all the witnesses, the pleadings
Of counsel to nonsuit, or to annul,
There's more than one edition, and the
readings

Are various, but they none of them are dull ;
The best is that in short-hand ta'en by Gurney,
Who to Madrid on purpose made a journey.

CXC.

But Donna Inez, to divert the train
Of one of the most circulating scandals
That had for centuries been known in Spain,
At least since the retirement of the Vandals,
First vow'd (and never had she vow'd in vain)
To Virgin Mary several pounds of candles ;
And then, by the advice of some old ladies,
She sent her son to be shipp'd off from Cadiz.

CXCI.

She had resolved that he should travel through
All European climes, by land or sea,
To mend his former morals, and get new,
Especially in France and Italy
(At least this is the thing most people do).

Julia was sent into a convent : she
Grieved, but, perhaps, her feelings may be
better

Shown in the following copy of her Letter :—

CXCI.

"They tell me 'tis decided you depart :
'Tis wise—'tis well, but not the less a pain ;
I have no further claim on your young heart,
Mine is the victim, and would be again :
To love too much has been the only art
I used ;—I write in haste, and if a stain
Be on this sheet, 'tis not what it appears ;
My eyeballs burn and throb, but have no tears.

CXCI.

"I loved, I love you, for this love have lost
State, station, heaven, mankind's, my own
esteem,
And yet cannot regret what it hath cost,
So dear is still the memory of that dream ;
Yet, if I name my guilt, 'tis not to boast,
None can deem harshlier of me than I deem :
I trace this scrawl because I cannot rest—
I've nothing to reproach or to request.

CXCI.

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence ; man may
range
The court, camp, church, the vessel, and the
mart ;
Sword, gown, gain, glory, offer in exchange

Pride, fame, ambition, to fill up his heart,
And few there are whom these cannot
estrangle ;

Men have all these resources, we but one,
To love again, and be again undone.

CXCV.

"You will proceed in pleasure, and in pride,
Beloved and loving many ; all is o'er
For me on earth, except some years to hide
My shame and sorrow deep in my heart's
core :

These I could bear, but cannot cast aside
The passion which still rages as before,—
And so farewell—forgive me, love me—No,
That word is idle now—but let it go.

CXCVI.

"My breast has been all weakness, is so yet ;
But still I think I can collect my mind ;
My blood still rushes where my spirit's set,
As roll the waves before the settled wind ;
My heart is feminine, nor can forget—
To all, except one image, madly blind ;
So shakes the needle, and so stands the pole,
As vibrates my fond heart to my fix'd soul.

CXCVII.

"I have no more to say, but linger still,
And dare not set my seal upon this sheet,
And yet I may as well the task fulfil,
My misery can scarce be more compleat :
I had not lived till now, could sorrow kill ;
Death shuns the wretch who fain the blow
would meet,
And I must even survive this last adieu,
And bear with life to love and pray for
you !"

CXCVIII.

This note was written upon gilt-edged paper
With a neat little crow-quill, slight and
new ;
Her small white hand could hardly reach the
taper,
It trembled as magnetic needles do,
And yet she did not let one ear escape her ;
The seal a sun-flower ; "*Elle vous suit
partout.*"
The motto, cut upon a white cornelian ;
The wax was superfine, its hue vermilion.

CXCI.

This was Don Juan's earliest scrape ; but
whether
I shall proceed with his adventures is
Dependent on the public altogether ;
We'll see, however, what they say to this,

Their favour in an author's cap's a feather,
 And no great mischief's done by their
 caprice;
 And if their approbation we experience,
 Perhaps they'll have some more about a year
 hence.

CC.

My poem's epic, and is meant to be
 Divided in twelve books; each book contain-
 ing,
 With love, and war, a heavy gale at sea,
 A list of ships, and captains, and kings
 reigning,
 New characters; the episodes are three:
 A panoramic view of hell's in training,
 After the style of Virgil and of Homer,
 So that my name of Epic's no misnomer.

CCI.

All these things will be specified in time,
 With strict regard to Aristotle's rules,
 The *Vade Mecum* of the true sublime,
 Which makes so many poets, and some
 fools:
 Prose poets like blank-verse, I'm fond of
 rhyme,
 Good workmen never quarrel with their
 tools;
 I've got new mythological machinery,
 And very handsome supernatural scenery.

CCII.

There's only one slight difference between
 Me and my epic brethren gone before,
 And here the advantage is my own, I ween
 (Not that I have not several merits more,
 But this will more peculiarly be seen);
 They so embellish, that 'tis quite a bore
 Their labyrinth of fables to thread through,
 Whereas this story's actually true.

CCIII.

If any person doubt it, I appeal
 To history, tradition, and to facts,
 To newspapers, whose truth all know and
 feel,
 To plays in five, and operas in three acts;
 All these confirm my statement a good deal,
 But that which more completely faith
 exacts
 Is, that myself, and several now in Seville,
 Saw Juan's last elopement with the devil.

CCIV.

If ever I should condescend to prose,
 I'll write poetical commandments, which
 Shall supersede beyond all doubt all those
 That went before; in these I shall enrich

My text with many things that no one knows,
 And carry precept to the highest pitch:
 I'll call the work "Longinus o'er a Bottle,
 Or, Every Poet his *own* Aristotle."

CCV.

Thou shalt believe in Milton, Dryden, Pope;
 Thou shalt not set up Wordsworth, Coleridge,
 Southey;
 Because the first is crazed beyond all hope,
 The second drunk, the third so quaint and
 mouthy:
 With Crabbe it may be difficult to cope,
 And Campbell's Hippocrene is somewhat
 drouthy:
 Thou shalt not steal from Samuel Rogers, nor
 Commit—flirtation with the muse of Moore.

CCVI.

Thou shalt not covet Mr. Sotheby's Muse,
 His Pegasus, nor anything that's his;
 Thou shalt not bear false witness like "the
 Blues"—
 (There's one, at least, is very fond of this);
 Thou shalt not write, in short, but what I
 choose;
 This is true criticism, and you may kiss—
 Exactly as you please, or not,—the rod;
 But if you don't, I'll lay it on, by G—d!

CCVII.

If any person should presume to assert
 This story is not moral, first, I pray,
 That they will not cry out before they're
 hurt,
 Then that they'll read it o'er again, and
 say
 (But, doubtless, nobody will be so pert),
 That this is not a moral tale, though gay;
 Besides, in Canto Twelfth, I mean to show
 The very place where wicked people go.

CCVIII.

If, after all, there should be some so blind
 To their own good this warning to despise,
 Let by some tortnosity of mind,
 Not to believe my verse and their own eyes,
 And cry that they "the moral cannot find,"
 I tell him, if a clergyman, he lies;
 Should captains the remark, or critics, make,
 They also lie too—under a mistake.

CCIX.

The public approbation I expect,
 And beg they'll take my word about the
 moral,
 Which I with their amusement will connect
 (So children cutting teeth receive a coral);

Meantime they'll doubtless please to recollect

My epical pretensions to the laurel:
For fear some prudish readers should grow
skittish,
I've bribed my grandmother's review—the
British.

CCX.

I sent it in a letter to the Editor,
Who thank'd me duly by return of post—
I'm for a handsome article his creditor;
Yet, if my gentle Muse he please to roast,
And break a promise after having made it
her,
Denying the receipt of what it cost,
And smear his page with gall instead of
honey,
All I can say is—that he had the money.

CCXI.

I think that with this holy new alliance
I may ensure the public, and defy
All other magazines of art or science,
Daily, or monthly, or three monthly; I
Have not essay'd to multiply their clients,
Because they tell me 'twere in vain to try,
And that the Edinburgh Review and Quar-
terly
Treat a dissenting author very martyrlly.

CCXII.

"*Non ego hoc ferrem calida juventâ
Consule Planco,*" Horace said, and so
Say I; by which quotation there is meant a
Hint that some six or seven good years ago
(Long ere I dreamt of dating from the Brenta)
I was most ready to return a blow,
And would not brook at all this sort of thing
In my hot youth—when George the Third
was King.

CCXIII.

But now at thirty years my hair is gray—
(I wonder what it will be like at forty?
I thought of a peruke the other day—)
My heart is not much greener; and, in
short, I
Have squander'd my whole summer while
'twas May,
And feel no more the spirit to retort; I
Have spent my life, both interest and prin-
cipal,
And deem not, what I deem'd, my soul in-
vincible.

CCXIV.

No more—no more—Oh! never more on me
The freshness of the heart can fall like dew,
Which out of all the lovely things we see
Extracts emotions beautiful and new;

Hived in our bosoms like the bag o' the bee.
Think'st thou the honey with those objects
grew?
Alas! 'twas not in them, but in thy power
To double even the sweetness of a flower.

CCXV.

No more—no more—Oh! never more, my
heart,
Canst thou be my sole world, my universe!
Once all in all, but now a thing apart,
Thou canst not be my blessing or my curse:
The illusion's gone for ever, and thou art
Insensible, I trust, but none the worse,
And in thy stead I've got a deal of judgment,
Though heaven knows how it ever found a
lodgment.

CCXVI.

My days of love are over; me no more
The charms of maid, wife, and still less of
widow,
Can make the fool of which they made be-
fore,—
In short, I must not lead the life I did do;
The credulous hope of mutual minds is o'er,
The copious use of claret is forbid too,
So for a good old-gentlemanly vice,
I think I must take up with avarice.

CCXVII.

Ambition was my idol, which was broken
Before the shrines of Sorrow, and of Plea-
sure;
And the two last have left me many a token
O'er which reflection may be made at lei-
sure;
Now, like Friar Bacon's brazen head, I've
spoken,
"Time is, Time was, Time's past:"—a
chymic treasure
Is glittering youth, which I have spent be-
times—
My heart in passion, and my head on rhymes.

CCXVIII.

What is the end of fame? 'tis but to fill
A certain portion of uncertain paper:
Some liken it to climbing up a hill,
Whose summit, like all hills, is lost in
vapour;
For this men write, speak, preach, and heroes
kill,
And bards burn what they call their "mid-
night taper,"
To have, when the original is dust,
A name, a wretched picture, and worse bust.

CCXIX.

What are the hopes of man? Old Egypt's King
 Cheops erected the first pyramid
 And largest, thinking it was just the thing
 To keep his memory whole, and mummy hid:
 But somebody or other rummaging,
 Burglariously broke his coffin's lid
 Let not a monument give you or me hopes,
 Since not a pinch of dust remains of Cheops.

CCXX.

But I, being fond of true philosophy,
 Say very often to myself, "Alas!
 All things that have been born were born to die,
 And flesh (which Death mows down to hay)
 is grass;
 You've pass'd your youth not so unpleasantly,
 And if you had it o'er again—'t would pass—
 So thank your stars that matters are no worse,
 And read your Bible, sir, and mind your purse."

CCXXI.

But for the present, gentle reader! and
 Still gentler purchaser! the bard—that's I—
 Must, with permission, shake you by the hand,
 And so your humble servant, and good-bye!
 We meet again, if we should understand
 Each other; and if not, I shall not try
 Your patience further than by this short sample—
 'T were well if others follow'd my example.

CCXXII.

"Go, little book, from this my solitude!
 I cast thee on the waters—go thy ways!
 And if, as I believe, thy vein be good,
 The world will find thee after many days."
 When Southey's read, and Wordsworth understood,
 I can't help putting in my claim to praise—
 The four first rhymes are Southey's, every line:
 For God's sake, reader! take them not for mine!

Canto the Second.*

I.

Oh ye! who teach the ingenuous youth of nations,
 Holland, France, England, Germany, or Spain,
 I pray ye flog them upon all occasions,
 It mends their morals, never mind the pain:
 The best of mothers and of educations
 In Jnan's case were hut employ'd in vain,
 Since, in a way that's rather of the oddest, he
 Became divested of his native modesty.

II.

Had he, but been placed at a public school,
 In the third form, or even in the fourth,
 His daily task had kept his fancy cool,
 At least, had he been nurtured in the north
 Spain may prove an exception to the rule,
 But then exceptions always prove it worth—
 A lad of sixteen causing a divorce
 Puzzled his tutors very much, of course.

III.

I can't say that it puzzles me at all,
 If all things be consider'd; first, there was
 His lady-mother, mathematical,
 A—never mind;—his tutor, an old ass;
 A pretty woman—(that's quite natural,
 Or else the thing had hardly come to pass)
 A husband rather old, not much in unity
 With his young wife—a time, and opportunity.

IV.

Well—well; the world must turn upon its axis,
 And all mankind turn with it, heads or tails,
 And live and die, make love and pay our taxes,
 And as the veering wind shifts, shift our sails;
 The king commands us, and the doctor quacks us,
 The priest instructs, and so our life exhales,
 A little breath, love, wine, ambition, fame,
 Fighting, devotion, dust,—perhaps a name.

V.

I said, that Juan had been sent to Cadiz—
 A pretty town, I recollect it well—
 'Tis there the mart of the colonial trade is,
 (Or was, before Peru learn'd to rebel,)

* ["Begun at Venice, December 13, 1818,—finished January 20, 1819."—B.]

And such sweet girls—I mean, such graceful ladies,
 Their very walk would make your bosom swell;
 I can't describe it, though so much it strike,
 Nor liken it—I never saw the like :

VI.

An Arab horse, a stately stag, a barb
 New broke, a cameleopard, a gazelle,
 No—none of these will do;—and then their garb,
 Their veil and petticoat—Alas! to dwell
 Upon such things would very near absorb
 A canto—then their feet and ankles,—well,
 Thank Heaven I've got no metaphor quite ready,
 (And so, my sober Muse—come, let's be steady—

VII.

Chaste Muse!—well, if you must, you must)
 —the veil
 Thrown back a moment with the glancing hand,
 While the o'erpowering eye, that turns you pale,
 Flashes into the heart :—All sunny land
 Of love! when I forget you, may I fail
 To—say my prayers—but never was there
 plann'd
 A dress through which the eyes give such a volley,
 Excepting the Venetian Fazzioli.

VIII.

But to our tale: the Donna Inez sent
 Her son to Cadiz only to embark;
 To stay there had not answer'd her intent,
 But why?—we leave the reader in the dark—
 'T was for a voyage the young man was meant,
 As if a Spanish ship were Noah's ark,
 To wean him from the wickedness of earth,
 And send him like a dove of promise forth.

IX.

Don Juan bade his valet pack his things
 According to direction, then received
 A lecture and some money: for four springs
 He was to travel; and though Inez grieved
 (As every kind of parting has its stings),
 She hoped he would improve—perhaps
 believed:
 A letter, too, she gave (he never read it)
 Of good advice—and two or three of credit.

X.

In the mean time, to pass her hours away,
 Brave Inez now set up a Sunday school
 For naughty children, who would rather play
 (Like truant rogues) the devil, or the fool;
 Infants of three years old were taught that day,
 Dunces were whipt, or set upon a stool:
 The great success of Juan's education
 Spurr'd her to teach another generation.

XI.

Juan embark'd—the ship got under way,
 The wind was fair, the water passing rough;
 A devil of a sea rolls in that hay,
 As I, who've cross'd it oft, know well enough;
 And, standing upon deck, the dashing spray
 Flies in one's face, and makes it weather-tough:
 And there he stood to take, and take again,
 His first—perhaps his last—farewell of Spain.

XII.

I can't but say it is an awkward sight
 To see one's native land receding through
 The growing waters; it unmans one quite,
 Especially when life is rather new:
 I recollect Great Britain's coast looks white,
 But almost every other country's blue,
 When gazing on them, mystified by distance,
 We enter on our nautical existence.

XIII.

So Juan stood, bewilder'd on the deck:
 The wind sung, cordage strain'd, and sail-
 ors swore,
 And the ship creak'd, the town became a speck,
 From which away so fair and fast they bore.
 The best of remedies is a beef-steak
 Against sea-sickness: try it, sir, before
 You sneer, and I assure you this is true,
 For I have found it answer—so may you.

XIV.

Don Juan stood, and, gazing from the stern,
 Beheld his native Spain receding far:
 First partings form a lesson hard to learn,
 Even nations feel this when they go to war;
 There is a sort of unexpressed concern,
 A kind of shock that sets one's heart ajar:
 At leaving even the most unpleasant people
 And places, one keeps looking at the steeple.

XV.

But Juan had got many things to leave,
 His mother, and a mistress, and no wife,
 So that he had much better cause to grieve
 Than many persons more advanced in life;
 And if we now and then a sigh must have
 At quitting even those we quit in strife,
 No doubt we weep for those the heart en-
 dears—
 That is, till deeper griefs congeal our tears.

XVI.

So Juan wept, as wept the captive Jews
 By Babel's waters, still remembering Sion:
 I'd weep,—but mine is not a weeping Muse,
 And such light griefs are not a thing to
 die on;
 Young men should travel, if but to amuse
 Themselves; and the next time their ser-
 vants tie on
 Behind their carriages their new portman-
 teau,
 Perhaps it may be lined with this my canto.

XVII.

And Juan wept, and much he sigh'd and
 thought,
 While his salt tears dropp'd into the salt sea,
 "Sweets to the sweet;" (I like so much to
 quote;
 You must excuse this extract,—'tis where
 she,
 The Queen of Denmark, for Ophelia brought
 Flowers to the grave;) and, sobbing often,
 he
 Reflected on his present situation,
 And seriously resolved on reformation.

XVIII.

"Farewell, my Spain! a long farewell!" he
 cried,
 "Perhaps I may revisit thee no more.
 But die, as many an exiled heart hath died,
 Of its own thirst to see again thy shore:
 Farewell, where Guadalquivir's waters glide!
 Farewell, my mother! and, since all is o'er,
 Farewell, too, dearest Julia!—(here he drew
 Her letter out again, and read it through.)

XIX.

'And oh! if e'er I should forget, I swear—
 But that's impossible, and cannot be—
 Sooner shall this blue ocean melt to air,
 Sooner shall earth resolve itself to sea,
 Than I resign thine image, oh, my fair!
 Or think of anything, excepting thee;
 A mind diseased no remedy can physic—
 (Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew
 sea-sick.)

XX.

"Sooner shall heaven kiss earth—(here he
 fell sicker)
 Oh, Julia! what is every other woe?—
 (For God's sake let me have a glass of liquor;
 Pedro, Battista, help me down below.)
 Julia, my love—(you rascal, Pedro, quicker)—
 Oh, Julia!—(this curst vessel pitches so)—
 Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!"
 (Here he grew inarticulate with retching.)

XXI.

He felt that chilling heaviness of heart,
 Or rather stomach, which, alas! attends,
 Beyond the best apothecary's art,
 The loss of love, the treachery of friends,
 Or death of those we dote on, when a part
 Of us dies with them as each fond hope
 ends:
 No doubt he would have been much more
 pathetic,
 But the sea acted as a strong emetic.

XXII.

Love's a capricious power: I've known it
 hold
 Out through a fever cased by its own heat,
 But be much puzzled by a cough and cold,
 And find a quinsy very hard to treat;
 Against all noble maladies he's bold,
 But vulgar illnesses don't like to meet,
 Nor that a sneeze should interrupt his sigh,
 Nor inflammations reddden his blind eye.

XXIII.

But worst of all is nausea, or a pain
 About the lower region of the bowels;
 Love, who heroically breathes a vein,
 Shrinks from the application of hot towels,
 And purgatives are dangerous to his reign,
 Sea-sickness death: his love was perfect,
 how else
 Could Juan's passion, while the hillows roar,
 Resist his stomach, ne'er at sea before?

XXIV.

The ship, call'd the most holy "Trinidad,"
 Was steering duly for the port Leghorn;
 For there the Spanish family Moncada
 Were settled long ere Juan's sire was born:
 They were relations, and for them he had a
 Letter of introduction, which the morn
 Of his departure had been sent him by
 His Spanish friends for those in Italy.

XXV.

His suite consisted of three servants and
 A tutor, the licentiate Pedrillo,
 Who several languages did understand,
 But now lay sick and speechless on his pillow,

And, reeking in his hammeck, leng'd for land,
His headache being increased by every bil-
low;
And the waves eezing through the port-hole
made
His berth a little damp, and him afraid.

XXVI.

'Twas not without some reason, for the wind
Increased at night, until it blew a gale;
And though 'twas not much to a naval mind,
Some landsmen would have look'd a little
pale,
For sailors are, in fact, a different kind:
At sunset they began to take in sail,
Fer the sky shew'd it would come on to blow,
And carry away, perhaps, a mast or so.

XXVII.

At one o'clock the wind with sudden shift
Threw the ship right into the trough of
the sea,
Which struck her aft, and made an awkward
rift,
Started the stern-post, also shatter'd the
Whole of her stern-frame, and, ere she could
lift
Herself from out her present jeopardy,
The rudder tere away: 'twas time to sound
The pumps, and there were four feet water
found.

XXVIII.

One gang of people instantly was put
Upon the pumps, and the remainder set
To get up part of the cargo, and what net;
But they could not come at the leak as
yet;
At last they did get at it really, but
Still their salvation was an even bet:
The water rush'd through in a way quite
puzzling,
While they thrust sheets, shirts, jackets,
bales of muslin,

XXIX.

Into the opening; but all such ingredients
Would have been vain, and they must
have gone down,
Despite of all their efforts and expedients,
But for the pumps: I'm glad to make them
known
To all the brether tars who may have need
hence,
For fifty tens of water were upthrown
By them per hour, and they all had been
undene,
But for the maker, Mr. Mann, of London.

XXX.

As day advanced the weather seem'd to
abate,
And then the leak they reckon'd to reduce,
And keep the ship afloat, though three feet
yet
Kept two hand and one chain-pump still
in use.
The wind blew fresh again: as it grew late
A squall came on, and while some guns
broke loose,
A gust—which all descriptive power tran-
scends—
Laid with one blast the ship on her beam
ends.

XXXI.

There she lay, motionless, and seem'd upset;
The water left the held, and wash'd the
decks,
And made a scene men do not soon forget;
Fer they remember battles, fires, and
wrecks,
Or any other thing that brings regret,
Or breaks their hopes, or hearts, or heads,
or necks;
Thus drownings are much talk'd of by the
divers,
And swimmers, who may chance to be sur-
vivors.

XXXII.

Immediately the masts were cut away,
Both main and mizen: first the mizen
went,
The main-mast follow'd; but the ship still
lay
Like a mere log, and baffled our intent.
Foremast and bowsprit were cut down, and
they
Eased her at last (although we never
meant
To part with all till every hope was blighted),
And then with violence the old ship righted.

XXXIII.

It may be easily supposed, while this
Was going on, some people were unquiet,
That passengers would find it much amiss
To lose their lives, as well as spoil their
diet;
That even the able seaman, deeming his
Days nearly o'er, might be disposed to
riot,
As upon such occasions tars will ask
For grog, and sometimes drink rum from the
cask.

XXXIV.

There's nought, no doubt, so much the spirit calms

As rum and true religion: thus it was,
Some plunder'd, some drank spirits, some
sung psalms,

The high wind made the treble, and as
bass

The hoarse harsh waves kept time; fright
cured the qualms

Of all the luckless landsmen's sea-sick
maws:

Strange sounds of wailing, blasphemy, de-
votion,

Clamour'd in chorus to the roaring ocean.

XXXV.

Perhaps more mischief had been done, but for
Our Juan, who, with sense beyond his
years,

Got to the spirit-room, and stood before

It with a pair of pistols; and their fears,
As if Death were more dreadful by his door

Of fire than water, spite of oaths and tears,
Kept still aloof the crew, who, ere they sunk,
Thought it would be becoming to die drunk.

XXXVI.

"Give us more grog," they cried, "for it
will be

All one an hour hence." Juan answer'd,
"No!

'Tis true that death awaits both you and me,
But let us die like men, not sink below

Like brutes:"—and thus his dangerous post
kept he,

And none liked to anticipate the blow;
And even Pedrillo, his most reverend tutor,
Was for some rum a disappointed suitor.

XXXVII.

The good old gentleman was quite aghast,

And made a loud and pious lamentation;
Repented all his sins, and made a last

Irrevocable vow of reformation;
Nothing should tempt him more (this peril
past)

To quit his academic occupation,
In cloisters of the classic Salamanca,
To follow Juan's wake, like Sancho Panca.

XXXVIII.

But now there came a flash of hope once
more;

Day broke, and the wind lull'd: the masts
were gone;

The leak increased; shoals round her, but no
shore,

The vessel swam, yet still she held her own.

They tried the pumps again, and though before
Their desperate efforts seem'd all useless
grown,

A glimpse of sunshine set some hands to
bale—

The stronger pump'd, the weaker thrumm'd
a sail.

XXXIX.

Under the vessel's keel the sail was pass'd,

And for the moment it had some effect;
But with a leak, and not a stick of mast,
Nor rag of canvas, what could they expect?
But still 'tis best to struggle to the last,

'Tis never too late to be wholly wreck'd:
And though 'tis true that man can only die
once,

'Tis not so pleasant in the Gulf of Lyons.

XL.

There winds and waves had hurl'd them,
and from thence,

Without their will, they carried them
away;

For they were forced with steering to dis-
pense,

And never had as yet a quiet day
On which they might repose, or even com-
mence

A jurymast or rudder, or could say
The ship would swim an hour, which, by
good luck,

Still swam—though not exactly like a duck.

XLI.

The wind, in fact, perhaps, was rather less,
But the ship labour'd so, they scarce could
hope

To weather out much longer; the distress
Was also great with which they had to
cope

For want of water, and their solid mess
Was scant enough: in vain the telescope

Was used—nor sail nor shore appear'd in
sight,

Nought but the heavy sea, and coming night.

XLII.

Again the weather threaten'd,—again blew

A gale, and in the fore and after hold
Water appear'd; yet, though the people
knew

All this, the most were patient, and some
hold,

Until the chains and leathers were woru
through

Of all our pumps:—a wreck complete she
roll'd,

At mercy of the waves, whose mercies are
Like human beings during civil war.

XLIII.

Then came the carpenter, at last, with tears
 In his rough eyes, and told the captain, he
 Could do no more: he was a man in years,
 And long had voyaged through many a
 stormy sea,

And if he wept at length, they were not fears
 That made his eyelids as a woman's be,
 But he, poor fellow, had a wife and children,
 Two things for dying people quite bewildering.

XLIV.

The ship was evidently settling now
 Fast by the head; and, all distinction
 gone,
 Some went to prayers again, and made a
 vow
 Of candles to their saints—but there were
 none
 To pay them with; and some look'd o'er the
 bow;
 Some hoisted out the boats; and there was
 one
 That begg'd Pedrillo for an absolution,
 Who told him to be damn'd—in his con-
 fusion.

XLV.

Some lash'd them in their hammocks; some
 put on
 Their best clothes, as if going to a fair;
 Some cursed the day on which they saw the
 sun,
 And gnash'd their teeth, and howling, tore
 their hair;
 And others went on as they had begun,
 Getting the boats out, being well aware
 That a tight boat will live in a rough sea,
 Unless with breakers close beneath her lee.

XLVI.

The worst of all was, that in their condition,
 Having been several days in great distress,
 'T was difficult to get out such provision
 As now might render their long suffering
 less:
 Men, even when dying, dislike inanition;
 Their stock was damaged by the weather's
 stress:
 Two casks of biscuit, and a keg of butter,
 Were all that could be thrown into the cutter.

XLVII.

But in the long-boat they contrived to stow
 Some pounds of bread, though injured by
 the wet;
 Water, a twenty-gallon cask or so;
 Six flasks of wine: and they contrived to
 get

A portion of their beef up from below,
 And with a piece of pork, moreover, met,
 But scarce enough to serve them for a
 luncheon—
 Then there was rum, eight gallons in a
 puncheon.

XLVIII.

The other boats, the yawl and pinnace, had
 Been stove in the beginning of the gale;
 And the long-boat's condition was but bad,
 As there were but two blankets for a sail,
 And one oar for a mast, which a young lad
 Threw in by good luck over the ship's rail;
 And two boats could not hold, far less be
 stored,
 To save one half the people then on board.

XLIX.

'T was twilight, and the sunless day went
 down
 Over the waste of waters; like a veil,
 Which, if withdrawn, would but disclose the
 frown
 Of one whose hate is mask'd but to assail.
 Thus to their hopeless eyes the night was
 shown,
 And grimly darkled o'er the faces pale,
 And the dim desolate deep: twelve days had
 Fear
 Been their familiar, and now Death was
 here.

L.

Some trial had been making at a raft,
 With little hope in such a rolling sea,
 A sort of thing at which one would have
 laugh'd,
 If any laughter at such times could be,
 Unless with people who too much have
 quaff'd,
 And have a kind of wild and horrid glee,
 Half epileptical, and half hysterical:—
 Their preservation would have been a mi-
 racle.

LI.

At half-past eight o'clock, hooms, hencoops,
 spars,
 And all things, for a chance, had been cast
 loose
 That still could keep afloat the struggling
 tars,
 For yet they strove, although of no great
 use:
 There was no light in heaven but a few stars,
 The boats put off o'ercrowded with their
 crews;
 She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port,
 And, going down head foremost—sunk, in
 short.

LII.

Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell—
 Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the
 brave—
 Then some leap'd overboard with dreadful
 yell,
 As eager to anticipate their grave;
 And the sea yawn'd around her like a hell,
 And down she suck'd with her the whirling
 wave,
 Like one who grapples with his enemy,
 And strives to strangle him before he die.

LIII.

And first one universal shriek there rush'd,
 Louder than the loud ocean, like a crash
 Of echoing thunder; and then all was
 hush'd,
 Save the wild wind and the remorseless
 dash
 Of billows; but at intervals there gush'd,
 Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
 A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
 Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

LIV.

The boats, as stated, had got off before,
 And in them crowded several of the crew;
 And yet their present hope was hardly more
 Than what it had been, for so strong it
 blew
 There was slight chance of reaching any
 shore;
 And then they were too many, though so
 few—
 Nine in the cutter, thirty in the boat,
 Were counted in them when they got afloat.

LV.

All the rest perish'd; near two hundred
 souls
 Had left their bodies; and what's worse,
 alas!
 When over Catholics the ocean rolls,
 They must wait several weeks before a
 mass
 Takes off one peck of purgatorial coals,
 Because, till people know what's come to
 pass,
 They won't lay out their money on the
 dead—
 It costs three francs for every mass that's
 said.

LVI.

Juan got into the long-boat, and there
 Contrived to help Pedrillo to a place;
 It seem'd as if they had exchanged their
 care,
 For Juan wore the magisterial face

Which courage gives, while poor Pedrillo's
 pair
 Of eyes were crying for their owner's case:
 Battista, though (a name call'd shortly Tita),
 Was lost by getting at some aqua-vita.

LVII.

Pedro, his valet, too, he tried to save,
 But the same cause, conducive to his loss,
 Left him so drunk, he jump'd into the wave,
 As o'er the cutter's edge he tried to croas,
 And so he found a wine-and-watery grave;
 They could not rescue him although so
 close,
 Because the sea ran higher every minute,
 And for the boat—the crew kept crowding
 in it.

LVIII.

A small old spaniel—which had been Don
 José's,
 His father's, whom he loved, as ye may
 think,
 For on such things the memory reposes
 With tenderness—stood howling on the
 brink,
 Knowing, (dogs have such intellectual noses!)
 No doubt, the vessel was about to sink;
 And Juan caught him up, and ere he stepp'd
 Off threw him in, then after him he leap'd.

LIX.

He also stuff'd his money where he could
 About his person, and Pedrillo's too,
 Who let him do, in fact, whate'er he would,
 Not knowing what himself to say, or do,
 As every rising wave his dread renew'd;
 But Juan, trusting they might still get
 through,
 And deeming there were remedies for any ill,
 Thus re-embark'd his tutor and his spaniel.

LX.

'T was a rough night, and blew so stiffly yet,
 That the sail was becalm'd between the
 seas,
 Though on the wave's high top too much to
 set,
 They dared not take it in for all the
 breeze:
 Each sea curl'd o'er the stern, and kept
 then wet,
 And made them bale without a moment's
 ease,
 So that themselves as well as hopes were
 damp'd,
 And the poor little cutter quickly swamp'd.

LXI.

Nine souls more went in her: the long-boat still

Kept above water, with an oar for mast,
Two blankets stitch'd together, answering ill
Instead of sail, were to the oar made fast:
Though every wave roll'd menacing to fill,
And present peril all before surpass'd,
They grieved for those who perish'd with the cutter,
And also for the biscuit-casks and butter.

LXII.

The sun rose red and fiery, a sure sign
Of the continuance of the gale: to run
Before the sea until it should grow fine,
Was all that for the present could be done:
A few tea-spoonfuls of their rum and wine
Were served out to the people, who begun
To faint, and damaged bread wet through
the bags,
And most of them had little clothes but rags.

LXIII.

They counted thirty, crowded in a space
Which left scarce room for motion or exertion;
They did their best to modify their case,
One half sate up, though numb'd with the immersion,
While t' other half were laid down in their place,
At watch and watch; thus, shivering like the tertian
Ague in its cold fit, they fill'd their boat,
With nothing but the sky for a great coat.

LXIV.

'Tis very certain the desire of life
Prolongs it: this is obvious to physicians,
When patients, neither plagued with friends
nor wife,
Survive through very desperate conditions,
Because they still can hope, nor shines the knife
Nor shears of Atropos before their visions:
Despair of all recovery spoils longevity,
And makes men's miseries of alarming brevity.

LXV.

'Tis said that persons living on annuities
Are longer lived than others,—God knows why,
Unless to plague the grantors,—yet so true
it is,
That some, I really think, *do* never die;

Of any creditors the worst a Jew it is,
And *that*'s their mode of furnishing supply:
In my young days they lent me cash that way,
Which I found very troublesome to pay.

LXVI.

'T is thus with people in an open boat,
They live upon the love of life, and bear
More than can be believed, or even thought,
And stand like rocks the tempest's wear
and tear;
And hardship still has been the sailor's lot,
Since Noah's ark went cruising here and there;
She had a curious crew as well as cargo,
Like the first old Greek privateer, the Argo.

LXVII.

But man is a carnivorous production,
And must have meals, at least one meal a day;
He cannot live, like woodcocks, upon suction,
But, like the shark and tiger, must have prey;
Although his anatomical construction
Bears vegetables, in a grumbling way,
Your labouring people think beyond all question
Beef, veal, and mutton, better for digestion.

LXVIII.

And thus it was with this our hapless crew;
For on the third day there came on a calm,
And though at first their strength it might renew,
And lying on their weariness like balm,
Lull'd them like turtles sleeping on the blue
Of ocean, when they woke they felt a qualm,
And fell all ravenously on their provision,
Instead of boarding it with due precision.

LXIX.

The consequence was easily foreseen—
They ate up all they had, and drank their wine,
In spite of all remonstrances, and then
On what, in fact, next day were they to dine?
They hoped the wind would rise, these foolish men!
And carry them to shore; these hopes were fine,
But as they had but one oar, and that brittle,
It would have been more wise to save their victual.

LXX.

The fourth day came, but not a breath of air,
And Ocean slumber'd like an unwean'd
child:

The fifth day, and their boat lay floating
there,

The sea and sky were blue, and clear, and
mild—

With their one oar (I wish they had had a
pair)

What could they do? and hunger's rage
grew wild:

So Juan's spaniel, spite of his entreating,
Was kill'd, and portion'd out for present
eating.

LXXI.

On the sixth day they fed upon his hide,
And Juan, who had still refused, because
The creature was his father's dog that died,

Now feeling all the vulture in his jaws,
With some remorse received (though first
denied)

As a great favour one of the fore-paws,
Which he divided with Pedrillo, who
Devon'd it, longing for the other too.

LXXII.

The seventh day, and no wind—the burning
sun

Blister'd and scorch'd, and, stagnant on the
sea,

They lay like carcasses; and hope was none,
Save in the breeze that came not: savagely

They glared upon each other—all was done,
Water, and wine, and food,—and you
might see

The longings of the cannibal arise
(Although they spoke not) in their wolfish eyes.

LXXIII.

At length one whisper'd his companion, who
Whisper'd another, and thus it went round,
And then into a hoarser murmur grew,

An ominous, and wild, and desperate sound;
And when his comrade's thought each
sufferer knew,

'T was but his own, suppress'd till now, he
found:

And out they spoke of lots for flesh and blood,
And who should die to be his fellow's food.

LXXIV.

But ere they came to this, they that day shared
Some leathern caps, and what remain'd of
shoes;

And then they look'd around them, and
despair'd,

And none to be the sacrifice would choose;

At length the lots were torn up, and pre-
pared,

But of materials that must shock the
Muse—

Having no paper, for the want of better,
They took by force from Juan Julia's letter.

LXXV.

Then lots were made, and mark'd, and mix'd,
and handed

In silent horror, and their distribution
Lull'd even the savage hunger which de-
manded,

Like the Promethean vulture, this pollu-
tion;

None in particular had sought or plann'd it,
'T was nature gnaw'd them to this reso-
lution,

By which none were permitted to be neuter—
And the lot fell on Juan's luckless tutor.

LXXVI.

He but requested to be bled to death:

The surgeon had his instruments, and bled
Pedrillo, and so gently ebb'd his breath,

You hardly could perceive when he was
dead.

He died as born, a Catholic in faith,

Like most in the belief in which they're
bred,

And first a little crucifix he kiss'd,
And then held out his jugular and wrist.

LXXVII.

The surgeon, as there was no other fee,
Had his first choice of morsels for his
pains;

But being thirstiest at the moment, he
Preferr'd a draught from the fast-flowing
veins:

Part was divided, part thrown in the sea,
And such things as the entrails and the
brains

Regaled two sharks, who follow'd o'er the
billow—

The sailors ate the rest of poor Pedrillo.

LXXVIII.

The sailors ate him, all save three or four,
Who were not quite so fond of animal food;

To these was added Juan, who, before
Refusing his own spaniel, hardly could

Feel now his appetite increased much more;

'T was not to be expected that he should,
Even in extremity of their disaster,
Dine with them on his pastor and his master.

LXXXIX.

'T was better that he did not; for, in fact,
 The consequence was awful in the extreme;
 For they, who were most ravenous in the
 act,
 Went raging mad—Lord! how they did
 blaspheme!
 And foam, and roll, with strange convulsions
 rack'd,
 Drinking salt-water like a mountain-
 stream;
 Tearing, and grinning, howling, screeching,
 swearing,
 And, with hyæna-laughter, died despairing.

LXXX.

Their numbers were much thinn'd by this
 infliction,
 And all the rest were thin enough, Heaven
 knows;
 And some of them had lost their recollection,
 Happier than they who still perceived their
 woes;
 But others ponder'd on a new dissection,
 As if not warn'd sufficiently by those
 Who had already perish'd, suffering madly,
 For having used their appetites so sadly.

LXXXI.

And next they thought upon the master's
 mate,
 As fattest; but he saved himself, because,
 Besides being much averse from such a fate,
 There were some other reasons: the first
 was,
 He had been rather indisposed of late;
 And that which chiefly proved his saving
 clause,
 Was a small present made to him at Cadiz,
 By general subscription of the ladies.

LXXXII.

Of poor Pedrillo something still remain'd,
 But was used sparingly,—some were afraid,
 And others still their appetites constrain'd,
 Or but at times a little supper made;
 All except Juan, who throughout abstain'd,
 Chewing a piece of bamboo, and some lead:
 At length they caught two boobies, and a
 noddy,
 And then they left off eating the dead body.

LXXXIII.

And if Pedrillo's fate should shocking be,
 Remember Ugolino condescends
 To eat the head of his arch-enemy
 The moment after he politely ends

His tale: if foes be food in hell, at sea
 'Tis surely fair to dine upon our friends,
 When shipwreck's short allowance grows too
 scanty,
 Without being much more horrible than Dante.

LXXXIV.

And the same night there fell a shower of
 rain,
 For which their mouths gaped, like the
 cracks of earth
 When dried to summer dust; till taught by
 pain,
 Men really know not what good water's
 worth;
 If you had been in Turkey or in Spain,
 Or with a famish'd boat's-crew had your
 berth,
 Or in the desert heard the camel's bell,
 You'd wish yourself where Truth is—in
 a well.

LXXXV.

It pour'd down torrents, but they were no
 richer,
 Until they found a ragged piece of sheet,
 Which served them as a sort of spongy
 pitcher,
 And when they deem'd its moisture was
 complete,
 They wrung it out, and though a thirsty
 ditcher
 Might not have thought the scanty draught
 so sweet
 As a full pot of porter, to their thinking
 They ne'er till now had known the joys of
 drinking.

LXXXVI.

And their baked lips, with many a bloody
 crack,
 Suck'd in the moisture, which like nectar
 stream'd;
 Their throats were ovens, their swoln tongues
 were black
 As the rich man's in hell, who vainly
 scream'd
 To beg the beggar, who could not rain back
 A drop of dew, when every drop had
 seem'd
 To taste of heaven—If this be true, indeed,
 Some Christians have a comfortable creed.

LXXXVII.

There were two fathers in this ghastly crew,
 And with them their two sons, of whom
 the one
 Was more robust and hardy to the view,
 But he died early; and when he was gone,

His nearest messmate told his sire, who
threw
One glance at him, and said, "Heaven's
will be done!
I can do nothing," and he saw him thrown
Into the deep without a tear or groan.

LXXXVIII.

The other father had a weaklier child,
Of a soft cheek, and aspect delicate;
But the boy bore up long, and with a mild
And patient spirit held aloof his fate;
Little he said, and now and then he smiled,
As if to win a part from off the weight
He saw increasing on his father's heart,
With the deep deadly thought, that they
must part.

LXXXIX.

And o'er him bent his sire, and never raised
His eyes from off his face, but wiped the
foam
From his pale lips, and ever on him gazed,
And when the wish'd-for shower at length
was come,
And the boy's eyes, which the dull film half
glazed,
Brighten'd, and for a moment seem'd to
roam,
He squeezed from out a rag some drops of
rain
Into his dying child's mouth—but in vain.

XC.

The boy expired—the father held the clay,
And look'd upon it long, and when at last
Death left no doubt, and the dead burthen lay
Stiff on his heart, and pulse and hope were
past,
He watch'd it wistfully, until away
'T was borne by the rude wave wherein
't was cast;
Then he himself sunk down all dumb and
shivering,
And gave no sign of life, save his limbs
quivering.

XCI.

Now overhead a rainbow, bursting through
The scattering clouds, shone, spanning the
dark sea,
Resting its bright base on the quivering
blue;
And all within its arch appear'd to be
Clearer than that without, and its wide hue
Wax'd broad and waving, like a banner free,
Then changed like to a bow that's bent, and
then
Forsook the dim eyes of these shipwreck'd
men.

XCII.

It changed, of course; a heavenly chameleon,
The airy child of vapour and the sun,
Brought forth in purple, cradled in vermilion,
Baptized in molten gold, and swathed in
dun,
Glittering like crescents o'er a Turk's pavilou,
And blending every colour into one,
Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle
(For sometimes we must box without the
muffle).

XCIII.

Our shipwreck'd seamen thought it a good
omen—
It is as well to think so, now and then;
'T was an old custom of the Greek and
Roman,
And may become of great advantage when
Folks are discouraged; and most surely no
men
Had greater need to nerve themselves again
Than these, and so this rainbow look'd like
hope—
Quite a celestial kaleidoscope.

XCIV.

About this time a beautiful white bird,
Web-footed, not unlike a dove in size
And plumage (probably it might have err'd
Upon its course), pass'd off before their
eyes,
And tried to perch, although it saw and
heard
The men within the boat, and in this guise
It came and went, and flitter'd round them
till
Night fell:—this seem'd a better omen still.

XCV.

But in this case I also must remark,
'T was well this bird of promise did not
perch,
Because the tackle of our shatter'd bark
Was not so safe for roosting as a church;
And had it been the dove from Noah's ark,
Returning there from her successful search,
Which in their way that moment chanced to
fall,
They would have eat her, olive-branch and all.

XCVI.

With twilight it again came on to blow,
But not with violence; the stars shone out,
The boat made way; yet now they were so
low,
They knew not where nor what they were
about;

Some fancied they saw land, and some said
"No!"

The frequent fog-banks gave them cause to
doubt—
Some swore that they heard breakers, others
guns,
And all mistook about the latter once.

XCVII.

As morning broke, the light wind died away,
When he who had the watch sung out and
swore,
If 't was not land that rose with the sun's ray,
He wish'd that land he never might see
more :
And the rest rubb'd their eyes, and saw
a bay,
Or thought they saw, and shaped their
course for shore ;
For shore it was, and gradually grew
Distinct, and high, and palpable to view.

XCVIII.

And then of these some part burst into tears,
And others, looking with a stupid stare,
Could not yet separate their hopes from fears,
And seem'd as if they had no further care ;
While a few pray'd—(the first time for some
years)—
And at the bottom of the boat three were
Asleep: they shook them by the hand and
head,
And tried to awaken them, but found them
dead.

XCIX.

The day before, fast sleeping on the water,
They found a turtle of the hawk's-hill kind,
And by good fortune, gliding softly, caught
her,
Which yielded a day's life, and to their
mind
Proved even still a more nutritious matter,
Because it left encouragement behind :
They thought that in such perils, more than
chance
Had sent them this for their deliverance.

C.

The land appear'd a high and rocky coast,
And higher grew the mountains as they
drew,
Set by a current, toward it: they were lost
In various conjectures, for none knew
To what part of the earth they had been tost,
So changeable had been the winds that
blew ;
Some thought it was Mount Ætna, some the
highlands
Of Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, or other islands.

CI.

Meantime the current, with a rising gale,
Still set them onwards to the welcome
shore,
Like Charon's bark of spectres, dull and
pale:
Their living freight was now reduced to
four,
And three dead, whom their strength could
not avail
To heave into the deep with those before,
Though the two sharks still follow'd them,
and dash'd
The spray into their faces as they splash'd.

CII.

Famine, despair, cold, thirst, and heat, had
done
Their work on them by turns, and thinn'd
them to
Such things a mother had not known her son
Amidst the skeletons of that gaunt crew ;
By night chill'd, by day scorch'd, thus one by
one
They perish'd, until wither'd to these few,
But chiefly by a species of self-slaughter,
In washing down Pedrillo with salt water.

CIII.

As they drew nigh the land, which now was
seen
Unequal in its aspect here and there,
They felt the freshness of its growing green,
That waved in forest-tops, and smooth'd
the air,
And fell upon their glazed eyes like a screen
From glistening waves, and skies so hot
and bare—
Lovely seem'd any object that should sweep
Away the vast, salt, dread, eternal deep.

CIV.

The shore look'd wild, without a trace of
man,
And girt by formidable waves; but they
Were mad for land, and thus their course
they ran,
Though right ahead the roaring breakers
lay :
A reef between them also now began
To show its boiling surf and bounding
spray,
But finding no place for their landing better,
They ran the boat for shore,—and overset
her.

CV.

But in his native stream, the Guadalquivir,
 Juan to lave his youthful limbs was wont;
 And having learnt to swim in that sweet
 river,

Had often turn'd the art to some account:
 A better swimmer you could scarce see ever,
 He could, perhaps, have pass'd the Helles-
 pont,
 As once (a feat on which ourselves we prided)
 Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did.

CVI.

So here, though faint, emaciated, and stark,
 He buoy'd his boyish limbs, and strove to
 ply
 With the quick wave, and gain, ere it was
 dark,
 The beach which lay before him, high and
 dry:

The greatest danger here was from a shark,
 That carried off his neighbour by the
 thigh;
 As for the other two, they could not swim,
 So nobody arrived on shore but him.

CVII.

Nor yet had he arrived but for the oar,
 Which, providentially for him, was wash'd
 Just as his feeble arms could strike no more,
 And the hard wave o'erwhelm'd him as
 't was dash'd
 Within his grasp; he clung to it, and sore
 The waters beat while he thereto was
 lash'd;
 At last, with swimming, wading, scrambling,
 he
 Roll'd on the beach, half senseless, from the
 sea:

CVIII.

There, breathless, with his digging nails he
 clung
 Fast to the sand, lest the returning wave,
 From whose reluctant roar his life he wrung,
 Should suck him back to her insatiate
 grave:
 And there he lay, full length, where he was
 flung,

Before the entrance of a cliff-worn cave,
 With just enough of life to feel its pain,
 And deem that it was saved, perhaps in vain.

CIX.

With slow and staggering effort he arose,
 But sunk again upon his bleeding knee
 And quivering hand; and then he look'd for
 those
 Who long had been his mates upon the sea;

But none of them appear'd to share his woes,
 Save one, a corpse, from out the famish'd
 three,
 Who died two days before, and now had
 found
 An unknown barren beach for burial-ground.

CX.

And as he gazed, his dizzy brain spun fast,
 And down he sunk; and as he sunk, the
 sand
 Swam round and round, and all his senses
 pass'd:
 He fell upon his side, and his stretch'd
 hand
 Droop'd dripping on the oar (their jury-
 mast),
 And, like a wither'd lily, on the land
 His slender frame and pallid aspect lay,
 As fair a thing as e'er was form'd of clay.

CXI.

How long in his damp trance young Juan lay
 He knew not, for the earth was gone for
 him,
 And time had nothing more of night nor day
 For his congealing blood, and senses dim;
 And how this heavy faintness pass'd away
 He knew not, till each painful pulse and
 limb,
 And tingling vein, seem'd throbbing back to
 life,
 For Death, though vanquish'd, still retired
 with strife.

CXII.

His eyes he open'd, shunt, again unclosed,
 For all was doubt and dizziness; he thought
 He still was in the boat, and had but dozed,
 And felt again with his despair o'erwrought,
 And wish'd it death in which he had reposed,
 And then once more his feelings back were
 brought,
 And slowly by his swimming eyes was seen
 A lovely female face of seventeen.

CXIII.

'T was bending close o'er his, and the small
 month
 Seem'd almost prying into his for breath;
 And chafing him, the soft warm hand of youth
 Recall'd his answering spirits back from
 death;
 And, bathing his chill temples, tried to soothe
 Each pulse to animation, till beneath
 Its gentle touch and trembling care, a sigh
 To these kind efforts made a low reply.

CXIV.

Then was the cordial pour'd, and mantle flung
 Around his scarce-clad limbs; and the fair
 arm
 Raised higher the faint head which o'er it
 hung;
 And her transparent cheek, all pure and
 warm,
 Pillow'd his death-like forehead; then she
 wrung
 His dewy curls, long drench'd by every
 storm;
 And watch'd with eagerness each throb that
 drew
 A sigh from his heaved bosom—and hers, too.

CXV.

And lifting him with care into the cave,
 The gentle girl, and her attendant,—one
 Young, yet her elder, and of brow less
 grave,
 And more robust of figure—then begun
 To kindle fire, and as the new flames gave
 Light to the rocks that roof'd them, which
 the sun
 Had never seen, the maid, or whatsoever
 She was, appear'd distinct, and tall, and fair.

CXVI.

Her brow was overhung with coins of gold,
 That sparkled o'er the auburn of her hair,
 Her clustering hair, whose longer locks were
 roll'd
 In braids behind; and though her stature
 were
 Even of the highest for a female mould,
 They nearly reach'd her heel; and in her
 air
 There was a something which bespoke com-
 mand,
 As one who was a lady in the land.

CXVII.

Her hair, I said, was auburn; but her eyes
 Were black as death, their lashes the same
 hue,
 Of downcast length, in whose silk shadow
 lies
 Deepest attraction; for when to the view
 Forth from its' raven fringe the full glance
 flies,
 Ne'er with such force the swiftest arrow
 flew;
 'Tis as the snake late coil'd, who pours his
 length,
 And hurls at once his venom and his strength.

CXVIII.

Her brow was white and low, her cheek's pure
 dye
 Like twilight rosy still with the set sun;
 Short upper lip—sweet lips! that make us
 sigh
 Ever to have seen such; for she was one
 Fit for the model of a statuary
 (A race of mere impostors, when all's done—
 I've seen much finer women, ripe and real,
 Than all the nonsense of their stone ideal).

CXIX.

I'll tell you why I say so, for 't is just
 One should not rail without a decent cause:
 There was an Irish lady, to whose bust
 I ne'er saw justice done, and yet she was
 A frequent model; and if e'er she must
 Yield to stern Time and Nature's wrinkling
 laws,
 They will destroy a face which mortal thought
 Ne'er compass'd, nor less mortal chisel
 wrought.

CXX.

And such was she, the lady of the cave:
 Her dress was very different from the
 Spanish,
 Simpler, and yet of colours not so grave;
 For, as you know, the Spanish women
 banish
 Bright hues when out of doors, and yet, while
 wave
 Around them (what I hope will never vanish)
 The basquina and the mantilla, they
 Seem at the same time mystical and gay.

CXXI.

But with our damsel this was not the case:
 Her dress was many-colour'd, finely spun;
 Her locks curl'd negligently round her face,
 But through them gold and gems profusely
 shone:
 Her girdle sparkled, and the richest lace
 Flow'd in her veil, and many a precious stone
 Flash'd on her little hand; but, what was
 shocking,
 Her small snow feet had slippers, but no
 stocking.

CXXII.

The other female's dress was not unlike,
 But of inferior materials: she
 Had not so many ornaments to strike,
 Her hair had silver only, bound to be
 Her dowry; and her veil, in form alike,
 Was coarser; and her air, though firm, less
 free;
 Her hair was thicker, but less long; her eyes
 As black, but quicker, and of smaller size.

CXXIII.

And these two tended him, and cheer'd him both

With food and raiment, and those soft attentions,
Which are—(as I must own)—of female growth,

And have ten thousand delicate inventions :
They made a most superior mess of broth,

A thing which poesy but seldom mentions,
But the best dish that e'er was cook'd since
Homer's

Achilles order'd dinner for new comers.

CXXIV.

I'll tell you who they were, this female pair,
Lest they should seem princesses in disguise ;
Besides, I hate all mystery, and that air

Of clap-trap, which your recent poets prize ;
And so, in short, the girls they really were

They shall appear before your curious eyes,
Mistress and maid ; the first was only daughter
Of an old man, who lived upon the water.

CXXV.

A fisherman he had been in his youth,

And still a sort of fisherman was he ;
But other speculations were, in sooth,

Added to his connexion with the sea,
Perhaps not so respectable, in truth :

A little smuggling, and some piracy,
Left him, at last, the sole of many masters
Of an ill-gotten million of piastres.

CXXVI.

A fisher, therefore, was he,—though of men,

Like Peter the Apostle,—and he fish'd
For wandering merchant vessels, now and then,

And sometimes caught as many as he wish'd ;
The cargoes he confiscated, and gain

He sought in the slave-market too, and dish'd

Full many a morsel for that Turkish trade,
By which, no doubt, a good deal may be made.

CXXVII.

He was a Greek, and on his isle had built

(One of the wild and smaller Cyclades)

A very handsome house from out his guilt,

And there he lived exceedingly at ease ;
Heaven knows what cash he got, or blood he spilt,

A sad old fellow was he, if you please ;
But this I know, it was a spacious building,
Full of barbaric carving, paint, and gilding.

CXXVIII.

He had an only daughter, call'd Haidée,

The greatest heiress of the Eastern Isles ;

Besides, so very beautiful was she,

Her dowry was as nothing to her smiles :

Still in her teens, and like a lovely tree

She grew to womanhood, and between
whiles

Rejected several suitors, just to learn

How to accept a better in his turn.

CXXIX.

And walking out upon the beach, below

The cliff,—towards sunset, on that day she found,

Insensible,—not dead, but nearly so,—

Don Juan, almost famish'd, and half
drown'd ;

But being naked, she was shock'd, you know,

Yet deem'd herself in common pity bound,

As far as in her lay, " to take him in,
A stranger " dying, with so white a skin.

CXXX.

But taking him into her father's house

Was not exactly the best way to save,

But like conveying to the cat the mouse,

Or people in a trance into their grave ;

Because the good old man had so much
" vous,"

Unlike the honest Arab thieves so brave,

He would have hospitably cured the stranger

And sold him instantly when out of danger.

CXXXI.

And therefore, with her maid, she thought it best

(A virgin always on her maid relies)

To place him in the cave for present rest :

And when, at last, he open'd his black eyes,

Their charity increased about their guest ;

And their compassion grew to such a size,

It open'd half the turupike gates to heaven—

(St. Paul says, 'tis the toll which must be given).

CXXXII.

They made a fire,—but such a fire as they

Upon the moment could contrive with such

Materials as were cast up round the bay,—

Some broken planks, and oars, that to the touch

Were nearly tinder, since so long they lay

A mast was almost crumbled to a crutch ;

But, by God's grace, here wrecks were in such
plenty,

That there was fuel to have furnish'd twenty.

CXXXIII.

He had a bed of furs, and a pelisse,
 For Haidée stripp'd her sables off to make
 His couch; and, that he might be more at ease,
 And warm, in case by chance he should
 awake,
 They also gave a petticoat apiece,
 She and her maid,—and promised by day-
 break
 To pay him a fresh visit, with a dish
 For breakfast, of eggs, coffee, bread, and fish.

CXXXIV.

And thus they left him to his lone repose:
 Juan slept like a top, or like the dead,
 Who sleep at last, perhaps (God only knows),
 Just for the present; and in his lull'd head
 Not even a vision of his former woes
 Throbb'd in accursed dreams, which some-
 times spread
 Unwelcome visions of our former years,
 Till the eye, cheated, opens thick with tears.

CXXXV.

Young Juan slept all dreamless:—but the
 maid,
 Who smooth'd his pillow, as she left the
 den
 Look'd back upon him, and a moment staid,
 And turn'd, believing that he call'd again.
 He slumber'd; yet she thought, at least she
 said
 (The heart will slip, even as the tongue and
 pen),
 He had pronounced her name—but she forgot
 That at this moment Juan knew it not.

CXXXVI.

And pensive to her father's house she went,
 Enjoining silence strict to Zoe, who
 Better than her knew what, in fact, she meant,
 She being wiser by a year or two:
 A year or two's an age when rightly spent,
 And Zoe spent hers, as most women do,
 In gaining all that useful sort of knowledge
 Which is acquired in Nature's good old college.

CXXXVII.

The morn broke, and found Juan slumbering
 still
 Fast in his cave, and nothing clash'd upon
 His rest: the rushing of the neighbouring rill,
 And the young beams of the excluded sun,
 Troubled him not, and he might sleep his fill;
 And need he had of slumber yet, for none
 Had suffer'd more—his hardships were compar-
 ative
 To those related in my grand-dad's "Narra-
 tive."

CXXXVIII.

Not so Haidée: she sadly toss'd and tumbled,
 And started from her sleep, and, turning o'er,
 Dream'd of a thousand wrecks, o'er which she
 stumbled,
 And handsome corpses strew'd upon the
 shore;
 And woke her maid so early that she grumbled,
 And call'd her father's old slaves up, who
 swore
 In several oaths—Armenian, Turk, and
 Greek—
 They knew not what to think of such a freak.

CXXXIX.

But up she got, and up she made them get,
 With some pretence about the sun, that
 makes
 Sweet skies just when he rises, or is set;
 And 'tis, no doubt, a sight to see when
 breaks
 Bright Phœbus, while the mountains still are
 wet
 With mist, and every bird with him awakes,
 And night is flung off like a mourning suit
 Worn for a husband,—or some other brute.

CXL.

I say, the sun is a most glorious sight:
 I've seen him rise full off, indeed of late
 I have sat up on purpose all the night,
 Which hastens, as physicians say, one's
 fate;
 And so all ye, who would be in the right
 In health and purse, begin your day to date
 From daybreak, and when coffin'd at four-
 score
 Engrave upon the plate, you rose at four.

CXLI.

And Haidée met the morning face to face;
 Her own was freshest, though a feverish
 flush
 Had dyed it with the headlong blood, whose
 race
 From heart to cheek is curb'd into a blush,
 Like to a torrent which a mountain's base,
 That overpowers some Alpine river's rush,
 Checks to a lake, whose waves in circles
 spread;
 Or the Red Sea—but the sea is not red.

CXLII.

And down the cliff the island virgin came,
 And near the cave her quick light footsteps
 drew,
 While the sun smiled on her with his first
 flame,
 And young Aurora kiss'd her lips with dew,

Taking her for a sister; just the same
Mistake you would have made on seeing
the two,
Although the mortal, quite as fresh and fair,
Had all the advantage, too, of not being air.

CXLIII.

And when into the cavern Haidée stepp'd
All timidly, yet rapidly, she saw
That like an infant Juan sweetly slept;
And then she stopp'd, and stood as if in awe
(For sleep is awful), and on tiptoe crept
And wrapt him closer, lest the air, too raw,
Should reach his blood, then o'er him still as
death
Bent, with hush'd lips, that drank his scarce-
drawn breath.

CXLIV.

And thus like to an angel o'er the dying
Who die in righteousness, she lean'd; and
there
All tranquilly the shipwreck'd boy was lying,
As o'er him lay the calm and stirless air:
But Zoe the meantime some eggs was frying,
Since, after all, no doubt the youthful pair
Must breakfast, and betimes—lest they should
ask it,
She drew out her provision from the basket.

CXLV.

She knew that the best feelings must have
victual,
And that a shipwreck'd youth would hungry
be;
Besides, being less in love, she yawn'd a
little,
And felt her veins chill'd by the neigh-
bouring sea;
And so, she cook'd their breakfast to a tittle;
I can't say that she gave them any tea,
But there were eggs, fruit, coffee, bread, fish,
honey,
With Scio wine,—and all for love, not money.

CXLVI.

And Zoe, when the eggs were ready, and
The coffee made, would fain have waken'd
Juan;
But Haidée stopp'd her with her quick small
hand,
And without word, a sign her finger drew on
Her lip, which Zoe needs must understand;
And, the first breakfast spoilt, prepared a
new one,
Because her mistress would not let her break
That sleep which seem'd as it would ne'er
awake.

CXLVII.

For still he lay, and on his thin worn cheek
A purple hectic play'd like dying day
On the snow-tops of distant hills; the streak
Of sufferance yet upon his forehead lay,
Where the blue veins look'd shadowy, shrunk,
and weak;
And his black curls were dewy with the
spray,
Which weigh'd upon them yet, all damp and
salt,
Mix'd with the stony vapours of the vault.

CXLVIII.

And she bent o'er him, and he lay beneath,
Hush'd as the babe upon its mother's breast,
Droop'd as the willow when no winds can
breathe,
Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest,
Fair as the crowning rose of the whole wreath,
Soft as the callow cygnet in its nest;
In short, he was a very pretty fellow,
Although his woes had turn'd him rather
yellow.

CXLIX.

He woke and gazed, and would have slept
again,
But the fair face which met his eyes forbade
Those eyes to close, though weariness and
pain
Had further sleep a further pleasure made;
For woman's face was never form'd in vain
For Juan, so that even when he pray'd
He turn'd from grisly saints, and martyrs
hairy,
To the sweet portraits of the Virgin Mary.

CL.

And thus upon his elbow he arose,
And look'd upon the lady, in whose cheek
The pale contended with the purple rose,
As with an effort she began to speak;
Her eyes were eloquent, her words would
pose,
Although she told him, in good modern
Greek,
With an Ionian accent, low and sweet,
That he was faint, and must not talk, but eat.

CLI.

Now Juan could not understand a word,
Being no Grecian; but he had an ear,
And her voice was the warble of a bird,
So soft, so sweet, so delicately clear,
That finer, simpler music ne'er was heard;
The sort of sound we echo with a tear,
Without knowing why—an overpowering tone,
Whence melody descends as from a throne.

CLII.

And Juan gazed as one who is awoke
 By a distant organ, doubting if he be
 Not yet a dreamer, till the spell is broke
 By the watchman, or some such reality,
 Or by one's early valet's cursed knock;
 At least it is a heavy sound to me,
 Who like a morning slumber—for the night
 Shows stars and women in a better light.

CLIII.

And Juan, too, was help'd out from his dream,
 Or sleep, or whatsoe'er it was, by feeling
 A most prodigious appetite; the steam
 Of Zoe's cookery no doubt was stealing
 Upon his senses, and the kindling beam
 Of the new fire, which Zoe kept up, kneeling,
 To stir her viands, made him quite awake
 And long for food, but chiefly a beef-steak.

CLIV.

But beef is rare within these oxless isles;
 Goat's flesh there is, no doubt, and kid, and
 mutton,
 And, when a holiday upon them smiles,
 A joint upon their barbarous spits they
 put on:
 But this occurs but seldom, between whiles,
 For some of these are rocks with scarce a
 hut on;
 Others are fair and fertile, among which
 This, though not large, was one of the most
 rich.

CLV.

I say that beef is rare, and can't help thinking
 That the old fable of the Minotaur—
 From which our modern morals, rightly
 shrinking,
 Condemn the royal lady's taste who wore
 A cow's shape for a mask—was only (sinking
 The allegory) a mere type, no more,
 That Pasiphae promoted breeding cattle,
 To make the Cretans bloodier in battle.

CLVI.

For we all know that English people are
 Fed upon beef—I won't say much of beer,
 Because 'tis liquor only, and being far
 From this my subject, has no business here;
 We know, too, they are very fond of war,
 A pleasure—like all pleasures—rather dear;
 So were the Cretans—from which I infer
 That beef and battles both were owing to her.

CLVII.

But to resume. The languid Juan raised
 His head upon his elbow, and he saw
 A sight on which he had not lately gazed,
 As all his latter meals had been quite raw,

Three or four things, for which the Lord he
 praised,
 And, feeling still the famish'd vulture gnaw,
 He fell upon whate'er was offer'd, like
 A priest, a shark, an alderman, or pike.

CLVIII.

He ate, and he was well supplied; and she,
 Who watch'd him like a mother, would have
 fed
 Him past all bounds, because she smiled to see
 Such appetite in one she had deem'd dead:
 But Zoe, being older than Haidée,
 Knew (by tradition, for she ne'er had read)
 That famish'd people must be slowly nurst,
 And fed by spoonfuls, else they always burst.

CLIX.

And so she took the liberty to state,
 Rather by deeds than words, because the
 case
 Was urgent, that the gentleman, whose fate
 Had made her mistress quit her bed to trace
 The sea-shore at this hour, must leave his plate,
 Unless he wish'd to die upon the place—
 She snatch'd it, and refused another morsel,
 Saying, he had gorged enough to make a
 horse ill.

CLX.

Next they—he being naked, save a tatter'd
 Pair of scarce decent trowsers—went to
 work,
 And in the fire his recent rags they scatter'd,
 And dress'd him, for the present, like a Turk,
 Or Greek—that is, although it not much
 matter'd,
 Omitting turban, slippers, pistols, dirk,—
 They furnish'd him, entire, except some
 stitches,
 With a clean shirt, and very spacious breeches.

CLXI.

And then fair Haidée tried her tongue at
 speaking,
 But not a word could Juan comprehend,
 Although he listen'd so that the young Greek in
 Her earnestness would ne'er have made an
 end;
 And, as he interrupted not, went eking
 Her speech out to her protégé and friend,
 Till pausing at the last her breath to take,
 She saw he did not understand Romainc.

CLXII.

And then she had recourse to nods, and signs,
 And smiles, and sparkles of the speaking
 eye,
 And read (the only book she could) the lives
 Of his fair face, and found, by sympathy,

The answer eloquent, where the soul shines
And darts in one quick glance a long reply ;
And thus in every look she saw exprest
A world of words, and things at which she
guess'd.

CLXIII.

And now, by dint of fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue ; but by surmise,
No doubt, less of her language than her
look :
As he who studies fervently the skies
Turns oftener to the stars than to his book,
Thus Juan learn'd his alpha beta better
From Haidée's glance than any graven letter.

CLXIV.

'Tis pleasing to be school'd in a strange
tongue
By female lips and eyes—that is, I mean,
When both the teacher and the taught are
young,
As was the case, at least, where I have been ;
They smile so when one's right, and when
one's wrong
They smile still more, and then there inter-
vene
Pressure of hands, perhaps even a chaste
kiss ;—
I learn'd the little that I know by this :

CLXV.

That is, some words of Spanish, Turk, and
Greek,
Italian not at all, having no teachers ;
Much English I cannot pretend to speak,
Learning that language chiefly from its
preachers,
Barrow, South, Tillotson, whom every week
I study, also Blair, the highest reachers
Of eloquence in piety and prose—
I hate your poets, so read none of those.

CLXVI.

As for the ladies, I have nought to say,
A wanderer from the British world of
fashion,
Where I, like other "dogs, have had my day,"
Like other men, too, may have had my
passion—
But that, like other things, has pass'd away,
And all her fools whom I *could* lay the lash
on :
Foes, friends, men, women, now are nought
to me
But dreams of what has been, no more to be.

CLXVII.

Return we to Don Juan. He begun
To hear new words, and to repeat them ;
but
Some feelings, universal as the sun,
Were such as could not in his breast be
shut
More than within the bosom of a nun :
He was in love,—as you would be, no
doubt,
With a young benefactress,—so was she,
Just in the way we very often see.

CLXVIII.

And every day by daybreak—rather early
For Juan, who was somewhat fond of rest—
She came into the cave, but it was merely
To see her bird reposing in his nest ;
And she would softly stir his locks so curly,
Without disturbing her yet slumbering
guest,
Breathing all gently o'er his cheek and mouth,
As o'er a bed of roses the sweet south.

CLXIX.

And every morn his colour freshlier came,
And every day help'd on his convalescence ;
'T was well, because health in the human
frame
Is pleasant, besides being true love's
essence,
For health and idleness to passion's flame
Are oil and gunpowder ; and some good
lessons
Are also learnt from Ceres and from Bacchus,
Without whom Venus will not long attack us.

CLXX.

While Venus fills the heart (without heart
really
Love, though good always, is not quite so
good),
Ceres presents a plate of vermicelli,—
For love must be sustain'd like flesh and
blood,
While Bacchus pours out wine, or hands a
jelly :
Eggs, oysters, too, are amatory food ;
But who is their purveyor from above
Heaven knows,—it may be Neptune, Pan, or
Jove.

CLXXI.

When Juan woke he found some good things
ready,
A bath, a breakfast, and the finest eyes
That ever made a youthful heart less steady,
Besides her maid's, as pretty for their size ;

But I have spoken of all this already—
 And repetition's tiresome and unwise,—
 Well—Juan, after bathing in the sea,
 Came always back to coffee and Haidée.

CLXXII.

Both were so young, and one so innocent,
 That bathing pass'd for nothing; Juan
 seem'd
 To her, as 't were, the kind of being sent,
 Of whom these two years she had nightly
 dream'd,
 A something to be loved, a creature meant
 To be her happiness, and whom she
 deem'd
 To render happy: all who joy would win
 Must share it,—Happiness was born a twin.

CLXXIII.

It was such pleasure to behold him, such
 Enlargement of existence to partake
 Nature with him, to thrill beneath his touch,
 To watch him slumbering, and to see him
 wake;
 To live with him for ever were too much;
 But then the thought of parting made her
 quake:
 He was her own, her ocean-treasure, cast
 Like a rich wreck—her first love, and her last.

CLXXIV.

And thus a moon roll'd on, and fair Haidée
 Paid daily visits to her boy, and took
 Such plentiful precautions, that still he
 Remain'd unknown within his craggy nook;
 At last her father's prows put out to sea,
 For certain merchantmen upon the look,
 Not as of yore to carry of an *Io*,
 But three Ragusan vessels bound for Scio.

CLXXV.

Then came her freedom, for she had no
 mother,
 So that, her father being at sea, she was
 Free as a married woman, or such other
 Female, as where she likes may freely pass,
 Without even the encumbrance of a brother,
 The freest she that ever gazed on glass:
 I speak of Christian lands in this comparison,
 Where wives, at least, are seldom kept in
 garrison.

CLXXVI.

Now she prolong'd her visits and her talk
 (For they must talk), and he had learnt to
 say
 So much as to propose to take a walk,—
 For little had he wander'd since the day

On which, like a young flower snapp'd from
 the stalk,
 Drooping and dewy on the beach he lay,—
 And thus they walk'd out in the afternoon,
 And saw the sun set opposite the moon.

CLXXVII.

It was a wild and breaker-beaten coast,
 With cliffs above, and a broad sandy shore,
 Guarded by shoals and rocks as by an host,
 With here and there a creek, whose aspect
 wore
 A better welcome to the tempest-tost;
 And rarely ceased the haughty billow's roar,
 Save on the dead long summer days, which
 make
 The outstretch'd ocean glitter like a lake.

CLXXVIII.

And the small ripple spilt upon the beach
 Scarcely o'erpass'd the cream of your
 champagne,
 When o'er the brim the sparkling bumpers
 reach,
 That spring-dew of the spirit! the heart's
 rain!
 Few things surpass old wine; and they may
 preach
 Who please,—the more because they preach
 in vaip,—
 Let us have wine and women, mirth and
 laughter,
 Sermons and soda-water the day after.

CLXXIX.

Man, being reasonable, must get drunk;
 The best of life is but intoxication:
 Glory, the grape, love, gold, in these are sunk
 The hopes of all men, and of every nation;
 Without their sap, how branchless were the
 trunk
 Of life's strange tree, so fruitful on occasion!
 But to return,—Get very drunk; and when
 You wake with headache, you shall see what
 then.

CLXXX.

Ring for your valet—bid him quickly bring
 Some hock and soqa-water, then you'll
 know
 A pleasure worthy Xerxes the great king;
 For not the blest sherbet, sublimed with
 snow,
 Nor the first sparkle of the desert spring,
 Nor Burgundy in all its sunset glow,
 After long travel, enni, love, or slaughter,
 Vie with that draught of hock and soda-water.

CLXXXI.

The coast—I think it was the coast that I
 Was just describing—Yes, it *was* the coast—
 Lay at this period quiet as the sky,
 The sands untumbled, the blue waves unlost,
 And all was stillness, save the sea-bird's cry,
 And dolphin's leap, and little billow crost
 By some low rock or shelve, that made it fret
 Against the boundary it scarcely wet.

CLXXXII.

And forth they wander'd, her sire being gone,
 As I have said, upon an expedition;
 And mother, brother, guardian, she had none,
 Save Zoe, who, although with due precision
 She waited on her lady with the sun,
 Thought daily service was her only mission,
 Bringing warm water, wreathing her long
 tresses,
 And asking now and then for cast-off dresses.

CLXXXIII.

It was the cooling hour, just when the rounded
 Red sun sinks down behind the azure hill,
 Which then seems as if the whole earth it
 bounded,
 Circling all nature, hush'd, and dim, and still,
 With the far mountain-crescent half sur-
 rounded
 On one side, and the deep sea calm and chill,
 Upon the other, and the rosy sky,
 With one star sparkling through it like an eye.

CLXXXIV.

And thus they wander'd forth, and hand in
 hand,
 Over the shining pebbles and the shells,
 Glided along the smooth and harden'd sand,
 And in the worn and wild receptacles
 Work'd by the storms, yet work'd as it were
 plann'd,
 In hollow halls, with sparry roofs and cells,
 They turn'd to rest; and, each clasp'd by an
 arm,
 Yielded to the deep twilight's purple charm.

CLXXXV.

They look'd up to the sky, whose floating glow
 Spread like a rosy ocean, vast and bright;
 They gazed upon the glittering sea below,
 Whence the broad moon rose circling into
 sight;
 They heard the waves splash, and the wind
 so low,
 And saw each other's dark eyes darting light
 Into each other—and, beholding this,
 Their lips drew near, and clung into a kiss;

CLXXXVI.

A long, long kiss, a kiss of youth, and love,
 And beauty, all concentrating like rays
 Into one focus, kindled from above;
 Such kisses as belong to early days,
 Where heart, and soul, and sense, in concert
 move,
 And the blood's lava, and the pulse
 a blaze,
 Each kiss a heart-quake,—for a kiss's strength,
 I think it must be reckon'd by its length.

CLXXXVII.

By length I mean duration; theirs endured
 Heaven knows how long—no doubt they
 never reckon'd;
 And if they had, they could not have secured
 The sum of their sensations to a second:
 They had not spoken; but they felt allured,
 As if their souls and lips each other beckon'd,
 Which, being join'd, like swarming bees they
 clung—
 Their hearts the flowers from whence the
 honey sprung.

CLXXXVIII.

They were alone, but not alone as they
 Who shut in chambers think it loneliness;
 The silent ocean, and the starlight bay,
 The twilight glow, which momentarily grew
 less,
 The voiceless sands, and dropping caves, that
 lay
 Around them, made them to each other
 press,
 As if there were no life beneath the sky
 Save theirs, and that their life could never
 die.

CLXXXIX.

They fear'd no eyes nor ears on that lone
 beach,
 They felt no terrors from the night; they
 were
 All in all to each other; though their speech
 Was broken words, they *thought* a language
 there,—
 And all the burning tongues the passions teach
 Found in one sigh the best interpreter
 Of nature's oracle—first love,—that all
 Which Eve has left her daughters since her
 fall.

CXC.

Haidée spoke not of scruples, ask'd no vows,
 Nor offer'd any; she had never heard
 Of plight and promises to be a spouse,
 Or perils by a loving maid incurr'd;

She was all which pure ignorance allows,
 And flew to her young mate like a young
 bird,
 And never having dreamt of falsehood, she
 Had not one word to say of constancy.

CXCI.

She loved, and was beloved—she adored,
 And she was worshipp'd; after nature's
 fashion,
 Their intense souls, into each other pour'd,
 If souls could die, had perish'd in that
 passion,—
 But by degrees their senses were restored,
 Again to be o'ercome, again to dash on;
 And, beating 'gainst *his* bosom, Haidée's
 heart
 Felt as if never more to beat apart.

CXCVI.

Alas! they were so young, so beautiful,
 So lonely, loving, helpless, and the hour
 Was that in which the heart is always full,
 And, having o'er itself no further power,
 Prompts deeds eternity cannot annul,
 But pays off moments in an endless shower
 Of hell-fire—all prepared for people giving
 Pleasure or pain to one another living.

CXCVII.

Alas! for Juan and Haidée! they were
 So loving and so lovely—till then never,
 Excepting our first parents, such a pair
 Had run the risk of being damn'd for ever;
 And Haidée, being devout as well as fair,
 Had, doubtless, heard about the Stygian
 river,
 And hell and purgatory— but forgot
 Just in the very crisis she should not.

CXCVIII.

They look upon each other, and their eyes
 Gleam in the moonlight; and her white
 arm clasps
 Round Juan's head, and his around her lies
 Half buried in the tresses which it grasps;
 She sits upon his knee, and drinks his sighs;
 He hers, until they end in broken gasps;
 And thns they form a group that's quite
 antique,
 Half naked, loving, natural, and Greek.

CXCV.

And when those deep and burning moments
 pass'd,
 And Juan sunk to sleep within her arms,
 She slept not, but all tenderly, though fast,
 Sustain'd his head upon her bosom's
 charms;

And now and then her eye to heaven is cast,
 And then on the pale cheek her breast now
 warms,
 Pillow'd on her o'erflowing heart, which
 pants
 With all it granted, and with all it grants.

CXCVI.

An infant when it gazes on a light,
 A child the moment when it drains the
 breast,
 A devotee when soars the Host in sight,
 An Arab with a stranger for a guest,
 A sailor when the prize has struck in fight,
 A miser filling his most hoarded chest,
 Feel rapture; but not such true joy are
 reaping
 As they who watch o'er what they love while
 sleeping.

CXCVII.

For there it lies so tranquil, so beloved,
 All that it hath of life with us is living;
 So gentle, stirless, helpless, and unmoved,
 And all unconscious of the joy 't is giving;
 All it hath felt, inficted, pass'd, and proved,
 Hush'd into depths beyond the watcher's
 diving;
 There lies the thing we love with all its
 errors
 And all its charms, like death without its
 terrors.

CXCVIII.

The lady watch'd her lover—and that hour
 Of Love's, and Night's, and Ocean's
 solitude,
 O'erflow'd her soul with their united power;
 Amidst the barren sand and rocks so rude
 She and her wave-worn love had made their
 bower,
 Where nought upon their passion could
 intrude,
 And all the stars that crowded the blue
 space
 Saw nothing happier than her glowing face.

CXCVIX.

Alas! the love of women! it is known
 To be a lovely and a fearful thing;
 For all of theirs upon that die is thrown,
 And if 't is lost, life hath no more to bring
 To them but mockeries of the past alone,
 And their revenge is as the tiger's spring,
 Deadly, and quick, and crushing; yet, as
 real
 Torture is theirs, what they inflict they feel.

CC.

They are right; for man, to man so oft unjust,
 Is always so to women; one sole bond
 Awaits them, treachery is all their trust;
 Taught to conceal, their hursting hearts
 despond
 Over their idol, till some wealthier lust
 Buys them in marriage—and what rests
 beyond?
 A thankless husband, next a faithless lover,
 Then dressing, nursing, praying, and all's
 over.

CCI.

Some take a lover, some take drams or
 prayers,
 Some mind their household, others dissipa-
 tion,
 Some run away, and but exchange their
 cares,
 Losing the advantage of a virtuous station;
 Few changes e'er can better their affairs,
 Theirs heing an unnatural situation,
 From the dull palace to the dirty watch:
 Some play the devil, and then write a novel.

CCII.

Haidée was Nature's bride, and knew not
 this:
 Haidée was Passion's child, born where
 the sun
 Showers triple light, and scorches even the
 kiss
 Of his gazelle-eyed daughters; she was
 one
 Made but to love, to feel that she was his
 Who was her chosen: what was said or
 done
 Elsewhere was nothing. She had nought to
 fear,
 Hope, care, nor love beyond,—her heart beat
 here.

CCIII.

And oh! that quickening of the heart, that
 beat!
 How much it costs us! yet each rising
 throb
 Is in its cause as its effect so sweet,
 That Wisdom, ever on the watch to rob
 Joy of its alchemy, and to repeat
 Fine truths; even Conscience, too, has
 a tough job
 To make us understand each good old maxim,
 So good—I wonder Castlereagh don't tax
 'em.

CCIV.

And now 'twas done—on the lone shore
 were plighted
 Their hearts; the stars, their nuptial
 torches, shed
 Beauty upon the beautiful they lighted:
 Ocean their witness, and the cave their bed,
 By their own feelings hallow'd and united,
 Their priest was Solitude, and they were wed:
 And they were happy, for to their young eyes
 Each was an angel, and earth paradise.

CCV.

Oh, Love! of whom great Cæsar was the
 suitor,
 Titus the master, Antony the slave,
 Horace, Catullus, scholars, Ovid tutor,
 Sappho the sage blue-socking, in whose
 grave
 All those may leap who rather would be
 neuter—
 (Lencadia's rock still overlooks the wave)—
 Oh, Love! thou art the very god of evil,
 For, after all, we cannot call thee devil.

CCVI.

Thou mak'st the chaste connubial state
 precarious,
 And jestest with the brows of mightiest
 men:
 Cæsar and Pompey, Mahomet, Belisarius,
 Have much employ'd the muse of history's
 pen:
 Their lives and fortunes were extremely
 various,
 Such worthies Time will never see again;
 Yet to these four in three things the same
 luck holds,
 They all were heroes, conquerors, and
 cuckolds.

CCVII.

Thou mak'st philosophers; there's Epicurus
 And Aristippus, a material crew!
 Who to immoral courses would allure us
 By theories quite practicable too;
 If only from the devil they would insure us,
 How pleasant were the maxim (not quite
 new),
 "Eat, drink, and love; what can the rest
 avail us?"
 So said the royal sage Sardanapalus.

CCVIII.

But Juan! had he quite forgotten Julia?
 And should he have forgotten her so soon?
 I can't but say it seems to me most truly a
 Perplexing question; but, no doubt, the
 moon

Does these things for us, and whenever
 newly a
 Strong palpitation rises, 'tis her hoon,
 Else how the devil is it that fresh features
 Have such a charm for us poor human
 creatures?

CCIX.

I hate inconstancy—I loathe, detest,
 Abhor, condemn, abjure the mortal made
 Of such quicksilver clay that in his breast
 No permanent foundation can be laid;
 Love, constant love, has been my constant
 guest,
 And yet last night, being at a masquerade,
 I saw the prettiest creature, fresh from Milan,
 Which gave me some sensations like a
 villain.

CCX.

But soon Philosophy came to my aid,
 And whisper'd, "Think of every sacred
 tie!"

"I will, my dear Philosophy!" I said,
 "But then her teeth, and then, oh, Heaven!
 her eye!

I'll just inquire if she be wife or maid,
 Or neither—out of curiosity."

"Stop!" cried Philosophy, with air so
 Grecian
 (Though she was masqued then as a fair
 Venetian);

CCXI.

"Stop!" so I stopp'd.—But to return: that
 which

Men call inconstancy is nothing more
 Than admiration due where nature's rich
 Profusion with young beauty covers o'er
 Some favour'd object; and as in the niche
 A lovely statue we almost adore,
 This sort of adoration of the real
 Is but a heightening of the "beau ideal."

CCXII.

'Tis the perception of the beautiful,
 A fine extension of the faculties,
 Platonic, universal, wonderful,
 Drawn from the stars, and filter'd through
 the skies,
 Without which life would be extremely dull;
 In short, it is the use of our own eyes,
 With one or two small senses added, just
 To hint that flesh is form'd of fiery dust.

CCXIII.

Yet 'tis a painful feeling, and unwilling,
 For surely if we always could perceive
 In the same object graces quite as killing
 As when she rose upon us like an Eve,

'T would save us many a heart-ache, many
 a shilling
 (For we must get them any how, or grieve),
 Whereas, if one sole lady pleased for ever,
 How pleasant for the heart, as well as liver!

CCXIV.

The heart is like the sky, a part of heaven,
 But changes night and day, too, like the
 sky;
 Now o'er it clouds and thunder must be
 driven,
 And darkness and destruction as on high:
 But when it hath been scorch'd, and pierced,
 and riven,
 Its storms expire in water-drops; the eye
 Pours forth at last the heart's blood turn'd
 to tears,
 Which make the English climate of our
 years.

CCXV.

The liver is the lazaret of bile,
 But very rarely executes its function,
 For the first passion stays there such a while,
 That all the rest creep in and form a
 junction,
 Like knots of vipers on a dunghill's soil,
 Rage, fear, hate, jealousy, revenge, com-
 punction,
 So that all mischiefs spring up from this
 entrail,
 Like earthquakes from the hidden fire call'd
 "central."

CCXVI.

In the mean time, without proceeding more
 In this anatomy, I've finish'd now
 Two hundred and odd stanzas as before,
 That being about the number I'll allow
 Each canto of the twelve, or twenty-four;
 And, laying down my pen, I make my bow,
 Leaving Don Juan and Haidée to plead
 For them and theirs with all who deign to
 read.

Canto the Third.

I.

HAIL, Muse! *et cætera*.—We left Juan
 sleeping,
 Pillow'd upon a fair and happy breast,
 And watch'd by eyes that never yet knew
 weeping,
 And loved by a young heart, too deeply
 blest

To feel the poison through her spirit
creeping,

Or know who rested there, a foe to rest,
Had soil'd the current of her sinless years,
And turn'd her pure heart's purest blood to
tears!

II.

Oh, Love! what is it in this world of ours
Which makes it fatal to be loved? Ah why
With cypress branches hast thou wreathed
thy bowers,

And made thy best interpreter a sigh?
As those who dote on odours pluck the
flowers,

And place them on their breast—but place
to die—

Thus the frail beings we would fondly cherish
Are laid within our besoms but to perish.

III.

In her first passion woman loves her lover,
In all the others all she loves is love,
Which grows a habit she can ne'er get over
And fits her loosely—like an easy glove,
As you may find, whene'er you like to prove
her:

One man alone at first her heart can
move;
She then prefers him in the plural number,
Not finding that the additions much en-
cumber.

IV.

I know not if the fault be men's or theirs;
But one thing's pretty sure; a woman
planted
(Unless at once she plunge for life in
prayers)—

After a decent time must be gallanted;
Although, no doubt, her first of love affairs
Is that to which her heart is wholly
granted;

Yet there are some, they say, who have had
none,
But those who have ne'er end with only *one*.

V.

'Tis melancholy, and a fearful sign
Of human frailty, folly, also crime,
That love and marriage rarely can combine,
Although they both are born in the same
clime;

Marriage from love, like vinegar from wine—
A sad, sour, sober hoverage—by time
Is sharpen'd from its high celestial flavour,
Down to a very homely household savour.

VI.

There's something of antipathy, as 'twere,
Between their present and their future
state;

A kind of flattery that's hardly fair
Is used until the truth arrives too late—

Yet what can people do, except despair?
The same things change their names at
such a rate;

For instance—passion in a lover's glorious,
But in a husband is pronounced uxorious.

VII.

Men grow ashamed of being so very fond;
They sometimes also get a little tired
(But that, of course, is rare), and then de-
spond:

The same things cannot always be admired,
Yet 'tis "so nominated in the bond,"

That both are tied till one shall have ex-
pired.

Sad thought! to lose the spouse that was
adorning

Our days, and put one's servants into mourn-
ing.

VIII.

There's doubtless something in domestic
doings

Which forms, in fact, true love's antithe-
sis;

Romances paint at full length people's woo-
ings,

But only give a bust of marriages;
For no one cares for matrimonial cooings,

There's nothing wrong in a connubial kiss:
Think you, if Laura had been Petrarch's wife,
He would have written sonnets all his life?

IX.

All tragedies are finish'd by a death,

All comedies are ended by a marriage;
The future states of both are left to faith,

For authors fear description might dis-
parage

The worlds to come of both, or fall beneath,
And then both worlds would punish their
miscarriage;

So leaving each their priest and prayer-book
ready,

They say no more of Death or of the Lady.

X.

The only two that in my recollection
Have sung of heaven and hell, or marriage,
are

Dante and Milton, and of both the affection
Was hapless in their nuptials, for some bar

Of fault or temper ruin'd the connexion
 (Such things, in fact, it don't ask much to
 mar);
 But Dante's Beatrice and Milton's Eve
 Were not drawn from their spouses, you con-
 ceive.

XI.

Some persons say that Dante meant theology
 By Beatrice, and not a mistress—I,
 Although my opinion may require apology,
 Deem this a commentator's phantasy,
 Unless indeed it was from his own knowledge
 he
 Decided thus, and show'd good reason
 why;

I think that Dante's more abstruse ecstasies
 Meant to personify the mathematics.

XII.

Haidée and Juan were not married; but
 The fault was theirs, not mine: it is not
 fair,
 Chaste reader, then, in any way to put
 The blame on me, unless you wish they
 were;
 Then if you'd have them wedded, please to
 shut
 The book which treats of this erroneous
 pair,
 Before the consequences grow too awful;
 'Tis dangerous to read of loves unlawful.

XIII.

Yet they were happy,—happy in the illicit
 Indulgence of their innocent desires;
 But more imprudent grown with every visit,
 Haidée forgot the island was her sire's:
 When we have what we like, 'tis hard to
 miss it,
 At least in the beginning, ere one tires;
 Thus she came often, not a moment losing,
 Whilst her piratical papa was cruising.

XIV.

Let not his mode of raising cash seem
 strange,
 Although he fleeced the flags of every na-
 tion,
 For into a prime minister but change
 His title, and 't is nothing but taxation;
 But he, more modest, took an humbler range
 Of life, and in an honester vocation
 Pursued o'er the high seas his watery jour-
 ney,
 And merely practised as a sea-attorney.

XV.

The good old gentleman had been detain'd
 By winds and waves, and some important
 captures;
 And, in the hope of more, at sea remain'd,
 Although a squall or two had damp'd his
 raptures,
 By swamping one of the prizes; he had
 chain'd
 His prisoners, dividing them like chapters
 In number'd lots; they all had cuffs and col-
 lars,
 And averaged each from ten to a hundred
 dollars.

XVI.

Some he disposed of off Cape Matapan,
 Among his friends the Maiuots; some he
 sold
 To his Tunis correspondents, save one man
 Toss'd overboard unsaleable (being old):
 The rest—save here and there some richer
 one,
 Reserved for future ransom—in the hold,
 Were link'd alike, as for the common people
 he
 Had a large order from the Dey of Tripoli.

XVII.

The merchandise was served in the same way,
 Pieced out for different marts in the Le-
 vant,
 Except some certain portions of the prey,
 Light classic articles of female want,
 French stuffs, lace, tweezers, toothpicks, tea-
 pot, tray,
 Guitars and castanets from Alicant,
 All which selected from the spoil he gathers,
 Robb'd for his daughter by the best of fathers.

XVIII.

A monkey, a Dutch mastiff, a mackaw,
 Two parrots, with a Persian cat and kittens,
 He chose from several animals he saw—
 A terrier, too, which once had been a Brit-
 ton's,
 Who dying on the coast of Ithaca,
 The peasants gave the poor dumb thing a
 pittance.
 These to secure in this strong blowing wea-
 ther,
 He caged in one huge hamper all together.

XIX.

Then having settled his marine affairs,
 Despatching single crnisers here and there,
 His vessel having need of some repairs,
 He shaped his course to where his daugh-
 ter fair

Continued still her hospitable cares ;
 But that part of the coast being shoal and
 here,
 And rough with reefs which ran out many
 a mile,
 His port lay on the other side o' the isle.

XX.

And there he went ashore without delay,
 Having no custom-house nor quarantine
 To ask him awkward questions on the way,
 About the time and place where he had
 been :

He left his ship to be hove down next day,
 With orders to the people to careen ;
 So that all hands were busy beyond measure,
 In getting out goods, ballast, guns, and trea-
 sure.

XXI.

Arriving at the summit of a hill
 Which overlook'd the white walls of his
 home,
 He stopp'd,—What singular emotions fill
 Their bosoms who have been induced to
 roam !

With fluttering doubts if all be well or ill—
 With love for many, and with fears for
 some ;

All feelings which o'erleap the years long
 lost,
 And bring our hearts back to their starting-
 post.

XXII.

The approach of home to husbands and to
 sires,

After long travelling by land or water,
 Most naturally some small doubt inspires—
 A female family's a serious matter ;
 (None trusts the sex more, or so much ad-
 mires—

But they hate flattery, so I never flatter ;)
 Wives in their husbands' absences grow sub-
 tler,
 And daughters sometimes run off with the
 butler.

XXIII.

An honest gentleman at his return
 May not have the good fortune of Ulysses ;
 Not all lone matrons for their husbands
 mourn,

Or show the same dislike to suitors' kisses ;
 The odds are that he finds a handsome urn

To his memory—and two or three young
 misses

Born to some friend, who holds his wife and
 riches ;—

And that his Argus hites him by—the
 breeches.

XXIV.

If single, probably his plighted fair
 Has in his absence wedded some rich
 miser ;

But all the better, for the happy pair
 May quarrel, and the lady growing wiser,
 He may resume his amatory care
 As cavalier servente, or despise her ;
 And that his sorrow may not be a dumb one,
 Write odes on the Inconstancy of Woman.

XXV.

And oh ! ye gentlemen who have already
 Some chaste *liaison* of the kind—I mean
 An honest friendship with a married lady—
 The only thing of this sort ever seen
 To last—of all connexions the most steady,
 And the true Hymen, (the first's but a
 screen)—

Yet for all that keep not too long away ;
 I've known the absent wrong'd four times a
 day.

XXVI.

Lambro, our sea-solicitor, who had
 Much less experience of dry land than
 ocean,

On seeing his own chimney-smoke, felt glad ;
 But not knowing metaphysics, had no no-
 tion

Of the true reason of his not being sad,
 Or that of any other strong emotion ;
 He loved his child, and would have wept the
 loss of her,

But knew the cause no more than a philo-
 sopher.

XXVII.

He saw his white walls shining in the sun,
 His garden trees all shadowy and green ;
 He heard his rivulet's light bubbling run,
 The distant dog-bark ; and perceived be-
 tween

The umbrage of the wood so cool and dun,
 The moving figures, and the sparkling
 sheen

Of arms (in the East all arm)—and various
 dyes

Of colour'd garbs, as bright as butterflies.

XXVIII.

And as the spot where they appear he nears,
 Surprised at these unwonted signs of
 idling,

He hears—alas ! no music of the spheres,
 But an unhallow'd, earthly sound of
 fiddling !

melody which made him doubt his ears,
The cause being past his guessing or un-
riddling;
Pipe, too, and a drum, and shortly after,
Most unoriental roar of laughter.

XXIX.

I still more nearly to the place advancing,
Descending rather quickly the declivity,
Through the waved branches, o'er the green-
sward glancing,
Midst other indications of festivity,
Saw a troop of his domestics dancing
Like dervishes, who turn as on a pivot, he
Received it was the Pyrrhic dance so mar-
tial,
Which the Levantines are very partial.

XXX.

I'd further on a group of Grecian girls,
The first and tallest her white kerchief
waving,
Were strung together like a row of pearls,
Link'd hand in hand, and dancing: each
too having
Upon her white neck long floating auburn
curls—
The least of which would set ten poets
raving);
Her leader sang—and bounded to her song,
The choral step and voice, the virgin throng.

XXXI.

I'd here, assembled cross-legg'd round their
trays,
Small social parties just begun to dine;
Fishes and meats of all sorts met the gaze,
And flasks of Samian and of Chian wine,
And sherbet cooling in the porous vase;
Above them their dessert grew on its
vine,
A orange and pomegranate nodding o'er
Opp'd in their laps, scarce pluck'd, their
mellow store.

XXXII.

A band of children, round a snow-white ram,
There wreath'd his venerable horns with
flowers;
He mild peaceful as if still an unwean'd lamb,
The patriarch of the flock all gently cowers
His sober head, majestically tame,
Or eats from out the palm, or playful
lowers
His brow, as if in act to butt, and then
Adding to their small hands, draws back
again.

XXXIII.

Their classical profiles, and glittering dresses,
Their large black eyes, and soft ærephic
cheeks,
Crimson as cleft pomegranates, their long
tresses,
The gesture which enchants, the eye that
speaks,
The innocence which happy childhood blesses,
Made quite a picture of these little Greeks;
So that the philosophical beholder
Sigh'd for their sakes—that they should e'er
grow older.

XXXIV.

Afar, a dwarf buffoon stood telling tales
To a sedate grey circle of old smokers,
Of secret treasures found in hidden vales,
Of wonderful replies from Arab jokers,
Of charms to make good gold and cure bad
ails,
Of rocks bewitch'd that open to the
knockers,
Of magic ladies who, by one sole act,
Transform'd their lords to beasts (but that's
a fact).

XXXV.

Here was no lack of innocent diversion
For the imagination or the senses,
Song, dance, wine, music, stories from the
Persian,
All pretty pastimes in which no offence is;
But Lambro saw all these things with aver-
sion,
Perceiving in his absence such expenses,
Dreading that climax of all human ills
The inflammation of his weekly bills.

XXXVI.

Ah! what is man? what perils still environ
The happiest mortals even after dinner!
A day of gold from out an age of iron
Is all that life allows the luckiest sinner;
Pleasure (whenever she sings, at least) 'a a
siren,
That lures, to flay alive, the young be-
ginner;
Lambro's reception at his people's banquet
Was such as fire accords to a wet blanket.

XXXVII.

He—being a man who seldom used a word
Too much, and wishing gladly to surprise
(In general he surprised men with the sword)
His daughter—had not sent before to
advise

Of his arrival, so that no one stirr'd;
 And long he paused to reassure his eyes,
 In fact much more astonish'd than delighted,
 To find so much good company invited.

XXXVIII.

He did not know (alas! how men will lie!)
 That a report (especially the Greeks)
 Avouch'd his death (such people never die),
 And put his house in mourning several
 weeks,—
 But now their eyes and also lips were dry;
 The bloom, too, had return'd to Haidée's
 cheeks.

Her tears, too, being return'd into their fount,
 She now kept house upon her own account.

XXXIX.

Hence all this rice, meat, dancing, wine, and
 fiddling,
 Which turn'd the isle into a place of plea-
 sure;

The servants all were getting drunk or idling,
 A life which made them happy beyond
 measure.

Her father's hospitality seem'd middling,
 Compared with what Haidée did with his
 treasure;

'T was wonderful how things went on im-
 proving,
 While she had net one hour to spare from
 loving.

XL.

Perhaps you think, in stumbling on this
 feast,

He flew into a passion, and in fact
 There was no mighty reason to be pleased;
 Perhaps you prophesy some sudden act,
 The whip, the rack, or dungeon at the least,
 To teach his people to be more exact,
 And that, proceeding at a very high rate,
 He show'd the royal *penchants* of a pirate.

XLI.

You're wrong.—He was the mildest manner'd
 man

That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat,
 With such true breeding of a gentleman,
 You never could divine his real thought,
 No courtier could, and scarcely woman can
 Gird more deceit within a petticoat;
 Pity he loved adventurous life's variety,
 He was so great a loss to good society.

XLII.

Advancing to the nearest dinner tray,
 Tapping the shoulder of the highest guest,
 With a peculiar smile, which, by the way,
 Boded no good, whatever it express'd,

He asked the meaning of this holiday;
 The vinous Greek to whom he had ad-
 dress'd

His question, much too merry to divine
 The questioner, fill'd up a glass of wine,

XLIII.

And without turning his facetious head,
 Over his shoulder, with a Bacchant air,
 Presented the o'erflowing cup, and said,
 "Talking's dry work, I have no time to
 spare."

A second hiccup'd, "Our old master's dead,
 You'd better ask our mistress who's his
 heir."

"Our mistress!" quoth a third: "Our mis-
 tress!—pooh—
 You mean our master—not the old, but new."

XLIV.

These rascals, being new comers, knew not
 whom

They thus address'd—and Lambro's visage
 fell—

And o'er his eye a momentary gloom
 Pass'd, but he strove quite courteously to
 quell

The expression, and endeavouring to resume
 His smile, requested one of them to tell
 The name and quality of his new patron,
 Who seem'd to have turn'd Haidée into a
 matron.

XLV.

"I know not," quoth the fellow, "who or
 what
 He is, nor whence he came—and little
 care;

But this I know, that this roast capon's fat,
 And that good wine ne'er wash'd down
 better fare;

And if you are not satisfied with that,
 Direct your questions to my neighbour
 there;

He'll answer all for better or for worse,
 For none likes more to hear himself con-
 verse."

XLVI.

I said that Lambro was a man of patience,
 And certainly he show'd the best of
 breeding,
 Which scarce even France, the paragon of
 nations,

E'er saw her most polite of sons exceeding;
 He bore these sneers against his near re-
 lations,

His own anxiety, his heart, too, bleeding,
 The insults, too, of every servile glutton,
 Who all the time was eating up his mutton.

XLVII.

sw in a person used to much command—
To bid men come, and go, and come
again—
see his orders done, too, out of hand—
Whether the word was death, or but the
chain—
'may seem strange to find his manners
bland;
Yet such things are, which I cannot ex-
plain,
ough doubtless he who can command
himself
good to govern—almost as a Gueff.

XLVIII.

t that he was not sometimes rash or so,
But never in his real and serious mood;
en calm, concentrated, and still, and slow,
He lay coil'd like the boa in the wood;
th him it never was a word and blow,
His angry word once o'er, he shed no blood,
t in his silence there was much to rue,
d his *one* blow left little work for *two*.

XLIX.

ask'd no further questions, and proceeded
on to the house, but by a private way,
that the few who met him hardly heeded,
so little they expected him that day;
ove paternal in his bosom pleaded
'or Haidée's sake, is more than I can say,
t certainly to one deem'd dead returning,
is revel seem'd a curious mode of mourn-
ing.

L.

all the dead could now return to life,
Which God forbid!) or some, or a great
many,
instance, if a husband or his wife
Nuptial examples are as good as any),
doubt whate'er might be their former
strife,
he present weather would be much more
rainy—
rs shed into the grave of the connexion
uld share most probably its resurrection.

LI.

enter'd in the house no more his home,
thing to human feelings the most trying,
l harder for the heart to overcome,
erhaps, than even the mental pangs of
dying;
find our hearthstone turn'd into a tomb,
nd round its once warm precincts palely
lying
ashes of our hopes, is a deep grief,
ond a single gentleman's belief.

LII.

He enter'd in the house—his home no more,
For without hearts there is no home;—and
felt
The solitude of passing his own door
Without a welcome: *there* he long had
dwelt,
There his few peaceful days Time had swept
o'er,
There his warm bosom and keen eye would
melt
Over the innocence of that sweet child,
His only shrine of feelings undefiled.

LIII.

He was a man of a strange temperament,
Of mild demeanour though of savage mood,
Moderate in all his habits, and content
With temperance in pleasre, as in food,
Quick to perceive, and strong to bear, and
meant
For something better, if not wholly good;
His country's wrongs and his despair to
save her
Had stung him from a slave to an enslaver.

LIV.

The love of power, and rapid gain of gold,
The hardness by long habitude produced,
The dangerous life in which he had grown old,
The mercy he had granted oft abused,
The sights he was accusom'd to behold,
The wild seas, and wild men with whom
he cruised,
Had cost his enemies a long repentance,
And made him a good friend, but bad ac-
quaintance.

LV.

But something of the spirit of old Greece
Flash'd o'er his soul a few heroic rays,
Such as lit onward to the Golden Fleece
His predecessors in the Colchian days;
'T is true he had no ardent love for peace—
Alas! his country show'd no path to
praise:
Hate to the world and war with every na-
tion
He waged, in vengeance of her degradation.

LVI.

Still o'er his mind the influence of the clime
Shed its Ionian elegance, which show'd
Its power unconsciously full many a time,—
A taste seen in the choice of his abode,
A love of music and of scenes sublime,
A pleasure in the gentle stream that flow'd
Past him in crystal, and a joy in flowers,
Bedew'd his spirit in his calmer hours.

LVII.

Bnt whatso'er he had of love reposed
 On that beloved daughter; she had been
 The only thing which kept his heart un-
 closed
 Amidst the savage deeds he had done and
 seen,
 A lonely pure affection unopposed:
 There wanted but the loss of this to wean
 His feelings from all milk of human kind-
 ness,
 And turn him like the Cyclops mad with
 blindness.

LVIII.

The cubless tigress in her jungle raging
 Is dreadful to the shepherd and the flock;
 The ocean when its yeasty war is waging
 Is awful to the vessel near the rock;
 But violent things will sooner bear as-
 suaging,
 Their fury being spent by its own shock,
 Than the stern, single, deep, and wordless ire
 Of a strong human heart, and in a sire.

LIX.

It is a hard although a common case
 To find our children running restive—they
 In whom our brightest days we would re-
 trace,
 Our little selves re-formed in finer clay,
 Just as old age is creeping on apace,
 And clouds come o'er the sunset of our
 day,
 They kindly leave us, though not quite
 alone,
 But in good company—the gout or stone.

LX.

Yet a fine family is a fine thing
 (Provided they don't come in after dinner);
 'T is heartful to see a matron bring
 Her children up (if nursing them don't
 thin her);
 Like chernbs round an altar-piece they cling
 To the fire-side (a sight to touch a sinner).
 A lady with her daughters or her nieces
 Shine like a guinea and seven-shilling pieces.

LXI.

Old Lambro pass'd unseen a private gate,
 And stood within his hall at eventide;
 Meantime the lady and her lover sate
 At wassail in their beauty and their pride:
 An ivory inlaid table spread with state
 Before them, and fair slaves on every side;
 Gems, gold, and silver, form'd the service
 mostly,
 Mother of pearl and coral the less costly.

LXII.

The dinner made about a hundred dishes;
 Lamb and pistachio nuts—in short, all
 meats,
 And saffron soups, and sweetbreads; and the
 fishes
 Were of the finest that e'er flounced in nets,
 Drest to a Sybarite's most pamper'd wishes;
 The beverage was various sherbets
 Of raisin, orange, and pomegranate juice,
 Squeezed through the rind, which makes it
 best for use.

LXIII.

These were ranged round, each in its crystal
 ewer,
 And fruits, and date-bread loaves closed
 the repast,
 And Mocha's berry, from Arabia pure,
 In small fine China cups, came in at last;
 Gold cups of filigree made to secure
 The hand from burning underneath them
 placed,
 Cloves, cinnamon, and saffron too were boil'd
 Up with the coffee, which (I think) they
 spoil'd.

LXIV.

The hangings of the room were tapestry, made
 Of velvet panels, each of different hue,
 And thick with damask flowers of silk inlaid;
 And round them ran a yellow border too;
 The upper border, richly wrought, display'd,
 Embroider'd delicately o'er with blue,
 Soft Persian sentences, in lilac letters,
 From poets, or the moralists their betters.

LXV.

These Oriental writings on the wall,
 Quite common in those countries, are a
 kind
 Of monitors adapted to recall,
 Like skulls at Memphian banquets, to the
 mind
 The words which shook Belshazzar in his
 hall,
 And took his kingdom from him: You will
 find,
 Though sages may pour out their wisdom's
 treasure,
 There is no sterner moralist than Pleasure.

LXVI.

A beauty at the season's close grown hectic,
 A genius who has drunk himself to death,
 A rake turn'd methodistic, or Eclectic—
 (For that's the name they like to pray
 beneath)—

most, an alderman struck apoplectic,
 as things that really take away the
 breath,—
 show that late hours, wine, and love are
 able
 to do not much less damage than the table.

LXVII.

écé and Juan carpeted their feet
 in crimson satin, border'd with pale blue;
 the sofa occupied three parts complete
 the apartment—and appear'd quite new;
 velvet cushions (for a throne more meet)
 were scarlet, from whose glowing centre
 grew
 a sun emboss'd in gold, whose rays of tissue,
 dian-like, were seen all light to issue.

LXVIII.

tal and marble, plate and porcelain,
 had done their work of splendour; Indian
 mats
 Persian carpets, which the heart bled to
 stain,
 over the floors were spread; gazelles and
 cats,
 dwarfs and blacks, and such like things
 that gain
 their bread as ministers and favourites—
 (that's
 say, by degradation)—mingled there
 plentiful as in a court or fair.

LXIX.

ere was no want of lofty mirrors, and
 the tables, most of ebony inlaid
 with mother of pearl or ivory, stood at hand,
 and were of tortoise-shell or rare woods
 made,
 set with gold or silver:—by command,
 the greater part of these were ready spread
 with viands and sherbets in ice—and wine—
 for all comers at all hours to dine.

LXX.

ill the dresses I select Haidée's:
 she wore two jelicks—one was of pale
 yellow;
 azure, pink, and white was her chemise—
 each which her breast heaved like a little
 billow,
 and buttons form'd of pearls as large as peas,
 and gold and crimson shone her jelicck's
 fellow,
 and the striped white gauze baracan that
 bound her,
 and fleecy clouds about the moon, flow'd
 round her.

LXXI.

One large gold bracelet clasp'd each lovely
 arm,
 Lockless—so pliable from the pure gold
 That the hand stretch'd and shut it without
 harm,
 The limb which it adorn'd its only mould;
 So beautiful—its very shape would charm,
 And clogging as if loath to lose its hold,
 The purest ore enclosed the whitest skin
 That e'er by precious metal was held in.

LXXII.

Around, as princess of her father's land,
 A like gold bar above her instep roll'd
 Announced her rank; twelve rings were on
 her hand;
 Her hair was starr'd with gems; her veil's
 fine fold
 Below her breast was fasten'd with a band
 Of lavish pearls, whose worth could scarce
 be told;
 Her orange silk full Turkish trousers furl'd
 About the prettiest ankle in the world.

LXXIII.

Her hair's long anburn waves down to her heel
 Flow'd like an Alpine torrent which the sun
 Dyes with his morning light,—and would
 conceal
 Her person if allow'd at large to run,
 And still they seem'd resentfully to feel
 The silken fillet's curb, and sought to shun
 Their bonds when e'er some Zephyr caught
 began
 To offer his young pinion as her fan.

LXXIV.

Round her she made an atmosphere of life,
 The very air seem'd lighter from her eyes,
 They were so soft and beautiful, and rife
 With all we can imagine of the skies,
 And pure as Psyche ere she grew a wife—
 Too pure even for the purest human ties;
 Her overpowering presence made you feel
 It would not be idolatry to kneel.

LXXV.

Her eyelashes, though dark as night, were
 tinged
 (It is the country's custom), but in vain;
 For those large black eyes were so blackly
 fringed,
 The glossy rebels mock'd the jetty stain,
 And in their native beauty stood avenged:
 Her nails were touch'd with henna; but
 again
 The power of art was turn'd to nothing, for
 They could not look more rosy than before.

LXXVI.

The henna should be deeply dyed to make
 The skin relieved appear more fairly fair;
 She had no need of this, day ne'er will break
 On mountain-tops more heavenly white
 than her;
 The eye might doubt if it were well awake,
 She was so like a vision; I might err,
 But Shakspeare also says, 'tis very silly
 "To gild refined gold, or paint the lily."

LXXVII.

Juan had on a shawl of black and gold,
 But a white baracan, and so transparent
 The sparkling gems beneath you might behold,
 Like small stars through the milky way
 apparent;
 His turban furl'd in many a graceful fold,
 An emerald aigrette with Haidée's hair in 't
 Surmounted, as its clasp, a glowing crescent,
 Whose rays shone ever trembling, but incessant.

LXXVIII.

And now they were diverted by their suite,
 Dwarfs, dancing-girls, black eunuchs, and
 a poet,
 Which made their new establishment complete;
 The last was of great fame, and liked to
 show it;
 His verses rarely wanted their due feet—
 And for his theme—he seldom sung below it,
 He being paid to satirise or flatter,
 As the psalm says, "inditing a good matter."

LXXIX.

He praised the present, and abused the past,
 Reversing the good custom of old days,
 An Eastern anti-jacobin at last
 He turn'd, preferring pudding to *no* praise—
 For some few years his lot had been o'ercast
 By his seeming independent in his lays,
 But now he sung the Sultan and the Pacha
 With truth like Southey, and with verse like
 Crashaw.

LXXX.

He was a man who had seen many changes,
 And always changed as true as any needle;
 His polar star being one which rather ranges,
 And not the fix'd—he knew the way to
 wheedle:
 So vile he 'scaped the doom which oft avenges;
 And being fluent (save indeed when fee'd
 ill),
 He lied with such a fervour of intention—
 There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate
 pension.

LXXXI.

But he had genius,—when a turncoat has it,
 The "Vates irritabilis" takes care
 That without notice few full moons shall
 pass it;
 Even good men like to make the public
 stare:—
 But to my subject—let me see—what was
 it?—
 Oh!—the third canto—and the pretty pair—
 Their loves, and feasts, and house, and dress,
 and mode
 Of living in their insular abode.

LXXXII.

Their poet, a sad trimmer, but no less
 In company a very pleasant fellow,
 Had been the favourite of full many a mess
 Of men, and made them speeches when
 half mellow;
 And though his meaning they could rarely
 guess,
 Yet still they deign'd to hiccup or to bellow
 The glorions meed of popular applause,
 Of which the first ne'er knows the second
 cause.

LXXXIII.

But now being lifted into high society,
 And having pick'd up several odds and ends
 Of free thoughts in his travels, for variety,
 He deem'd, being in a lone isle, among
 friends,
 That without any danger of a riot, he
 Might for long lying make himself amend; and
 And singing as he sung in his warm youth,
 Agree to a short armistice with truth.

LXXXIV.

He had travell'd 'mongst the Arabs, Turks,
 and Franks,
 And knew the self-loves of the different
 nations;
 And having lived with people of all ranks,
 Had something ready upon most occasions—
 Which got him a few presents and some
 thanks.
 He varied with some skill his adulations;
 To "do at Rome as Romans do," a piece
 Of conduct was which he observed in Greece.

LXXXV.

Thus, usually, when he was asked to sing,
 He gave the different nations something
 national;
 'Twas all the same to him—"God save the
 king,"
 Or "*Ca ira*," according to the fashion all:

His muse made increment of anything,
 From the high lyric down to the low
 rational:
 If Pindar sang horse-races, what should
 hinder
 Himself from being as pliable as Pindar ?

LXXXVI.

In France, for instance, he would write a
 chanson;
 In England a six canto quarto tale;
 In Spain he'd make a ballad or romance on
 The last war—much the same in Portugal;
 In Germany, the Pegasus he'd prance on
 Would be old Goethe's—(see what says De
 Staël);
 In Italy he'd ape the "Trecentisti;"
 In Greece, he'd sing some sort of hymn like
 this t' ye:

1.

The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece !
 Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
 Where grew the arts of war and peace,
 Where Delos rose, and Phœbus sprung !
 Eternal summer gilds them yet,
 But all, except their sun, is set.

2.

The Scian and the Teian muse,
 The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
 Have found the fame your sheres refuse:
 Their place of birth alone is mute
 To sounds which echo further west
 Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."

3.

The mountains look on Marathon—
 And Marathon looks on the sea;
 And musing there an hour alone,
 I dream'd that Greece might still be free;
 For standing on the Persians' grave,
 I could not deem myself a slave.

4.

A king sate on the rocky brow
 Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
 And ships, by thousands, lay below,
 And men in nations;—all were his!
 He counted them at break of day—
 And when the sun set where were they ?

5.

And where are they? and where art thou,
 My country? On thy voiceless shore
 The heroic lay is tuneless now—
 The heroic hosom beats no more!
 And must thy lyre, so long divine,
 Degenerate into hands like mine ?

6.

'Tis something, in the dearth of fame,
 Though link'd among a fetter'd race,
 To feel at least a patriot's shame,
 Even as I sing, suffuse my face;
 For what is left the poet here?
 For Greeks a blush—for Greece a tear.

7.

Must *we* but weep o'er days more blest?
 Must *we* but blush?—Our fathers' blood
 Earth! render back from out thy breast
 A remnant of our Spartan dead!
 Of the three hundred grant but three,
 To make a new Thermopylæ!

8.

What, silent still? and silent all?
 Ah! no;—the voices of the dead
 Sound like a distant torrent's fall,
 And answer, "Let one living head,
 But one arise,—we come, we come!"
 'Tis but the living who are dumb.

9.

In vain—in vain: strike other chords;
 Fill high the cup with Samian wine!
 Leave rattles to the Turkish hordes,
 And shed the blood of Scio's vine!
 Hark! rising to the ignoble call—
 How answers each bold Bacchanal!

10.

You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet;
 Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
 Of two such lessons, why forget
 The nobler and the manlier one?
 You have the letters Cadmus gave—
 Think ye he meant them for a slave?

11.

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
 We will not think of themes like these!
 It made Anacreon's song divine:
 He served—but served Polycrates—
 A tyrant; hut our masters then
 Were still, at least, our countrymen.

12.

The tyrant of the Chersonese
 Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
 That tyrant was Miltiades!
 Oh! that the present hour would lend
 Another despot of the kind!
 Such chains as his were sure to bind.

13.

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
 On Suli's rock, and Parga's shore,
 Exists the remnant of a line
 Such as the Doric mothers bore;
 And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
 The Heracleidan blood might own.

14.

Trust not for freedom to the Franks—
 They have a king who buys and sells;
 In native swords, and native ranks,
 The only hope of courage dwells:
 But Turkish force, and Latin fraud,
 Would break your shield, however broad.

15.

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!
 Our virgins dance beneath the shade—
 I see their glorious black eyes shine;
 But gazing on each glowing maid,
 My own the burning tear-drop laves,
 To think such breasts must suckle slaves.

16.

Place me on Sumium's marbled steep,
 Where nothing, save the waves and I,
 May hear our mutual murmurs sweep;
 There, swan-like, let me sing and die:
 A land of slaves shall ne'er be mine—
 Dash down yon cup of Samian wine!

LXXXVII.

Thus sung, or would, or could, or should
 have sung,
 The modern Greek, in tolerable verse;
 If not like Orpheus quite, when Greece was
 young,
 Yet in these times he might have done
 much worse;
 His strain display'd some feeling—right or
 wrong;
 And feeling, in a poet, is the source
 Of others' feeling; but they are such liars,
 And take all colours—like the hands of dyers.

LXXXVIII.

But words are things, and a small drop of ink,
 Falling like dew, upon a thought, produces
 That which makes thousands, perhaps mil-
 lions, think;
 'Tis strange, the shortest letter which
 man uses
 Instead of speech, may form a lasting link
 Of ages; to what straits old Time reduces
 Frail man, when paper—even a rag like this,
 Survives himself, his tomb, and all that's his!

LXXXIX.

And when his bones are dust, his grave a
 blank,
 His station, generation, even his nation,
 Become a thing, or nothing, save to rank
 In chronological commemoration,
 Some dull MS. oblivion long has sank,
 Or graven stone found in a barrack's
 station
 In digging the foundation of a closet,
 May turn his name up, as a rare deposit.

XC.

And glory long has made the sages smile;
 'Tis something, nothing, words, illusion,
 wind—
 Depending more upon the historian's style
 Than on the name a person leaves behind:
 Troy owes to Homer what whist owes to
 Hoyle:
 The present century was growing blind
 To the great Marlborough's skill in giving
 knocks,
 Until his late Life by Archdeacon Coxe.

XCI.

Milton's the prince of poets—so we say;
 A little heavy, but no less divine:
 An independent being in his day—
 Learn'd, pious, temperate in love and wine;
 But his life falling into Johnson's way,
 We're told this great high priest of all the
 Nine
 Was whipt at college—a harsh sire—odd
 spouse,
 For the first Mrs. Milton left his house.

XCII.

All these are, *certes*, entertaining facts,
 Like Shakspeare's stealing deer, Lord
 Bacon's bribes;
 Like Titus' youth, and Cæsar's earliest acts;
 Like Burns (whom Doctor Currie well
 describes);
 Like Cromwell's pranks;—but although truth
 exacts
 These amiable descriptions from the scribes,
 As most essential to their hero's story,
 They do not much contribute to his glory.

XCIII.

All are not moralists, like Southey, when
 He prated to the world of "Pantisocracy;"
 Or Wordsworth unexcised, unhired, who then
 Season'd his pedlar poems with democracy;
 Or Coleridge, long before his flighty pen
 Let to the Morning Post its aristocracy;
 When heard Southey, following the same path,
 Espoused two partners (milliners of Bath).

XCIV.

Such names at present cut a convict figure,
The very Botany Bay in moral geography;
Their loyal treason, renegado rigour,
Are good manure for their more bare
biography,

Wordsworth's last quarto, by the way, is
bigger

Than any since the birthday of typography;
A drowsy frowzy poem, call'd the "Excursion,"

Writ in a manner which is my aversion.

XCV.

He there builds up a formidable dyke
Between his own and others' intellect:
But Wordsworth's poem, and his followers,
like

Joanna Southcote's Shiloh, and her sect,
Are things which in this century do n't strike
The public mind,—so few are the elect;
And the new births of both their stale
virginities

Have proved but dropsies, taken for divi-
nities.

XCVI.

But let me to my story: I must own,
If I have any fault, it is digression,
Leaving my people to proceed alone,
While I soliloquize beyond expression:
But these are my addresses from the throne,
Which put off business to the ensuing
session:

Forgetting each omission is a loss to
The world, not quite so great as Ariosto.

XCVII.

I know that what our neighbours call
"longueurs,"
(We've not so good a word, but have the
thing,

In that complete perfection which insures
An epic from Bob Southey every Spring—)
Form not the true temptation which allures
The reader; but 't would not be hard to
bring

Some fine examples of the *épopée*,
To prove its grand ingredient is *ennui*.

XCVIII.

We learn from Horace, "Homer sometimes
sleeps;"

We feel without him, Wordsworth some-
times wakes,—

To show with what complacency he creeps,
With his dear "Waggoners," around his
lakes.

He wishes for "a boat" to sail the deeps—
Of ocean?—No, of air; and then he makes
Another outcry for "a little boat,"
And drivels seas to set it well afloat.

XCIX.

If he must fain sweep o'er the ethereal plain,
And Pegasus runs restive in his "Waggon,"
Could he not beg the loan of Charles's Wain?
Or pray Medea for a single dragon?
Or if, too classic for his vulgar brain,
He fear'd his neck to venture such a nag on,
And he must needs mount nearer to the moon,
Could not the blockhead ask for a balloon?

C.

"Pedlars," and "Boats," and "Waggon's!"
Oh! ye shades
Of Pope and Dryden, are we come to this?
That trash of such sort not alone evades
Contempt, but from the bathos' vast abyss
Floats scumlike uppermost, and these Jack
Cades
Of sense and song above your graves may
hiss—
The "little boatman" and his "Peter Bell"
Can sneer at him who drew "Achitophel!"

CI.

T' our tale.—The feast was over, the slaves
gone,
The dwarfs and dancing girls had all
retired;
The Arab lore and poet's song were done,
And every sound of revelry expired;
The lady and her lover, left alone,
The rosy flood of twilight's sky admired;—
Ave Maria! o'er the earth and sea,
That heavenliest hour of Heaven is worthiest
thee!

CII.

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour!
The time, the clime, the spot, where I so
oft
Have felt that moment in its fullest power
Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft,
While swung the deep bell in the distant
tower,
Or the faint dying day-hymn stole aloft,
And not a breath crept through the rosy air,
And yet the forest leaves seem'd stirr'd with
prayer.

CIII.

Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of prayer!
Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love!
Ave Maria! may our spirits dare
Look up to thine and to thy Son's above!

Ave Maria! oh that face so fair!

Those downcast eyes beneath the Almighty
dove—
What though 'tis but a pictured image strike,
That painting is no idol,—'tis too like.

CIV.

Some kinder casuists are pleased to say,
In nameless print—that I have no devo-
tion;
But set those persons down with me to pray,
And you shall see who has the properest
notion
Of getting into heaven the shortest way;
My altars are the mountains and the ocean,
Earth, air, stars,—all that springs from the
great Whole,
Who hath produced, and will receive the
soul.

CV.

Sweet hour of twilight!—in the solitude
Of the pine forest, and the silent shore
Which bounds Ravenna's immemorial wood,
Rooted where once the Adrian wave flow'd
o'er,
To where the last Casarean fortress stood,
Evergreen forest! which Boccaccio's lore
And Dryden's lay made haunted ground to
me,
How have I loved the twilight hour and thee!

CVI.

The shrill cicalas, people of the pine,
Making their summer lives one ceaseless
song,
Were the sole echoes, save my steed's and
mine,
And vesper bell's that rose the boughs
along;
The spectre huntsman of Onesti's line,
His hell-dogs, and their chase, and the fair
through
Which learn'd from this example not to fly
From a true lover,—shadow'd my mind's eye.

CVII.

Oh, Hesperus! thou bringest all good things—
Home to the weary, and the hungry cheer,
To the young bird the parent's brooding
wings,
The welcome stall to the o'erlabour'd steer;
Whate'er of peace about our hearthstone clings,
Whate'er our household gods protect of
dear,
Are gather'd round us by thy look of rest;
Thou bring'st the child, too, to the mother's
breast.

CVIII.

Soft hour! which wakes the wish and melts
the heart
Of those who sail the seas, on the first day
When they from their sweet friends are torn
apart;
Or fills with love the pilgrim on his way
As the far bell of vesper makes him start,
Seeming to weep the dying day's decay;
Is this a fancy which our reason scorns?
Ah! surely nothing dies hut something
mourns!

CIX.

When Nero perish'd by the justest doom
Which ever the destroyer yet destroy'd,
Amidst the roar of liberated Rome,
Of nations freed, and the world overjoy'd,
Some hands unseen strew'd flowers upon his
tomb:
Perhaps the weakness of a heart not void
Of feeling for some kindness done, when
power
Had left the wretch an uncorrupted hour.

CX.

But I'm digressing; what on earth has Nero,
Or any such like sovereign buffoons,
To do with the transactions of my hero,
More than such madmen's fellow man—
the moon's?
Sure my invention must be down at zero,
And I grown one of many "wooden spoons"
Of verse (the name with which we Cantabs
please
To dub the last of honours in degrees).

CXI.

I feel this tediousness will never do—
'T is being *too* epic, and I must cut down
(In copying) this long canto into two;
They'll never find it out, unless I own
The fact, excepting some experienced few;
And then as an improvement 't will be
shown:
I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic
is
From Aristotle *passim*.—See *Ποιητικῆς*.

Canto the Fourth.

I.

NOTHING so difficult as a beginning
In poesy, unless perhaps the end;
For oftentimes when Pegasus seems winning
The race, he sprains a wing, and down we
tend,

Like Lucifer when hurl'd from heaven for
sinning;
Our sin the same, and hard as his to mend,
Being pride, which leads the mind to soar
too far,
Till our own weakness shows us what we are.

II.

But time, which brings all beings to their
level,
And sharp Adversity, will teach at last
Man,—and, as we would hope,—perhaps the
devil,
That neither of their intellects are vast:
While youth's hot wishes in our red veins
revel,
We know not this—the blood flows on too
fast:
But as the torrent widens towards the ocean,
We ponder deeply on each past emotion.

III.

As hoy, I thought myself a clever fellow,
And wish'd that others held the same
opinion;
They took it up when my days grew more
mellow,
And other minds acknowledged my domi-
nion:
Now my aere fancy "falls into the yellow
Leaf," and Imagination droops her pinion,
And the sad truth which hovers o'er my desk
Turns what was once romantic to burlesque.

IV.

And if I laugh at any mortal thing,
'Tis that I may not weep; and if I weep,
'Tis that our nature cannot always bring
itself to apathy, for we must steep
Our hearts first in the depths of Lethe's
spring,
Ere what we least wish to behold will sleep:
Thetis baptized her mortal son in Styx;
A mortal mother would on Lethe fix.

V.

Some have accused me of a strange design
Against the creed and morals of the land,
And trace it in this poem every line;
I don't pretend that I quite understand
My own meaning when I would be *very* fine;
But the fact is that I have nothing plann'd,
Unless it were to be a moment merry,
A novel word in my vocabulary.

VI.

To the kind reader of our sober clime
This way of writing will appear exotic;
Pulci was sire of the half-serious rhyme,
Who sang when chivalry was more Quixotic,

And revell'd in the fancies of the time,
True knights, chaste damea, huge giant
kings despotic:
But all these, save the last, being obsolete,
I chose a modern subject as more meet.

VII.

How I have treated it, I do not know;
Perhaps no better than they have treated
me,
Who have imputed such designs as show
Not what they saw, but what they wish'd
to see;
But if it gives them pleasure, be it so,
This is a liberal age, and thoughts are
free:
Meantime Apollo plucks me by the ear,
And tells me to resume my story here.

VIII.

Young Juan and his lady-love were left
To their own hearts' most sweet society;
Even Time the pitiless in sorrow cleft
With his rude scythe such gentle bosoms;
he
Sigh'd to behold them of their hours bereft,
Though foe to love; and yet they could
not be
Meant to grow old, but die in happy spring,
Before one charm or hope had taken wing.

IX.

Their faces were not made for wrinkles, their
Pure blood to stagnate, their great hearts
to fail;
The blank grey was not made to blast their
hair,
But like the climes that know nor snow
nor hail,
They were all summer; lightning might
ssssil
And ahiver them to ashea, but to trail
A long and snake-like life of dull decay
Was not for them—they had too little clay.

X.

They were alone once more; for them to be
Thus was another Eden; they were never
Weary, unless when separate: the tree
Cut from its forest root of years—the river
Damm'd from its fountsin—the child from
the knee
And breast maternal wean'd at once for
ever,—
Would wither less than these two torn apart;
Alas! there is no instinct like the heart—

XI.

The heart—which may be broken: happy they!
 Thrice fortunate! who of that fragile mould,
 The precious porcelain of human clay,
 Break with the first fall: they can ne'er behold
 The long year link'd with heavy day on day,
 And all which must be borne, and never told;
 While life's strange principle will often lie
 Deepest in those who long the most to die.

XII.

"Whom the gods love die young" was said
 of yore,
 And many deaths do they escape by this:
 The death of friends, and that which slays
 even more—
 The death of friendship, love, youth, all
 that is,
 Except mere breath; and since the silent
 shore
 Awaits at last even those who longest miss
 The old archer's shafts, perhaps the early
 grave
 Which men weep over may be meant to save.

XIII.

Haidée and Juan thought not of the dead.
 The heavens, and earth, and air, seem'd
 made for them:
 They found no fault with Time, save that he
 fled;
 They saw not in themselves aught to con-
 demn;
 Each was the other's mirror, and but read
 Joy sparkling in their dark eyes like a gem,
 And knew such brightness was but the re-
 flection
 Of their exchanging glances of affection.

XIV.

The gentle pressure, and the thrilling touch,
 The least glance better understood than
 words,
 Which still said all, and ne'er could say too
 much;
 A language, too, but like to that of birds,
 Known but to them, at least appearing such
 As but to lovers a true sense affords;
 Sweet playful phrases, which would seem
 absurd
 To those who have ceased to hear such, or
 ne'er heard.

XV.

All these were theirs, for they were children
 still,
 And children still they should have ever
 been;
 They were not made in the real world to fill
 A busy character in the dull scene,
 But like two beings born from out a rill,
 A nymph and her beloved, all unseen
 To pass their lives in fountains and on
 flowers,
 And never know the weight of human hours.

XVI.

Moons changing had roll'd on, and change-
 less found
 Those their bright rise had lighted to such
 joys
 As rarely they beheld throughout their round;
 And these were not of the vain kind which
 cloy,
 For theirs were buoyant spirits, never bound
 By the mere senses; and that which destroys
 Most love, possession, unto them appear'd
 A thing which each endearment more en-
 dear'd.

XVII.

Oh beautiful! and rare as beautiful!
 But theirs was love in which the mind
 delights
 To lose itself, when the old world grows dull,
 And we are sick of its hack sounds and
 sights,
 Intrigues, adventures of the common school,
 Its petty passions, marriages, and flights,
 Where Hymen's torch but brands one strum-
 pet more,
 Whose husband only knows her not a wh—re.

XVIII.

Hard words; harsh truth; a truth which
 many know.
 Enough.—The faithful and the fairy pair,
 Who never found a single hour too slow,
 What was it made them thus exempt from
 care?
 Young innate feelings all have felt below,
 Which perish in the rest, but in them were
 Inherent; what we mortals call romantic,
 And always envy, though we deem it frantic.

XIX.

This is in others a factitious state,
 An opium dream of too much youth and
 reading,
 But was in them their nature or their fate:
 No novels e'er had set their young hearts
 bleeding,

For Haidée's knowledge was by no means great,

And Juan was a boy of saintly breeding ;
So that there was no reason for their loves
More than for those of nightingales or doves.

XX.

They gazed upon the sunset ; 'tis an hour
Dear unto all, but dearest to *their* eyes,
For it had made them what they were : the
power
Of love had first o'erwhelm'd them from
such skies,
When happiness had been their only dower,
And twilight saw them link'd in passion's
ties ;
Charm'd with each other, all things charm'd
that brought
The past still welcome as the present thought.

XXI.

I know not why, but in that hour to-night,
Even as they gazed, a sudden tremor came,
And swept, as 'twere, across their hearts'
delight,
Like the wind o'er a harp-string, or a flame,
When one is shook in sound, and one in
sight :
And thus some hoding flash'd through either
frame,
And call'd from Juan's breast a faint low sigh,
While one new tear arose in Haidée's eye.

XXII.

That large black prophet eye seem'd to dilate
And follow far the disappearing sun,
As if their last day of a happy date
With his broad, bright, and dropping orb
were gone.
Juan gazed on her as to ask his fate—
He felt a grief, but knowing cause for none,
His glance inquired of hers for some excuse
For feelings causeless, or at least abstruse.

XXIII.

She turn'd to him, and smiled, but in that sort
Which makes not others smile ; then turn'd
aside :
Whatever feeling shook her, it seem'd short,
And master'd by her wisdom or her pride ;
When Juan spoke, too—it might be in sport—
Of this their mutual feeling, she replied—
"If it should be so,—but—it cannot be—
Or I at least shall not survive to see."

XXIV.

Juan would question further, but she press'd
His lips to hers, and silenced him with this,
And then dismiss'd the omen from her breast,
Defying augury with that fond kiss ;

And no doubt of all methods 'tis the best :
Some people prefer wine—'tis not amiss ;
I have tried both ; so those who would a part
take
May choose between the headache and the
heartache.

XXV.

One of the two according to your choice,
Woman or wine, you'll have to undergo ;
Both maladies are taxes on our joys :
But which to choose, I really hardly know ;
And if I had to give a casting voice,
For both sides I could many reasons show,
And then decide, without great wrong to
either,
It were much better to have both than neither.

XXVI.

Juan and Haidée gazed upon each other
With swimming looks of speechless tender-
ness,
Which mix'd all feelings, friend, child, lover,
brother ;
All that the best can mingle and express
When two pure hearts are pour'd in one
another,
And love too much, and yet cannot love
less ;
But almost sanctify the sweet excess
By the immortal wish and power to bless.

XXVII.

Mix'd in each other's arms, and heart in
heart,
Why did they not then die ?—they had
lived too long
Should an hour come to bid them breathe
apart ;
Years could but bring them cruel things or
wrong ;
The world was not for them, nor the world's
art
For beings passionate as Sappho's song ;
Love was born *with* them, *in* them, so intense,
It was their very spirit—not a sense.

XXVIII.

They should have lived together deep in woods,
Unseen as sings the nightingale ; they were
Unfit to mix in these thick solitudes
Call'd social, haunts of Hate, and Vice, and
Care ;
How lonely every freeborn creature broods !
The sweetest song-birds nestle in a pair ;
The eagle soars alone ; the gull and crow
Flock o'er their carrion, just like men below.

XXIX.

Now pillow'd cheek to cheek, in loving sleep,
 Haidée and Juan their siesta took,
 A gentle slumber, but it was not deep,
 For ever and anon a something shook
 Juan, and shuddering o'er his frame would
 creep;

And Haidée's sweet lips murmur'd like a
 brook
 A wordless music, and her face so fair
 Stir'd with her dream, as rose-leaves with
 the air;

XXX.

Or as the stirring of a deep clear stream
 Within an Alpine hollow, when the wind
 Walks o'er it, was she shaken by the dream,
 The mystical usurper of the mind—
 O'erpowering us to be whate'er may seem
 Good to the soul which we no more can bind:
 Strauge state of being! (for 't is still to be),
 Senseless to feel, and with seal'd eyes to see.

XXXI.

She dream'd of being alone on the sea-shore,
 Chain'd to a rock; she knew not how, but stir
 She could not from the spot, and the loud
 roar
 Grew, and each wave rose roughly, threat-
 ening her;
 And o'er her upper lip they seem'd to pour,
 Until she sobb'd for breath, and soon they
 were
 Foaming o'er her lone head, so fierce and
 high—
 Each broke to drown her, yet she could not
 die.

XXXII.

Anon—she was released, and then she stray'd
 O'er the sharp shingles with her bleeding
 feet,
 And stumbled almost every step she made;
 And something roll'd before her in a sheet,
 Which she must still pursue howe'er afraid:
 'T was white and indistinct, nor stopp'd to
 meet
 Her glance nor grasp, for still she gazed and
 grasp'd,
 And ran, but it escaped her as she clasp'd.

XXXIII.

The dream changed:—in a cave she stood, its
 walls
 Were hung with marble icicles; the work
 Of ages on its water-fretted halls,
 Where waves might wash, and seals might
 break and lurk;

Her hair was dripping, and the very halls
 Of her black eyes seem'd turn'd to tears, and
 mirk
 The sharp rocks look'd below each drop they
 caught,
 Which froze to marble as it fell,—she thought.

XXXIV.

And wet, and cold, and lifeless at her feet,
 Pale as the foam that froth'd on his dead
 brow,
 Which she essay'd in vain to clear, (how
 sweet
 Were once her cares, how idle seem'd they
 now!)
 Lay Juan, nor could aught renew the beat
 Of his quench'd heart; and the sea dirges
 low
 Rang in her sad ears like a mermaid's song,
 And that brief dream appear'd a life too long.

XXXV.

And gazing on the dead, she thought his face
 Faded, or alter'd into something new—
 Like to her father's features, till each trace
 More like and like to Lambro's aspect
 grew—
 With all his keen worn look and Grecian
 grace;
 And starting, she awoke, and what to view?
 Oh! Powers of Heaven! what dark eye meets
 she there?
 'T is—'t is her father's—fix'd upon the pair!

XXXVI.

Then shrieking, she arose, and shrieking fell,
 With joy and sorrow, hope and fear, to see
 Him whom she deem'd a habitant where dwell
 The ocean-huried, risen from death, to be
 Perchance the death of one she loved too
 well:
 Dear as her father had been to Haidée,
 It was a moment of that awful kind—
 I have seen such—but must not call to mind.

XXXVII.

Up Juan sprang to Haidée's bitter shriek,
 And caught her falling, and from off the
 wall
 Snatch'd down his sabre, in hot haste to
 wreak
 Vengeance on him who was the cause of
 all:
 Then Lambro, who till now forebore to speak,
 Smiled scornfully, and said, "Within my
 call,
 A thousand scimitars await the word;
 Put up, young man, put up your silly sword.'

XXXVIII.

And Haidée clung around him; "Jnan, 'tis—
'Tis Lambro—'tis my father! Kneel with
me—
He will forgive us—yes—it must be—yes.
Oh! dearest father, in this agony
Of pleasure and of pain—even while I kiss
Thy garment's hem with transport, can it
be
That doubt should mingle with my filial joy?
Deal with me as thou wilt, but spare this
boy."

XXXIX.

High and inscrutable the old man stood,
Calm in his voice, and calm within his
eye—
Not always signs with him of calmest mood:
He look'd upon her, but gave no reply;
Then turn'd to Juan, in whose cheek the
blood
Oft came and went, as there resolved to
die;
In arms, at least, he stood, in act to spring
On the first foe whom Lambro's call might
bring.

XL.

"Young man, your sword;" so Lambro once
more said:
Juan replied, "Not while this arm is free."
The old man's cheek grew pale, but not with
dread,
And drawing from his belt a pistol, he
Replied, "Your blood be then on your own
head."
Then look'd close at the flint, as if to see
'T was fresh—for he had lately used the
lock—
And next proceeded quietly to cock.

XLI.

It has a strange quick jar upon the ear,
That cocking of a pistol, when you know
A moment more will bring the sight to bear
Upon your person, twelve yards off, or so;
A gentlemanly distance, not too near,
If you have got a former friend for foe;
But after being fired at once or twice,
The ear becomes more Irish, and less nice.

XLII.

Lambro presented, and one instant more
Had stopp'd this Canto, and Don Juan's
breath,
When Haidée threw herself her boy before;
Stern as her sire: "On me," she cried, "let
death

Descend—the fault is mine; this fatal shore
He found—but sought not. I have pledged
my faith;
I love him—I will die with him: I knew
Your nature's firmness—know your daugh-
ter's too."

XLIII.

A minute past, and she had been all tears,
And tenderness, and infancy; but now
She stood as one who champion'd human
fears—
Pale, statue-like, and stern, she woo'd the
blow;
And tall beyond her sex, and their com-
peers,
She drew up to her height, as if to show
A fairer mark; and with a fix'd eye scann'd
Her father's face—but never stopp'd his
hand.

XLIV.

He gazed on her, and she on him; 'twas
strange
How like they look'd! the expression was
the same;
Serenely savage, with a little change
In the large dark eye's mutual-darted flame;
For she, too, was as one who could avenge,
If cause should be—a lioness, though tame;
Her father's blood before her father's face
Boil'd up, and proved her truly of his race.

XLV.

I said they were alike, their features and
Their stature, differing but in sex and
years:
Even to the delicacy of their hand
There was resemblance, such as true blood
wears;
And now to see them, thus divided, stand
In fix'd ferocity, when joyous tears,
And sweet sensations, should have welcomed
both,
Show what the passions are in their full
growth.

XLVI.

The father paused a moment, then withdrew
His weapon, and replaced it; but stood
still,
And looking on her, as to look her through,
"Not I," he said, "have sought this
stranger's ill;
Not I have made this desolation: few
Would bear such outrage, and forbear to
kill;
But I must do my duty—how thou hast
Done thine, the present vouches for the past.

XLVII.

"Let him disarm; or, by my father's head,
His own shall roll before you like a ball!"
He raised his whistle as the word he said,
And blew; another answer'd to the call,
And rushing in disorderly, though led,
And arm'd from boot to turban, one and all,
Some twenty of his train came, rank on rank;
He gave the word, "Arrest or slay the
Frank."

XLVIII.

Then, with a sudden movement, he withdrew
His daughter; while compress'd within his
clasp,
'Twixt her and Juan interposed the crew;
In vain she struggled in her father's grasp—
His arms were like a serpent's coil: then flew
Upon their prey, as darts an angry asp,
The file of pirates: save the foremost, who
Had fallen, with his right shoulder half cut
through.

XLIX.

The second had his cheek laid open; but
The third, a wary, cool old swordsman, took
The blows upon his cutlass, and then put
His own well in; so well, ere you could
look,
His man was floor'd, and helpless at his foot,
With the blood running like a little brook
From two smart sabre gashes, deep and red—
One on the arm, the other on the head.

L.

And then they bound him where he fell, and
bore
Juan from the apartment: with a sign
Old Lambro bade them take him to the shore,
Where lay some ships which were to sail
at nine.
They laid him in a boat, and plied the oar
Until they reach'd some galliots, placed in
line;
On board of one of these, and under hatches,
They stow'd him, with strict orders to the
watches.

LI.

The world is full of strange vicissitudes,
And here was one exceedingly unpleasant:
A gentleman so rich in the world's goods,
Handsome and young, enjoying all the
present,
Just at the very time when he least broods
On such a thing, is suddenly to sea sent,
Wounded and chain'd, so that he cannot
move,
And all because a lady fell in love.

LII.

Here I must leave him, for I grow pathetic,
Moved by the Chinese nymph of tears,
green tea!
Than whom Cassandra was not more pro-
phetic;
For if my pure libations exceed three,
I feel my heart become so sympathetic,
That I must have recourse to black Bohea:
'Tis pity wine should be so deleterious,
For tea and coffee leave us much more serious,

LIII.

Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac!
Sweet Naiad of the Phlegethonic rill!
Ah! why the liver wilt thou thus attack,
And make, like other nymphs, thy lovers ill?
I would take refuge in weak punch, but *rack*
(In each sense of the word), when'er I fill
My mild and midnight beakers to the brim,
Wakes me next morning with its synonym.

LIV.

I leave Don Juan for the present, safe—
Not sound, poor fellow, but severely wound-
ed;
Yet could his corporal pangs amount to half
Of those with which his Haidée's bosom
bounded!
She was not one to weep, and rave, and chafe,
And then give way, subdued because sur-
rounded;
Her mother was a Moorish maid from Fez,
Where all is Eden, or a wilderness.

LV.

There the large olive rains its amber store
In marble fountains; there grain, and flour,
and fruit,
Gush from the earth until the land runs o'er;
But there, too, many a poison-tree has root,
And midnight listens to the lion's roar,
And long, long deserts scorch the camel's
foot,
Or heaving whelm the helpless caravan;
And as the soil is, so the heart of man.

LVI.

Afric is all the sun's, and as her earth
Her human clay is kindled; full of power
For good or evil, burning from its birth,
The Moorish blood partakes the planet's
hour,
And like the soil beneath it will bring forth:
Beauty and love were Haidée's mother's
dower;
But her large dark eye show'd deep Passion's
force,
Though sleeping like a lion near a source.

LVII.

Her daughter, temper'd with a milder ray,
 Like summer clouds all silvery, smooth,
 and fair,
 Till slowly charged with thunder they display
 Terror to earth, and tempest to the air,
 Had held till now her soft and milky way ;
 But overwrought with passion and despair,
 The fire burst forth from her Numidian veins,
 Even as the Simoom sweeps the blasted plains.

LVIII.

The last sight which she saw was Juan's
 gore,
 And he himself o'ermaster'd and cut down ;
 His blood was running on the very floor
 Where late he trod, her beautiful, her own ;
 Thus much she view'd an instant and no
 more,—
 Her straggles ceased with one convulsive
 groan ;
 On her sire's arm, which until now scarce
 held
 Her writhing, fell she like a cedar fell'd.

LIX.

A vein had burst, and her sweet lips' pure
 dyes
 Were dabbled with the deep blood which
 ran o'er ;
 And her head droop'd, as when the lily lies
 O'ercharged with rain : her summon'd
 handmaids bore
 Their lady to her couch with gushing eyes ;
 Of herbs and cordials they produced their
 store,
 But she defied all means they could employ,
 Like one life could not hold, nor death de-
 stroy.

LX.

Days lay she in that state unchanged, though
 chill—
 With nothing livid, still her lips were red ;
 She had no pulse, but death seem'd absent
 still ;
 No hideous sign proclaim'd her surely dead ;
 Corruption came not in each mind to kill
 All hope ; to look upon her sweet face bred
 New thoughts of life, for it seem'd full of
 soul—
 She had so much, earth could not claim the
 whole.

LXI.

The ruling passion, such as marble shows
 When exquisitely chisell'd, still lay there,
 But fix'd as marble's unchanged aspect throws
 O'er the fair Venus, but for ever fair ;

O'er the Laocoön's all eternal throes,
 And ever-dying Gladiator's air,
 Their energy like life forms all their fame,
 Yet looks not life, for they are still the same.

LXII.

She woke at length, but not as sleepers wake,
 Rather the dead, for life seem'd something
 new,
 A strange sensation which she must partake
 Perforce, since whatsoever met her view
 Struck not on memory, though a heavy ache
 Lay at her heart, whose earliest beat still
 true
 Brought back the sense of pain without the
 cause,
 For, for a while, the furies made a pause.

LXIII.

She look'd on many a face with vacant eye,
 On many a token without knowing what ;
 She saw them watch her without asking
 why,
 And reck'd not who around her pillow
 sat ;
 Not speechless, though she spoke not ; not a
 sigh
 Relieved her thoughts ; dull silence and
 quick chat
 Were tried in vain by those who served ; she
 gave
 No sign, save breath, of having left the grave.

LXIV.

Her handmaids tended, but she heeded not ;
 Her father watch'd, she turn'd her eyes
 away ;
 She recognised no being, and no spot,
 However dear or cherish'd in their day ;
 They changed from room to room, but all
 forgot,
 Gentle, but without memory she lay ;
 At length those eyes, which they would fain
 be weaning
 Back to old thoughts, wax'd full of fearful
 meaning.

LXV.

And then a slave bethought her of a harp ;
 The harper came, and tuned his instru-
 ment ;
 At the first notes, irregular and sharp,
 On him her flashing eyes a moment bent,
 Then to the wall she turn'd as if to warp
 Her thoughts from sorrow through her
 heart re-sent ;
 And he began a long low island song
 Of ancient days, ere tyranny grew strong.

LXVI.

Anon her thin wan fingers beat the wall
 In time to his old tune; he changed the
 theme,
 And sung of love; the fierce name struck
 through all
 Her recollection; on her flash'd the dream
 Of what she was, and is, if ye could call
 To be so being; in a gushing stream
 The tears rush'd forth from her o'erclouded
 brain,
 Like mountain mists at length dissolved in
 rain.

LXVII.

Short solace, vain relief!—thought came too
 quick,
 And whirl'd her brain to madness; she
 arose
 As one who ne'er had dwelt among the sick,
 And flew at all she met, as on her foes;
 But no one ever heard her speak or shriek,
 Although her paroxysm drew towards its
 close;—
 Hers was a phrensy which disdain'd to rave,
 Even when they smote her, in the hope to
 save.

LXVIII.

Yet she betray'd at times a gleam of sense;
 Nothing could make her meet her father's
 face,
 Though on all other things with looks intense
 She gazed, but none she ever could retrace;
 Food she refused, and raiment; no pre-
 sence
 Avail'd for either; neither change of place,
 Nor time, nor skill, nor remedy, could give
 her
 Senses to sleep—the power seem'd gone for
 ever.

LXIX.

Twelve days and nights she wither'd thus;
 at last,
 Without a groan, or sigh, or glance, to show
 A parting pang, the spirit from her passed:
 And they who watch'd her nearest could
 not know
 The very instant, till the change that cast
 Her sweet face into shadow, dull and slow,
 Glazed o'er her eyes—the beautiful, the
 black—
 Oh! to possess such lustre—and then lack!

LXX.

She died, but not alone; she held within
 A second principle of life, which might
 Have dawn'd a fair and sinless child of sin;
 But closed its little being without light,

And went down to the grave unborn, wherein
 Blossom and bough lie wither'd with one
 blight;
 In vain the dews of Heaven descend above
 The bleeding flower and blasted fruit of love.

LXXI.

Thus lived—thus died she; never more on
 her
 Shall sorrow light, or shame. She was not
 made
 Through years or moons the inner weight to
 bear,
 Which colder hearts endure till they are laid
 By age in earth: her days and pleasures were
 Brief, but delightful—such as had not staid
 Long with her destiny; but she sleeps well
 By the sea-shore, whereon she loved to dwell.

LXXII.

That isle is now all desolate and bare,
 Its dwellings down, its tenants pass'd
 away;
 None but her own and father's grave is there,
 And nothing outward tells of human clay;
 Ye could not know where lies a thing so fair,
 No stone is there to show, no tongue to say,
 What was; no dirge, except the hollow sea's,
 Mourns o'er the beauty of the Cyclades.

LXXIII.

But many a Greek maid in a loving anger
 Sighs o'er her name; and many an islander
 With her sire's story makes the night less
 long;
 Valour was his, and beauty dwelt with her;
 If she loved rashly, her life paid for wrong—
 A heavy price must all pay who thus err,
 In some shape; let none think to fly the
 danger,
 For soon or late Love is his own avenger.

LXXIV.

But let me change this theme, which grows
 too sad,
 And lay this sheet of sorrows on the shelf;
 I do not much like describing people mad,
 For fear of seeming rather touch'd myself—
 Besides, I've no more on this head to add;
 And as my Muse is a capricious elf,
 We'll put about, and try another tack
 With Juan, left half-kill'd some stanzas back.

LXXV.

Wounded and fetter'd, "cabin'd, cribb'd, con-
 fined,"
 Some days and nights elapsed before
 that he
 Could altogether call the past to mind;
 And when he did, he found himself at sea,

Sailing six knots an hour before the wind ;
The shores of Iliou lay beneath their lee,—
Another time he might have liked to see 'em,
But now was not much pleased with Cape
Sigæum.

LXXVI.

There, on the green and village-cotted hill, is
(Flank'd by the Hellespont, and by the sea)
Eutomb'd the bravest of the brave, Achilles ;
They say so—(Bryant says the contrary) :
And further downward, tall and towering
still, is

The tumulus—of whom ? Heaven knows ;
't may be
Patroclus, Ajax, or Protesilaus ;
All heroes, who if living still would slay us.

LXXVII.

High barrows, without marble, or a name,
A vast, untill'd, and mountain-skirted
plain,
And Ida in the distance, still the same,
And old Scamander (if 't is he), remain ;
The situation seems still form'd for fame—
A hundred thousand men might fight
again,
With ease ; but where I sought for Iliou's
walls,
The quiet sheep feeds, and the tortoise
crawls ;

LXXVIII.

Troops of untended horses ; here and there,
Some little hamlets, with new names un-
ceuth ;
Some shepherds (unlike Paris), led to stare
A moment at the European youth
Whom to the spot their school-boy feelings
bear ;
A Turk, with beads in hand, and pipe in
mouth,
Extremely taken with his own religion,
Are what I found there—but the devil a
Phrygian.

LXXIX.

Don Juan, here permitted to emerge
From his dull cabin, found himself a
slave ;
Forlorn, and gazing on the deep blue surge,
O'ershadow'd there by many a hero's
grave ;
Weak still with loss of blood, he scarce could
urge
A few brief questions ; and the answers
gave
No very satisfactory information
About his past or present situation.

LXXX.

He saw some fellow-captives, who appear'd
To be Italians, as they were in fact ;
From them, at least, *their* destiny he heard,
Which was an odd one ; a troop going
to act

In Sicily—all singers, duly rear'd
In their vocation ; had not been attack'd
In sailing from Livorno by the pirate,
But sold by the impresario at no high rate.

LXXXI.

By one of these, the buffo of the party,
Juan was told about their curious case ;
For although destined to the Turkish mart, he
Still kept his spirits up—at least his face ;
The little fellow really look'd quite hearty,
And bore him with some gaiety and grace,
Showing a much more reconciled demeanour,
Than did the prima-donna and the tenor.

LXXXII.

In a few words he told their hapless story,
Saying, " Our Machiavelian impresario,
Making a signal off some promontory,
Hail'd a strange brig ; Corpo di Caio
Mario !
We were transferr'd on board her in a hurry,
Without a single scudo of salario ;
But if the Sultan has a taste for song,
We will revive our fortunes before long.

LXXXIII.

" The prima-donna, though a little old,
And haggard with a dissipated life,
And subject, when the house is thin, to cold,
Has some good notes ; and then the tenor's
wife,
With no great voice, is pleasing to behold ;
Last carnival she made a deal of strife,
By carrying off Count Cesare Cicogna
From an old Roman princess at Bologna.

LXXXIV.

" And then there are the dancers ; there's
the Nini,
With more than one profession gains
by all ;
Then there's that laughing slut the Pele-
grini,
She, too, was fortunate last carnival,
And made at least five hundred good zec-
chini,
But spends so fast, she has not now a
paul ;
And then there's the Grottesca—such a
dancer !
Where men have souls or bodies she must
answer.

LXXXV.

"As for the figuranti, they are like
The rest of all that tribe; with here and
there
A pretty person, which perhaps may strike,
The rest are hardly fitted for a fair;
There's one, though tall and stiffer than a
pike,
Yet has a sentimental kind of air
Which might go far, but she do n't dance with
vigour;
The more's the pity, with her face and
figure.

LXXXVI.

"As for the men, they are a middling set;
The musico is but a crack'd old basin,
But being qualified in one way yet,
May the seraglio do to set his face in,
And as a servant some preferment get;
His singing I no further trust can place in:
From all the Pope makes yearly 't would
perplex
To find three perfect pipes of the *third* sex.

LXXXVII.

"The tenor's voice is spoil'd by affectation,
And for the bass, the beast can only
bellow;
In fact, he had no singing education,
An ignorant, noteless, timeless, tuneless
fellow;
But being the prima-donna's near relation,
Who swore his voice was very rich and
mellow,
They hired him, though to hear him you'd
believe
An ass was practising recitative.

LXXXVIII.

"'T would not become myself to dwell upon
My own merits, and though young—I see,
sir—you
Have got a travell'd air, which speaks you
one
To whom the opera is by no means new:
You've heard of Raucocanti?—I'm the man:
The time may come when you may hear
me too;
You was not last year at the fair of Lugo,
But next, when I'm engaged to sing there—
do go.

LXXXIX.

"Our baritone I almost had forget,
A pretty lad, but bursting with conceit;
With graceful action, science not a jot,
A voice of no great compass, and not
sweet,

He always is complaining of his lot,
Forsooth, scarce fit for ballads in the
street;
In lovers' parts his passion mere to breathe,
Having no heart to show, he shows his
teeth."

XC.

Here Raucocanti's eloquent recital
Was interrupted by the pirate crew,
Who came at stated moments to invite all
The captives back to their sad berths; each
threw
A rueful glance upon the waves, (which bright
all
From the blue skies derived a double blue,
Dancing all free and happy in the sun.)
And then went down the hatchway one by one.

XCI.

They heard next day—that in the Dardanelles,
Waiting for his Sublimity's firman,
The most imperative of sovereign spells,
Which everybody does without who can,
More to secure them in their naval cells,
Lady to lady, well as man to man,
Were to be chain'd and letted out per couple,
For the slave-market of Constantineple.

XCII.

It seems when this allotment was made out,
There chanced to be an odd male, and odd
female,
Who (after some discussion and some doubt,
If the soprano might be deem'd to be male,
They placed him o'er the woman as a scont)
Were link'd together, and it happen'd the
male
Was Juan, who,—an awkward thing at his age,
Pair'd off with a Bacchante blooming visage.

XCIII.

With Raucocanti luckily was chain'd
The tenor; these two hated with a hate
Found only on the stage, and each more pain'd
With this his tuneful neighbour than his
fate;
Sad strife arose, for they were so cross-grain'd,
Instead of bearing up without debate,
That each pull'd different ways with many
an oath,
"Arcades ambo," *id est*—blackguards both.

XCIV.

Juan's companion was a Remagnole,
But bred within the March of old Ancona,
With eyes that look'd into the very soul
(And other chief points of a "bella donna"),

Bright—and as black and burning as a coal ;
 And through her clear brunette complexion
 shone a
 Great wish to please—a most attractive
 dower,
 Especially when added to the power.

XCIV.

But all that power was wasted upon him,
 For sorrow o'er each sense held stern
 command ;
 Her eye might flash on his, but found it dim :
 And though thus chain'd, as natural her hand
 Touch'd his, nor that—nor any handsome limb
 (And she had some not easy to withstand)
 Could stir his pulse, or make his faith feel
 brittle ;
 Perhaps his recent wounds might help a little.

XCVI.

No matter ; we should ne'er too much inquire,
 But facts are facts: no knight could be
 more true,
 And firmer faith no ladye-love desire ;
 We will omit the proofs, save one or two :
 'Tis said no one in hand " can hold a fire
 By thought of frosty Caucasus ;" but few,
 I really think ; yet Juan's then ordeal
 Was more triumphant, and not much less real.

XCVII.

Here I might enter on a chaste description,
 Having withstood temptation in my youth,
 But hear that several people take exception
 At the first two books having too much
 truth ;
 Therefore I'll make Don Juan leave the ship
 soon,
 Because the publisher declares, in sooth,
 Through needles' eyes it easier for the camel is
 To pass, than those two cantos into families.

XCVIII.

'Tis all the same to me ; I'm fond of yielding,
 And therefore leave them to the purer page
 Of Smollett, Prior, Ariosto, Fielding,
 Who say strange things for so correct an
 age ;
 I once had great alacrity in wielding
 My pen, and liked poetic war to wage,
 And recollect the time when all this cant
 Would have provoked remarks which now it
 shan't.

XCIX.

As boys love rows, my boyhood liked a
 squabble ;
 But at this hour I wish to part in peace,
 Leaving such to the literary rabble,
 Whether my verse's fame be doom'd to cease

While the right hand which wrote it still is
 able,
 Or of some centuries to take a lease ;
 The grass upon my grave will grow as long,
 And sigh to midnight winds, but not to song.

C.

Of poets who come down to us through
 distance
 Of time and tongues, the foster-babes of
 Fame,
 Life seems the smallest portion of existence ;
 Where twenty ages gather o'er a name,
 'Tis as a snow-ball which derives assistance
 From every flake, and yet rolls on the
 same,
 Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow ;
 But, after all, 'tis nothing but cold snow.

CI.

And so great names are nothing more than
 nomial,
 And love of glory's but an airy lust,
 Too often in its fury overcoming all
 Who would as 'twere identify their dust
 From out the wide destruction, which, en-
 tombing all,
 Leaves nothing till " the coming of the
 just"—
 Save change : I've stood upon Achilles' tomb,
 And heard Troy doubted ; time will doubt of
 Rome.

CII.

The very generations of the dead
 Are swept away, and tomb inherits tomb,
 Until the memory of an age is fled,
 And, buried, sinks beneath its offspring's
 doom :
 Where are the epitaphs our fathers read ?
 Save a few glean'd from the sepulchral
 gloom
 Which once-named myriads nameless lie
 beneath,
 And lose their own in universal death.

CIII.

I canter by the spot each afternoon
 Where perish'd in his fame the hero-boy,
 Who lived too long for men, but died too
 soon
 For human vanity, the young De Foix !
 A broken pillar, not uncouthly hewn,
 But which neglect is hastening to destroy,
 Records Ravenna's carnage on its face,
 While weeds and ordure rankle round the
 base.

CIV.

I pass each day where Dante's bones are laid :

A little cnopla, more neat than solemn,
Protects his dust, but reverence here is paid
To the hard's tomb, and not the warrior's
column :

The time must come, when both alike decay'd,
The chieftain's trophy, and the poet's
volume,
Will sink where lie the songs and wars of
earth,
Before Pelides' death, or Homer's birth.

CV.

With human blood that column was cemented,
With human filth that column is defiled,
As if the peasant's coarse contempt were
vented

To show his loathing of the spot he soil'd :
Thus is the trophy used, and thus lamented
Should ever be those blood-hounds, from
whose wild

Instinct of gore and glory earth has known
Those sufferings Dante saw in hell alone.

CVI.

Yet there will still be bards : though fame is
smoke,

Its fumes are frankincense to human
thought ;
And the unquiet feelings, which first woke
Song in the world, will seek what then
they sought :

As on the beach the waves at last are broke,
Thus to their extreme verge the passions
brought

Dash into poetry, which is but passion,
Or at least was so ere it grew a fashion.

CVII.

If in the course of such a life as was

At once adventurous and contemplative,
Men who partake all passions as they pass,
Acquire the deep and bitter power to give
Their images again as in a glass,

And in such colours that they seem to
live ;

You may do right forbidding them to show
'em,

But spoil (I think) a very pretty poem.

CVIII.

Oh ! ye, who make the fortunes of all books !
Benign Ceruleans of the second sex !

Who advertise new poems by your looks,
Your "inprimatur" will ye not annex ?

What ! must I go to the oblivious cooks,
Those Cornish plunderers of Parnassian
wrecks ?

Ah ! must I then the only minstrel be,
Proscribed from tasting your Castalian tea ?

CIX.

What ! can I prove "a lion" then no more ?
A ball-room bard, a foolscap, hot-press
darling ?

To bear the compliments of many a bore,
And sigh, "I can't get out," like Yorick's
starling ;

Why then I'll swear, as poet Wordy swore
(Because the world won't read him, always
snarling),

That taste is gone, that fame is but a lottery,
Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a coterie.

CX.

Oh ! "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue,"
As some one somewhere sings about the
sky,

And I, ye learned ladies, say of you ;
They say your stockings are so—(Heaven
knows why,

I have examined few pair of that hne) ;
Blue as the garters which serenely lie
Round the patrician left-legs, which adorn
The festal midnight, and the levée morn.

CXI.

Yet some of you are most seraphic creatures—
But times are alter'd since, a rhyming
lover,

You read my stanzas, and I read your
features :

And—but no matter, all those things are
over ;

Still I have no dislike to learned natures,
For sometimes such a world of virtues
cover ;

I knew one woman of that purple school,
The loveliest, chastest, best, but—quite a fool.

CXII.

Humboldt, "the first of travellers," but not
The last, if late accounts be accurate,

Invented, by some name I have forgot,
As well as the sublime discovery's date,
An airy instrument, with which he sought
To ascertain the atmospheric state,

By measuring "the intensity of blue :"
Oh, Lady Daphne ! let me measure you !

CXIII.

But to the narrative :—The vessel bound
With slaves to sell off in the capital,
After the usual process, might be found
At anchor under the scraglio wall ;

Her cargo, from the plague being safe and sound,

Were landed in the market, one and all,
And there with Georgians, Russians, and
Circassians,
Bought up for different purposes and pas-
sions.

CXIV.

Some went off dearly; fifteen hundred dollars
For one Circassian, a sweet girl, were
given,

Warranted virgin; beauty's brightest colours
Had deck'd her out in all the hues of
heaven:

Her sale sent home some disappointed
hawkers,

Who had on till the hundreds reached
eleven;

But when the offer went beyond, they knew
'T was for the Sultan, and at once withdrew.

CXV.

Twelve negresses from Nubia brought a price
Which the West Indian market scarce
could bring,

Though Wilberforce, at last, has made it
twice

What 't was ere Abolition; and the thing
Need not seem very wonderful, for vice

Is always much more splendid than a king:
The virtues, even the most exalted, Charity,
Are saving—vice spares nothing for a rarity.

CXVI.

But for the destiny of this young troop,

How some were bought by pachas, some
by Jews,

How some to burdens were obliged to stoop,
And others rose to the command of crews

As renegadoes; while in hapless group,
Hoping no very old vizier might choose,

The females stood, as one by one they
pick'd 'em,

To make a mistress, or fourth wife, or
victim:

CXVII.

All this must be reserved for further song;

Also our hero's lot, howe'er unpleasant
(Because this Canto has become too long),

Must be postponed discreetly for the
present;

I'm sensible redundancy is wrong,

But could not for the muse of me put less
in't:

And now delay the progress of Don Juan,
Till what is call'd in Ossian the fifth Duan.

Canto the Fifth.

I.

WHEN amatory poets sing their loves
In liquid lines melliflously bland,
And pair their rhymes as Venus yokes her
doves,

They little think what mischief is in hand;
The greater their success the worse it proves,
As Ovid's verse may give to understand;
Even Petrarch's self, if judged with due
severity,
Is the Platonic pimp of all posterity.

II.

I therefore do denounce all amorous writing,
Except in such a way as not to attract;
Plain—simple—short, and by no means
inviting,

But with a moral to each error tack'd,
Form'd rather for instructing than delighting,
And with all passions in their turn attack'd;
Now, if my Pegasus should not be shod ill,
This poem will become a moral model.

III.

The European with the Asian shore
Sprinkled with palaces; the Ocean stream
Here and there studded with a seventy-four;
Sophia's cupola with golden gleam;
The cypress groves; Olympus high and hoar;
The twelve isles, and the more than I could
dream,

Far less describe, present the very view
Which charm'd the charming Mary Montagu.

IV.

I have a passion for the name of "Mary,"

For once it was a magic sound to me;
And still it half calls up the realms of fairy,

Where I beheld what never was to be;
All feelings changed, but this was last to
vary,

A spell from which even yet I am not
quite free:

But I grow sad—and let a tale grow cold,
Which must not be pathetically told.

V.

The wind swept down the Euxine, and the
wave

Broke foaming o'er the blue Symplegades;
'Tis a grand sight from off "the Giant's Grave"

To watch the progress of those rolling seas
Between the Bosphorus, as they lash and lave

Europe and Asia, you being quite at ease:
There's not a sea the passenger e'er pukes in,

Turns up more dangerous breakers than the
Euxine.

VI.

'Twas a raw day of Autumn's bleak beginning,
 When nights are equal, but not so the days:
 The Parcæ then cut short the further spinning
 Of seamen's fates, and the loud tempests raise
 The waters, and repentance for past sinning
 In all, who o'er the great deep take their ways:
 They vow to amend their lives, and yet they don't;
 Because if drown'd, they can't—if spared, they won't.

VII.

A crowd of shivering slaves of every nation,
 And age, and sex, were in the market ranged;
 Each bevy with the merchant in his station:
 Poor creatures! their good looks were sadly changed.
 All save the blacks seem'd jaded with vexation,
 From friends, and home, and freedom far estranged;
 The negroes more philosophy display'd,—
 Used to it, no doubt, as eels are to be flay'd.

VIII.

Juan was juvenile, and thus was full,
 As most at his age are, of hope, and health;
 Yet I must own, he look'd a little dull,
 And now and then a tear stole down by stealth;
 Perhaps his recent loss of blood might pull
 His spirit down; and then the loss of wealth,
 A mistress, and such comfortable quarters,
 To be put up for auction amongst Tartars,

IX.

Were things to shake a stoic; ne'ertheless,
 Upon the whole his carriage was serene:
 His figure, and the splendour of his dress,
 Of which some gilded remnants still were seen,
 Drew all eyes on him, giving them to guess
 He was above the vulgar by his mien;
 And then, though pale, he was so very handsome;
 And then—they calculated on his ransom.

X.

Like a backgammon board the place was dotted
 With whites and blacks, in groups on show for sale,
 Though rather more irregularly spotted:
 Some bought the jet, while others chose the pale.
 It chanced amongst the other people lotted,
 A man of thirty, rather stout and hale,
 With resolution in his dark grey eye,
 Next Juan stood, till some might choose to buy.

XI.

He had an English look; that is, was square
 In make, of a complexion white and ruddy,
 Good teeth, with curling rather dark brown hair,
 And, it might be from thought, or toil, or study,
 An open brow a little mark'd with care:
 One arm had on a bandage rather bloody;
 And there he stood with such *sang froid*,
 That greater
 Could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator.

XII.

But seeing at his elbow a mere lad,
 Of a high spirit evidently, though
 At present weigh'd down by a doom which had
 O'erthrown even men, he soon began to show
 A kind of blunt compassion for the sad
 Lot of so young a partner in the woe,
 Which for himself he seem'd to deem no worse
 Than any other scrape, a thing of course.

XIII.

"My boy!"—said he, "amidst this motley crew
 Of Georgians, Russians, Nubians, and what not,
 All ragamuffins differing but in hue,
 With whom it is our luck to cast our lot,
 The only gentlemen seem I and you;
 So let us be acquainted, as we ought:
 If I could yield you any consolation,
 'T would give me pleasure.—Pray, what is your nation?"

XIV.

When Juan answer'd—"Spanish!" he replied,
 "I thought, in fact, you could not be a Greek;
 Those servile dogs are not so proudly eyed:
 Fortune has play'd you here a pretty freak,

But that's her way with all men, till they're tried;

But never mind,—she'll turn, perhaps, next week;
She has served me also much the same as you,
Except that I have found it nothing new."

XV.

"Pray, sir," said Juan, "if I may presume,
What brought you here?"—"Oh! nothing very rare—
Six Tartars and a drag-chain——"—"To this doom

But what conducted, if the question's fair,
Is that which I would learn."—"I served for some

Months with the Russian army here and there;
And taking lately, by Suwarrow's bidding,
A town, was ta'en myself instead of Widdin."

XVI.

"Have you no friends?"—"I had—but, by God's blessing,
Have not been troubled with them lately. Now

I have answer'd all your questions without pressing,
And you an equal courtesy should show."
"Alas!" said Juan, "'t were a tale distressing,

And long besides."—"Oh! if 'tis really so,
You're right on both accounts to hold your tongue;
A sad tale saddens doubly when 'tis long.

XVII.

"But droop not: Fortune at your time of life,
Although a female moderately fickle,
Will hardly leave you (as she's not your wife)
For any length of days in such a pickle.
To strive, too, with our fate were such a strife
As if the corn-sheaf should oppose the sickle:

Men are the sport of circumstances, when
The circumstances seem the sport of men."

XVIII.

"'Tis not," said Juan, "for my present doom
I mourn, but for the past;—I loved a maid:"—

He paused, and his dark eye grew full of gloom;

A single tear upon his eyelash staid
A moment, and then dropp'd; "but to resume,

'Tis not my present lot, as I have said,
Which I deplore so much; for I have borne
Hardships which have the hardest overworn,

XIX.

"On the rough deep. But this last blow—"
and here
He stopp'd again, and turn'd away his face.
"Ay," quoth his friend, "I thought it would appear

That there had been a lady in the case;
And these are things which ask a tender tear,
Such as I, too, would shed if in your place:
I cried upon my first wife's dying day.
And also when my second ran away:

XX.

"My third——"—"Your third!" quoth Juan,
turning round;
"You scarcely can be thirty: have you three?"

"No—only two at present above ground:
Surely, 'tis nothing wonderful to see
One person thrice in holy wedlock bound!"
"Well, then, your third," said Juan; "what did she?"

She did not run away, too,—did she, sir?"
"No, faith."—"What then?"—"I ran away from her."

XXI.

"You take things coolly, sir," said Juan.
"Why,"

Replied the other, "what can a man do?
There still are many rainbows in your sky,
But mine have vanish'd. All, when life is new,
Commence with feelings warm, and prospects high;

But time strips our illusions of their hue,
And one by one in turn, some grand mistake
Casts off its bright skin yearly like the snake.

XXII.

"'Tis true, it gets another bright and fresh,
Or fresher, brighter; but the year gone through,

This skin must go the way, too, of all flesh,
Or sometimes only wear a week or two;—
Love's the first net which spreads its deadly mesh;

Ambition, Avarice, Vengeance, Glory, glue
The glittering lime-twigs of our latter days,
Where still we flutter on for pence or praise."

XXIII.

"All this is very fine, and may be true,"
Said Juan, "but I really don't see how
It betters present times with me or you."
"No?" quoth the other; "yet you will allow

By setting things in their right point of view,
 Knowledge, at least, is gain'd; for in-
 stance, now,
 We know what slavery is, and our disasters
 May teach us better to behave when masters.'

XXIV.

"Would we were masters now, if but to try
 Their present lessons on our Pagan friends
 here,"

Said Juan—swallowing a heart-burning sigh:
 "Heaven help the scholar, whom his for-
 tune sends here!"

"Perhaps we shall be one day, by and by,"
 Rejoin'd the other, "when our bad luck
 mends here;

Meantime (yon old black eunuch seems to
 eye us)

I wish to God that somebody would buy us!

XXV.

"But after all, what is our present state?"

'Tis bad, and may be better—all men's lot:
 Most men are slaves, none more so than the
 great,

To their own whims and passions, and
 what not;

Society itself, which should create
 Kindness, destroys what little we had got:
 To feel for none is the true social art
 Of the world's stoics—men without a heart."

XXVI.

Just now a black old neutral personage

Of the third sex stept up, and peering over
 The captives, seem'd to mark their looks and
 age,

And capabilities, as to discover
 If they were fitted for the purposed cage:

No lady e'er is ogled by a lover,
 Horse by a blackleg, broadcloth by a tailor,
 Fee by a counsel, felon by a jailor,

XXVII.

As is a slave by his intended bidder.

'Tis pleasant purchasing our fellow-crea-
 tures;

And all are to be sold, if you consider
 Their passions, and are dext'rous; some
 by features

Are bought up, others by a warlike leader,
 Some by a place—as tend their years or
 natures;

The most by ready cash—but all have prices,
 From crowns to kicks, according to their
 vices.

XXVIII.

The ennoch, having eyed them o'er with
 care,

Turn'd to the merchant, and began to bid
 First but for one, and after for the pair;
 They haggled, wrangled, swore, too—so
 they did!

As though they were in a mere Christian fair,
 Cheapening an ox, an ass, a lamb, or kid;
 So that their bargain sounded like a battle
 For this superior yoke of human cattle.

XXIX.

At last they settled into simple grumbling,
 And pulling out reluctant purses, and
 Turning each piece of silver o'er, and tum-
 bling

Some down, and weighing others in their
 hand,

And by mistake sequins with paras jumbling,
 Until the sum was accurately scann'd,
 And then the merchant giving change, and
 signing

Receipts in full, began to think of dining.

XXX.

I wonder if his appetite was good?

Or, if it were, if also his digestion?
 Methinks at meals some odd thoughts might
 intrude,

And conscience ask a curious sort of ques-
 tion,

About the right divine how far we should
 Sell flesh and blood. When dinner has
 oppress one,

I think it is perhaps the gloomiest hour
 Which turns up out of the sad twenty-four.

XXXI.

Voltaire says "No;" he tells you that
 Candide

Found life most tolerable after meals;
 He's wrong—unless man were a pig, indeed,
 Repletion rather adds to what he feels,
 Unless he's drunk, and then no doubt he's
 freed

From his own brain's oppression while it
 reels.

Of food I think with Philip's sou, or rather
 Ammon's (ill pleased with one world and one
 father);

XXXII.

I think with Alexander, that the act
 Of eating, with another act or two,
 Makes us feel our mortality in fact
 Redoubled; when a roast and a ragout,

And fish, and soup, by some side dishea
back'd,

Can give us either pain or pleasure, who
Would pique himself on intellects, whose use
Depends so much upon the gastric juice?

XXXIII.

The other evening ('t was on Friday last)—

This is a fact, and no poetic fable—
Just as my great coat was about me cast,
My hat and gloves still lying on the table,
I heard a shot—'t was eight o'clock scarce
past—

And, running out as fast as I was able,
I found the military commandant
Stretch'd in the street, and able scarce to
pant.

XXXIV.

Poor fellow! for some reason, surely bad,
They had slain him with five slugs; and
left him there

To perish on the pavement: so I had
Him borne into the house and up the stair,
And stripp'd, and look'd to,—But why should
I add

More circumstances? vain was every care;
The man was gone: in some Italian quarrel
Kill'd by five bullets from an old gun-barrel.

XXXV.

I gazed upon him, for I knew him well;
And though I have seen many corpses,
never

Saw one, whom such an accident befell,
So calm; though pierced through stomach,
heart, and liver,
He seem'd to sleep,—for you could scarcely
tell

(As he bled inwardly, no hideous river
Of gore divulg'd the cause) that he was dead:
So as I gazed on him, I thought or said—

XXXVI.

"Can this be death? then what is life or
death?

Speak!" but he spoke not: "wake!" but
still he slept:—

"But yesterday, and who had mightier
breath?

A thousand warriors by his word were kept
In awe: he said, as the centurion saith,
'Go,' and he goeth; 'come,' and forth he
stepp'd.

The trump and bugle till he spake were
dumb—

And now nought left him but the muffled
drum."

XXXVII.

And they who waited once and worshipp'd—
they

With their rough faces throng'd about the
bed

To gaze once more on the commanding clay
Which for the last, though not the first,
time bled;

And such an end! that he who many a day
Had faced Napoleon's foes until they
fled,—

The foremost in the charge or in the sally,
Should now be butcher'd in a civic alley.

XXXVIII.

The scars of his old wounds were near his
new,

Those honourable scars which brought him
fame;

And horrid was the contrast to the view—
But let me quit the theme; as such things
claim

Perhaps even more attention than is due *
From me: I gazed (as oft I have gazed the
same)

To try if I could wrench aught out of death
Which should confirm, or shake, or make a
faith;

XXXIX.

But it was all a mystery. Here we are,
And there we go:—but *where?* five bits of
lead,

Or three, or two, or one, send very far!
And is this blood, then, form'd but to be
shed?

Can every element our elements mar?
And air—earth—water—fire live—and we
dead?

We, whose minds comprehend all things.
No more;

But let us to the story as before.

XL.

The purchaser of Juan and acquaintance
Bore off his bargains to a gilded boat,
Embark'd himself and them, and off they
went thence

As fast as oars could pull and water float;
They look'd like persons being led to sen-
tence,

Wond'ring what next, till the caique was
brought

Up in a little creek below a wall
O'ertopp'd with cypresses, dark-green and
tall.

XLI.

Here their conductor tapping at the wicket
Of a small iron door, 'twas open'd, and
He led them onward, first through a low
thicket

Flank'd by large groves, which tower'd on
either hand:

They almost lost their way, and had to pick
it—

For night was closing ere they came to
land.

The eunuch made a sign to those on board,
Who row'd off, leaving them without a word.

XLII.

As they were plodding on their winding way
Through orange howers, and jasmine, and
so forth:

(Of which I might have a good deal to say,
There being no such profusion in the North
Of oriental plants, "et cetera,"

But that of late your scribblers think it worth
Their while to rear whole hotbeds in *their*
works,

Bècause one poet travell'd 'mongst the Turks:)

XLIII.

As they were threading on their way, there
came

Into Don Juan's head a thought, which he
Whisper'd to his companion:—"twas the same
Which might have then occur'd to you or
me.

"Methinks,"—said he,—"*it would be no
great shame*

If we should strike a stroke to set us free;
Let's knock that old black fellow on the head,
And march away—'twere easier done than
said."

XLIV.

"Yes," said the other, "and when done,
what then?

*How get out? how the devil got we in?
And when we once were fairly out, and when
From Saint Bartholomew we have saved
our skin,*

To-morrow'd see us in some other den,
And worse off than we hitherto have been;
Besides, I'm hungry, and just now would
take,

Like Esau, for my birthright a beef-steak.

XLV.

"We must be near some place of man's
abode;—

For the old negro's confidence in creeping,
With his two captives, by so queer a road,
Shows that he thinks his friends have not
been sleeping;

A single cry would bring them all abroad:
'Tis better therefore looking before leap-
ing—

And there, you see, this turn has brought us
through,

By Jove, a noble palace!—lighted too."

XLVI.

It was indeed a wide extensive building,
Which open'd on their view, and o'er the
front

There seem'd to be besprent a deal of gilding
And various hues, as is the Turkish wont,—
A gaudy taste, for they are little skill'd in
The arts of which these lands were once
the font:

Each villa on the Bosphorus looks a screen
New painted, or a pretty opera-scene.

XLVII.

And nearer as they came, a genial savour
Of certain stews, and roast-meats, and
pilaus,

Things which in hungry mortals' eyes find
favour,

Made Juan in his harsh intentions pause,
And put himself upon his good behaviour:

His friend, too, adding a new saving clause,
Said, "In Heaven's name let's get some
supper now,

And then I'm with you, if you're for a row."

XLVIII.

Some talk of an appeal unto some passion,
Some to men's feelings, others to their
reason;

The last of these was never much the fashion,
For reason thinks all reasoning out of
season:

Some speakers whine, and others lay the
lash on,

But more or less continue still to tease on,
With arguments according to their "forte;"
But no one ever dreams of being short.—

XLIX.

But I digress: of all appeals,—although
I grant the power of pathos, and of gold,
Of beauty, flattery, threats, a shilling,—no
Method's more sure at moments to take
hold

Of the best feelings of mankind, which grow
More tender, as we every day behold,
Than that all-softening, overpowering knell,
The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell.

L.

Turkey contains no bells, and yet men dine;
And Juan and his friend, albeit they heard
No Christian knoll to table, saw no line
Of lackeys usher to the feast prepared,

Yet smelt roast-meat, beheld a huge fire
shine,

And cooks in motion with their clean arms
bared,

And gazed around them to the left and right,
With the prophetic eye of appetite.

Ll.

And giving up all notions of resistance,
They follow'd close behind their sable guide,
Who little thought that his own crack'd exis-
tence

Was on the point of being set aside :
He motion'd them to stop at some small dis-
tance,

And knocking at the gate, 'twas open'd
wide,

And a magnificent large hall display'd
The Asian pomp of Ottoman parade.

LII.

I won't describe ; description is my forte,
But every fool describes in these bright
days

His wondrous journey to some foreign court,
And spawns his quarto, and demands your
praise—

Death to his publisher, to him 'tis sport ;
While Nature, tortured twenty thousand
ways,

Resigns herself with exemplary patience
To guide-books, rhymes, tours, sketches, illus-
trations.

LIII.

Along this hall, and up and down, some,
squatted

Upon their hams, were occupied at chess ;
Others in monosyllable talk chatted,

And some seem'd much in love with their
own dress ;

And divers smoked superb pipes, decorated
With amber mouths of greater price or
less ;

And several strutted, others slept, and some
Prepared for supper with a glass of rum.

LIV.

As the black eunuch enter'd with his brace
Of purchased Infidels, some raised their eyes
A moment, without slackening from their
pace ;

But those who sate, ne'er stirr'd in any
wise :

One or two stared the captives in the face,
Just as one views a horse to guess his
price ;

Some nodded to the negro from their station,
But no one troubled him with conversation.

LV.

He leads them through the hall, and, without
stopping,

On through a farther range of goodly
rooms,

Splendid but silent, save in *one*, where, drop-
ping,

A marble fountain echoes through the
glooms

Of night, which robe the chamber, or where
popping

Some female head most curiously presumes
To thrust its black eyes through the door or
lattice,

As wondering what the devil noise that is.

LVI.

Some faint lampsgleaming from the lofty walls
Gave light enough to hint their farther way,
But not enough to show the imperial halls

In all the flashing of their full array ;
Perhaps there's nothing—I'll not say appals,

But saddens more by night as well as day,
Than an enormous room without a soul

To break the lifeless splendour of the whole.

LVII.

Two or three seem so little, *one* seems no-
thing :

In deserts, forests, crowds, or by the shore,
There solitude, we know, has her full growth
in

The spots which were her realms for ever-
more ;

But in a mighty hall or gallery, both in
More modern buildings and those built of
yore,

A kind of death comes o'er us all alone,
Seeing what's meant for many with hut one.

LVIII.

A neat, snug study on a winter's night,
A book, friend, single lady, or a glass

Of claret, sandwich, and an appetite,
Are things which make an English evening

pass ;
Though *certes* by no means so grand a sight
As is a theatre lit up by gas.

I pass my evenings in long galleries solely,
And that's the reason I'm so melancholy.

LIX.

Alas ! man makes that great which makes
him little :

I grant you in a church 'tis very well :
What speaks of heaven should by no means

be brittle,
But strong and lasting, till no tongue can
tell

Their names who rear'd it; but huge houses
fit ill—

And huge tombs worse—mankind, since
Adam fell:

Methinks the story of the tower of Babel
Might teach them this much better than I'm
able.

LX.

Babel was Nimrod's hunting-box, and then
A town of gardens, walls, and wealth a-
mazing,

Where Nebuchadonosor, king of men,
Reign'd, till one summer's day he took to
grazing,

And Daniel tamed the lions in their den,
The people's awe and admiration raising:
'T was famous, too, for Thisbe and for Pyra-
mus,
And the calumniated queen Semiramis.—

LXI.

That injured Queen, by chroniclers so coarse,
Has been accused (I doubt not by conspi-
racy)

Of an improper friendship for her horse
(Love, like religion, sometimes runs to
heresy):

This monstrous tale had probably its source
(For such exaggerations here and there I
see)

In writing "Courser" by mistake for "Cou-
rier; "

I wish the case would come before a jury
here.

LXII.

But to resume,—should there be (what may
not

Be in these days?) some infidels, who do n't,
Because they can't, find out the very spot

Of that same Babel, or because they won't
(Though Claudius Rich, Esquire, some bricks
has got,

And written lately two memoirs upon 't,)
Believe the Jews, those unbelievers, who
Must be believed, though they believe not
you,

LXIII.

Yet let them think that Horace has exprest
Shortly and sweetly the masonic folly

Of those, forgetting the great place of rest,
Who give themselves to architecture wholly;
We know where things and men must end
at best:

A moral (like all morals) melancholy,
And "Et sepulchri immemor struis domos"
Shows that we build when we should but
entomb us.

LXIV.

At last they reach'd a quarter most retired,
Where echo woke as if from a long slum-
ber;

Though full of all things which could be
desired,

One wonder'd what to do with such a
number

Of articles which nobody required;

Here wealth had done its utmost to en-
cumber

With furniture an exquisite apartment,
Which puzzled Nature much to know what
Art meant.

LXV.

It seem'd, however, but to open on

A range or suite of further chambers, which
Might lead to heaven knows where; but in
this one

The moveables were prodigally rich:
Sofas 't was half a sin to sit upon,

So costly were they; carpets every stitch
Of workmanship so rare, they made you wish
You could glide o'er them like a golden fish.

LXVI.

The black, however, without hardly deigning
A glance at that which wrapt the slaves
in wouder,

Trampled what they scarce trod for fear of
staining,

As if the milky way their feet was under
With all its stars; and with a stretch attain-
ing

A certain press or cupboard niched in yon-
der,

In that remote recess which you may see—
Or if you don't the fault is not in me,—

LXVII.

I wish to be perspicuous; and the black,
I say, unlocking the recess, pull'd forth
A quantity of clothes fit for the back

Of any Mussulman, whate'er his worth;
And of variety there was no lack—

And yet, though I have said there was no
dearth,—

He chose himself to point out what he
thought

Most proper for the Christians he had bought.

LXVIII.

The suit he thought most suitable to each
Was, for the elder and the stouter, first

A Candiote cloak, which to the knee might
reach,

And trousers not so tight that they would
burst,

But such as fit an Asiatic breech ;
 A shawl, whose folds in Cashmire had been
 nurs'd,
 Slippers of saffron, dagger rich and handy ;
 In short, all things which form a Turkish
 dandy.

LXIX.

While he was dressing, Baba, their black
 friend,

Hinted the vast advantages which they
 Might probably obtain both in the end,
 If they would but pursue the proper way
 Which Fortune plainly seem'd to recommend ;
 And then he added, that he needs must say,
 " 'T would greatly tend to better their con-
 dition,
 If they would condescend to circumcision.

LXX.

" For his own part, he really should rejoice
 To see them true believers, but no less
 Would leave his proposition to their choice."
 The other, thanking him for this excess
 Of goodness, in thus leaving them a voice
 In such a trifle, scarcely could express
 " Sufficiently" (he said) " his approbation
 Of all the customs of this polish'd nation.

LXXI.

" For his own share—he saw but small ob-
 jection
 To so respectable an ancient rite ;
 And, after swallowing down a slight refecton,
 For which he own'd a present appetite,
 He doubted not a few hours of reflection
 Would reconcile him to the business quite."
 " Will it?" said Juan, sharply: " Strike me
 dead,
 But they as soon shall circumcise my head !

LXXII.

" Cut off a thousand heads, before——"—
 " Now, pray,"
 Replied the other, " do not interrupt:
 You put me out in what I had to say.
 Sir!—as I said, as soon as I have supt,
 I shall perpend if your proposal may
 Be such as I can properly accept ;
 Provided always your great goodness still
 Remits the matter to our own free-will."

LXXIII.

Baba eyed Juan, and said, " Be so good
 As dress yourself—" and pointed out a suit
 In which a Princess with great pleasure would
 Array her limbs ; but Juan standing mute,

As not being in a masquerading mood,
 Gave it a slight kick with his Christian
 foot ;
 And when the old negro told him to " Get
 ready,"
 Replied, " Old gentleman, I'm not a lady."

LXXIV.

" What you may be, I neither kuow nor
 care,"
 Said Baba ; " but pray do as I desire :
 I have no more time nor many words to
 spare."
 " At least," said Juan, " sure I may inquire
 The cause of this odd travesty?"—" For-
 bear,"
 Said Baba, " to be curious ; 't will transpire,
 No doubt, in proper place, and time, and
 season :
 I have no authority to tell the reason."

LXXV.

" Then if I do," said Juan, " I'll be——"—
 " Hold !"
 Rejoin'd the negro, " pray be not pro-
 voking ;
 This spirit's well, but it may wax too bold,
 And you will find us not too fond of joking."
 " What, sir," said Juan, " shall it e'er be told
 That I unsex'd my dress?" But Baba,
 stroking
 The things down, said, " Incense me, and I
 call
 Those who will leave you of no sex at all.

LXXVI.

" I offer you a handsome suit of clothes :
 A woman's, true ; but then there is a cause
 Why you should wear them."—" What,
 though my soul loathes
 The effeminate garb?"—thus, after a short
 pause,
 Sigh'd Juan, muttering also some slight oaths,
 " What the devil shall I do with all this
 gauze?"
 Thus he profanely term'd the finest lace
 Which e'er set off a marriage-morning face.

LXXVII.

And then he swore ; and, sighing, on he
 slipp'd
 A pair of trousers of flesh-colour'd silk ;
 Next with a virgin zone he was equipp'd,
 Which girt a slight chemise as white as
 milk ;
 But tugging on his petticoat, he tripp'd,
 - Which—as we say—or as the Scotch say,
whilk,
 (The rhyme obliges me to this ; sometimes
 Monarchs are less imperative than rhymes)—

LXXVIII.

Whilk, which (or what you please), was
owing to
His garment's novelty, and his being awk-
ward:
And yet at last he managed to get through
His toilet, though no doubt a little back-
ward:
The negro Baba help'd a little too,
When some untoward part of raiment
stuck hard;
And, wrestling both his arms into a gown,
He paused, and took a survey up and down.

LXXIX.

One difficulty still remain'd—his hair
Was hardly long enough; but Baba found
So many false long tresses all to spare,
That soon his head was most completely
crown'd,
After the manner then in fashion there;
And this addition with such gems was bound
As suited the *ensemble* of his toilet,
While Baba made him comb his head and
oil it.

LXXX.

And now being femininely all array'd,
With some small aid from scissors, paint,
and tweezers,
He look'd in almost all respects a maid,
And Baba smilingly exclaim'd, "You see,
sirs,
A perfect transformation here display'd;
And now, then, you must come along with
me, sirs,
That is—the Lady:" clapping his hands
twice,
Four blacks were at his elbow in a trice.

LXXXI.

"You, sir," said Baba, nodding to the one,
"Will please to accompany those gentle-
men
To supper; but you, worthy Christian nun,
Will follow me: no trifling, sir; for when
I say a thing, it must at once be done.
What fear you? think you this a lion's
den?
Why, 'tis a palace; where the truly wise
Anticipate the Prophet's paradise.

LXXXII.

"You fool! I tell you no one means you
harm."
"So much the better," Juan said, "for
them;
Else they shall feel the weight of this my arm,
Which is not quite so light as you may deem.

I yield thus far; but soon will break the
charm,

If any take me for that which I seem:
So that I trust for everybody's sake,
That this disguise may lead to no mistake."

LXXXIII.

"Blockhead! come on, and see," quoth
Baba; while
Don Juan, turning to his comrade, who
Though somewhat grieved, could scarce for-
bear a smile
Upon the metamorphosis in view,—
"Farewell!" they mutually exclaim'd: "this
soil
Seems fertile in adventures strange and
new;
One's turn'd half Mussulman, and one a
maid,
By this old black enchanter's unsought aid."

LXXXIV.

"Farewell!" said Juan: "should we meet
no more,
I wish you a good appetite."—"Farewell!"
Replied the other; "though it grieves me sore:
When we next meet, we'll have a tale to
tell:
We needs must follow when Fate puts from
shore.
Keep your good name; though Eve herself
once fell."
"Nay," quoth the maid, "the Sultan's self
shan't carry me,
Unless his highness promises to marry me."

LXXXV.

And thus they parted, each by separate doors;
Baba led Juan onward room by room
Through glittering galleries, and o'er marble
floors,
Till a gigantic portal through the gloom,
Haughty and huge, along the distance lowers;
And wafted far arose a rich perfume:
It seem'd as though they came upon a
shrine,
For all was vast, still, fragrant, and divine.

LXXXVI.

The giant door was broad, and bright, and
high,
Of gilded bronze, and carved in curious
guise;
Warriors thereon were battling furiously;
Here stalks the victor, there the vanquish'd
lies;
There captives led in triumph droop the eye,
And in perspective many a squadron flies:
It seems the work of times before the line
Of Rome transplanted fell with Constantine.

LXXXVII.

This massy portal stood at the wide close
Of a huge hall, and on its either side
Two little dwarfs, the least you could suppose,
Were sate, like ugly imps, as if allied
In mockery to the enormous gate which rose
O'er them in almost pyramidal pride:
The gate so splendid was in all its features,
You never thought about those little crea-
tures,

LXXXVIII.

Until you nearly trod on them, and then
You started back in horror to survey
The wondrous hideousness of those small
men,
Whose colour was not black, nor white,
nor grey,
But an extraneous mixture, which no pen
Can trace, although perhaps the pencil
may;
They were mis-shapen pigmies, deaf and
dumb,—
Monsters, who cost a no less monstrous sum.

LXXXIX.

Their duty was—for they were strong, and
though
They look'd so little, did strong things at
times—
To ope this door, which they could really do,
The hinges being as smooth as Rogers'
rhymes;
And now and then, with tough strings of the
bow,
As is the custom of those Eastern climes,
To give some rebel Pacha a cravat;
For mutes are generally used for that.

XC.

They spoke by signs—that is, not spoke at all;
And looking like two incubi, they glared
As Baba with his fingers made them fall
To heaving back the portal folds: it scared
Juan a moment, as this pair so small,
With shrinking serpent optics on him
stared;
It was as if their little looks could poison
Or fascinate whome'er they fix'd their eyes on.

XCI.

Before they enter'd, Baba paused to hint
To Juan some slight lessons as his guide:
"If you could just contrive," he said, "to
stint
That somewhat manly majesty of stride,

'T would be as well, and—(though there's
not much in 't),
To swing a little less from side to side,
Which has at times an aspect of the oddest:—
And also could you look a little modest,

XCII.

"'T would be convenient; for these mutes
have eyes
Like needles, which may pierce those
petticoats;
And if they should discover your disguise,
You know how near us the deep Bosphorus
floats;
And you and I may chance, ere morning rise,
To find our way to Marmora without boats,
Stitch'd up in sacks—a mode of navigation
A good deal practised here upon occasion."

XCIII.

With this encouragement, he led the way
Into a room still nobler than the last;
A rich confusion form'd a disarray
In such sort, that the eye along it cast
Could hardly carry anything away,
Object on object flash'd so bright and fast;
A dazzling mass of gems, and gold, and
glitter,
Magnificently mingled in a litter.

XCIV.

Wealth had done wonders—taste not much;
such things
Occur in Orient palaces, and even
In the more chaste'n'd domes of Western
kings
(Of which I have also seen some six or
seven),
Where I can't say or gold or diamond flings
Great lustre, there is much to be forgiven;
Groups of bad statues, tables, chairs, and
pictures,
On which I cannot pause to make my
strictures.

XCV.

In this imperial hall, at distance lay
Under a canopy, and there reclined
Quite in a confidential queenly way,
A lady; Baba stopp'd, and kneeling sign'd
To Juan, who, though not much used to pray,
Knelt down by instinct, wondering in his
mind
What all this meant: while Baba bow'd and
bended
His head, until the ceremony ended.

XCVI.

The lady rising up with such an air
 As Venus rose with from the wave, on
 them
 Bent like an antelope a Paphian pair
 Of eyes, which put out each surrounding
 gem;
 And raising up an arm as moonlight fair,
 She sign'd to Baba, who first kiss'd the
 hem
 Of her deep purple robe, and speaking low,
 Pointed to Juan, who remain'd below.

XCVII.

Her presence was as lofty as her state;
 Her beauty of that overpowering kind,
 Whose force description only would abate:
 I'd rather leave it much to your own mind,
 Than lessen it by what I could relate
 Of forms and features; it would strike you
 blind
 Could I do justice to the full detail;
 So, luckily for both, my phrases fail.

XCVIII.

Thus much however I may add,—her years
 Were ripe, they might make six-and-twenty
 springs,
 But there are forms which Time to touch
 forbears,
 And turns aside his scythe to vulgar
 things:
 Such as was Mary's Queen of Scots; true—
 tears
 And love destroy; and sapping sorrow
 wrings
 Charms from the charmer, yet some never
 grow
 Ugly; for instance—Ninon de l'Enclos.

XCIX.

She spake some words to her attendants, who
 Composed a choir of girls, ten or a dozen,
 And were all clad alike; like Juan, too,
 Who wore their uniform, by Baba chosen:
 They form'd a very nymph-like looking crew,
 Which might have called Diana's chorus
 "cousin,"
 As far as outward show may correspond;
 I won't be bail for anything beyond.

C.

They bow'd obeisance and withdrew, retiring,
 But not by the same door through which
 came in
 Baba and Juan, which last stood admiring,
 At some small distance, all he saw within

This strange saloon, much fitted for inspiring
 Marvel and praise; for both or none things
 win;
 And I must say, I ne'er could see the very
 Great happiness of the "Nil Admirari."

CII.

"Not to admire is all the art I know
 (Plain truth, dear Murray, needs few
 flowers of speech)
 To make men happy, or to keep them so;
 (So take it in the very words of Creech!)"
 Thus Horace wrote we all know long ago;
 And thus Pope quotes the precept to re-
 teach
 From his translation; but had *none admired*,
 Would Pope have sung, or Horace been
 inspired?

CIII.

Baba, when all the damsels were withdrawn,
 Motion'd to Juan to approach, and then
 A second time desired him to kneel down,
 And kiss the lady's foot; which maxim when
 He heard repeated, Juan with a frown
 Drew himself up to his full height again,
 And said, "It grieved him, but he could not
 stoop
 To any shoe, unless it shod the Pope."

CIII.

Baba, indignant at this ill-timed pride,
 Made fierce remonstrances, and then a
 threat
 He mutter'd (but the last was given aside)
 About a bow-string—quite in vain; not yet
 Would Juan bend, though 't were to Mahomet's
 bride:
 There's nothing in the world like *etiquette*
 In kingly chambers or imperial halls,
 As also at the race and county balls.

CIV.

He stood like Atlas, with a world of words
 About his ears, and nathless would not
 bend;
 The blood of all his line's Castilian lords
 Boil'd in his veins, and rather than descend
 To stain his pedigree, a thousand swords
 A thousand times of him had made an end;
 At length perceiving the "foot" could not
 stand,
 Baba proposed that he should kiss the hand.

CV.

Here was an honourable compromise,
 A half-way house of diplomatic rest,
 Where they might meet in much more peace-
 ful guise;
 And Juan now his willingness exprest

To use all fit and proper courtesies,
 Adding, that this was commonest and best,
 For through the South, the custom still
 commands
 The gentleman to kiss the lady's hands.

CVI.

And he advanced, though with but a bad grace,
 Though on more *thorough-bred* or fairer
 fingers

No lips e'er left their transitory trace:
 On such as these the lip too fondly lingers,
 And for one kiss would fain imprint a brace,
 As you will see, if she you love shall bring
 hers

In contact; and sometimes even a fair
 stranger's
 An almost twelvemonth's constancy en-
 dangers.

CVII.

The lady eyed him o'er and o'er, and bade
 Baba retire, which he obey'd in style,
 As if well used to the retreating trade;
 And taking hints in good part all the
 while,

He whisper'd Juan not to be afraid,
 And looking on him with a sort of smile,
 Took leave, with such a face of satisfaction,
 As good men wear who have done a virtuous
 action.

CVIII.

When he was gone, there was a sudden
 change:

I know not what might be the lady's
 thought,
 But o'er her bright brow flash'd a tumult
 strange,
 And into her clear cheek the blood was
 brought,

Blood-red as sunset summer clouds which
 range

The verge of Heaven; and in her large eyes
 wrought,
 A mixture of sensations might be scann'd,
 Of half-voluptuousness and half-command.

CIX.

Her form had all the softness of her sex,
 Her features all the sweetness of the devil,
 When he put on the cherub to perplex
 Eve, and paved (God knows how) the road
 to evil;

The sun himself was scarce more free from
 specks

Than she from aught at which the eye
 could cavil;

Yet, somehow, there was something some-
 where wanting,
 As if she rather *order'd* than was *granting*.—

CX.

Something imperial, or imperious, threw
 A chain o'er all she did; that is, a chain
 Was thrown as 'twere about the neck of
 you,—

And rapture's self will seem almost a pain
 With aught which looks like despotism in
 view;

Our souls at least are free, and 'tis in vain
 We would against them make the flesh
 obey—
 The spirit in the end will have its way.

CXI.

Her very smile was haughty, though so
 sweet;

Her very nod was not an inclination:
 There was a self-will even in her small feet,
 As though they were quite conscious of
 her station—

They trod as upon necks; and to complete
 Her state (it is the custom of her nation),
 A poniard deck'd her girdle, as the sign
 She was a sultan's bride (thank Heaven, not
 mine!)

CXII.

"To hear and to obey" had been from birth
 The law of all around her; to fulfil
 All phantasies which yielded joy or mirth,

Had been her slaves' chief pleasure, as her
 will;

Her blood was high, her beauty scarce of
 earth:

Judge, then, if her caprices e'er stood
 still;

Had she but been a Christian, I've a notion
 We should have found out the "perpetual
 motion."

CXIII.

Whate'er she saw and coveted was brought;
 Whate'er she did *not* see, if she supposed
 It might be seen, with diligence was sought,
 And when 'twas found straightway the
 bargain closed:

There was no end unto the things she
 sought,

Nor to the trouble which her fancies
 caused;

Yet even her tyranny had such a grace,
 The women pardon'd all except her face.

CXIV.

Juan, the latest of her whims, had caught
 Her eye in passing on his way to sale;
 She order'd him directly to be bought,
 And Baba, who had ne'er been known to
 fail

In any kind of mischief to be wrought,
At all such auctions knew how to prevail :
She had no prudence, but he had ; and this
Explains the garb which Juan took amiss.

CXV.

His youth and features favour'd the disguise.
And should you ask how she, a sultan's
bride,
Could risk or compass such strange
phantasies,
This I must leave sultanas to decide :
Emperors are only husbands in wives' eyes,
And kings and consorts oft are mystified,
As we may ascertain with due precision,
Some by experience, others by tradition.

CXVI.

But to the main point, where we have been
tending :—

She now conceived all difficulties past,
And deem'd herself extremely condescending
When, being made her property at last,
Without more preface, in her blue eyes
blending

Passion and power, a glance on him she
cast,
And merely saying, " Christian, canst thou
love ? "

Conceived that phrase was quite enough to
move.

CXVII.

And so it was, in proper time and place ;
But Juan, who had still his mind o'er-
flowing

With Haïdée's isle and soft Ionian face,
Felt the warm blood, which in his face was
glowing,

Rush back upon his heart, which fill'd apace,
And left his cheeks as pale as snow-drops
blowing :

These words went through his soul like Arab
spears,
So that he spoke not, but burst into tears.

CXVIII.

She was a good deal shock'd ; not shock'd at
tears,

For women shed and use them at their
liking ;

But there is something when man's eye
appears

Wet, still more disagreeable and striking :
A woman's tear-drop melts, a man's half
sears,

Like molten lead, as if you thrust a pike in
His heart to force it out, for (to be shorter)
To them 't is a relief, to us a torture.

CXIX.

And she would have consoled, but knew not
how :

Having no equals, nothing which had e'er
Infected her with sympathy till now,
And never having dreamt what 't was to
bear

Aught of a serious, sorrowing kind, although
There might arise some pouting petty care
To cross her brow, she wonder'd how so near
Her eyes another's eye could shed a tear.

CXX.

But nature teaches more than power can
spoil,

And, when a *strong* although a strange
sensation

Moves—female hearts are such a genial soil
For kinder feelings, whatsoe'er their nation,
They naturally pour the " wine and oil,"

Samaritans in every situation ;
And thus Gulbeyaz, though she knew not
why,
Felt an odd glistening moisture in her eye.

CXXI.

But tears must stop like all things else ; and
soon

Juan, who for an instant had been moved
To such a sorrow by the intrusive tone
Of one who dared to ask if " he *had*
loved,"

Call'd back the stoic to his eyes, which
shone

Bright with the very weakness he re-
proved ;
And although sensitive to beauty, he
Felt most indignant still at not being free.

CXXII.

Gulbeyaz, for the first time in her days,
Was much embarrass'd, never having met
In all her life with aught save prayers and
praise ;

And as she also risk'd her life to get
Him whom she meant to tutor in love's
ways,

Into a comfortable tête-à-tête,
To lose the hour would make her quite a
martyr,

And they had wasted now almost a quarter.

CXXIII.

I also would suggest the fitting time,
To gentlemen in any such like case,
That is to say—in a meridian clime,
With us there is more law given to the
chase,

But here a small delay forms a great crime :
 So recollect that the extremest grace
 Is just two minutes for your declaration—
 A moment more would hurt your reputation.

CXXIV.

Juan's was good; and might have been still
 better,
 But he had got Haidée into his head ;
 However strange, he could not yet forget
 her,

Which made him seem exceedingly ill-bred.
 Gulbeyaz, who look'd on him as her debtor
 For having had him to her palace led,
 Began to blush up to the eyes, and then
 Grow deadly pale, and then blush back
 again.

CXXV.

At length, in an imperial way, she laid
 Her hand on his, and bending on him eyes,
 Which needcd not an empire to persuade,
 Look'd into his for love, where none replies :
 Her brow grew black, but she would not
 upbraid,

That being the last thing a proud woman
 tries ;
 She rose, and pausing one chaste moment,
 threw
 Herself upon his breast, and there she grew.

CXXVI.

This was an awkward test, as Juan found,
 But he was steel'd by sorrow, wrath, and
 pride :
 With gentle force her white arms he un-
 wound,

And seated her all drooping by his side,
 Then rising haughtily he glanced around,
 And looking coldly in her face, he cried,
 "The prison'd eagle will not pair, nor I
 Serve a sultana's sensual phantasy.

CXXVII.

"Thou ask'st, if I can love? be this the proof
 How much I have loved—that I love not
 thee !

In this vile garb, the distaff, web, and woof,
 Were fitter for me: Love is for the free !
 I am not dazzled by this splendid roof ;
 Whate'er thy power, and great it seems to
 be,
 Heads bow, knees bend, eyes watch around
 a throne,
 And hands obey—our hearts are still our
 own."

CXXVIII.

This was a truth to us extremely trite ;
 Not so to her, who ne'er had heard such
 things :
 She deem'd her least command must yield
 delight,
 Earth being only made for queens and kings.
 If hearts lay on the left side or the right
 She hardly knew, to such perfection brings
 Legitimacy its horn votaries, when
 Aware of their due royal rights o'er men.

CXXIX.

Besides, as has been said, she was so fair
 As even in a much humbler lot had made
 A kingdom or confusion anywhere,
 And also, as may be presumed, she laid
 Some stress on charms, which seldom are, if
 e'er,
 By their possessors thrown into the shade :
 She thought hers gave a double "right di-
 vine ;"
 And half of that opinion's also mine.

CXXX.

Remember, or (if you cannot) imagine,
 Ye! who have kept your chastity when
 young,
 While some more desperate dowager has been
 waging
 Love with you, and been in the dog-days
 stung
 By your refusal, recollect her raging !
 Or recollect all that was said or sung
 On such a subject; then suppose the face
 Of a young downright beauty in this case.

CXXXI.

Suppose,—but you already have supposed,
 The spouse of Potiphar, the Lady Booby,
 Phædra, and all which story has disclosed
 Of good examples; pity that so few by
 Poets and private tutors are exposed,
 To educate—ye youth of Europe—you by !
 But when you have supposed the few we
 know,
 You can't suppose Gulbeyaz' angry brow.

CXXXII.

A tigress robb'd of young, a lioness,
 Or any interesting beast of prey,
 Are smiles at hand for the distress
 Of ladies who cannot have their own way ;
 But though my turn will not be served with
 less,
 These don't express one half what I should
 say :
 For what is stealing young ones, few or many,
 To cutting short their hopes of having any ?

CXXXIII.

The love of offspring's nature's general law,
 From tigresses and cubs to ducks and
 ducklings;
 There's nothing whets the beak, or arms the
 claw,
 Like an invasion of their babes and suck-
 lings;
 And all who have seen a human nursery, saw
 How mothers love their children's squalls
 and chucklings:
 This strong extreme effect (to tire no longer
 Your patience) shows the cause must still be
 stronger.

CXXXIV.

If I said fire flash'd from Gulbeyaz' eyes,
 'Twere nothing—for her eyes flash'd al-
 ways fire;
 Or said her cheeks assumed the deepest dyes,
 I should but bring disgrace upon the dyer,
 So supernatural was her passion's rise;
 For ne'er till now she knew a check'd
 desire:
 Even ye who know what a check'd woman is
 (Enough, God knows!) would much fall short
 of this.

CXXXV.

Her rage was but a minute's, and 'twas well—
 A moment's more had slain her; but the
 while
 It lasted 'twas like a short glimpse of hell:
 Nought's more sublime than energetic bile,
 Though horrible to see, yet grand to tell,
 Like ocean warring 'gainst a rocky isle;
 And the deep passions flashing through her
 form
 Made her a beautiful embodied storm.

CXXXVI.

A vulgar tempest 'twere to a typhoon
 To match a common fury with her rage,
 And yet she did not want to reach the moon,
 Like moderate Hotspur on the immortal
 page;
 Her anger pitch'd into a lower tune,
 Perhaps the fault of her soft sex and age—
 Her wish was but to "kill, kill, kill," like
 Lear's,
 And then her thirst of blood was quenched
 in tears.

CXXXVII.

A storm it raged, and like the storm it pass'd,
 Pass'd without words—in fact she could
 not speak;
 And then her sex's shame broke in at last,
 A sentiment till then in her but weak,

But now it flow'd in natural and fast,
 As water through an unexpected leak;
 For she felt humbled—and humiliation
 Is sometimes good for people in her station.

CXXXVIII.

It teaches them that they are flesh and blood,
 It also gently hints to them that others,
 Although of clay, are yet not quite of mud;
 That urns and pipkins are but fragile bro-
 thers,
 And works of the same pottery, bad or good,
 Though not all born of the same sires and
 mothers;
 It teaches—Heaven knows only what it
 teaches,
 But sometimes it may mend, and often
 reaches.

CXXXIX.

Her first thought was to cut off Juan's head;
 Her second, to cut only his—acquaintance;
 Her third, to ask him where he had been
 bred;
 Her fourth, to rally him into repentance;
 Her fifth, to call her maids and go to bed;
 Her sixth, to stab herself; her seventh, to
 sentence
 The lash to Baba:—but her grand resource
 Was to sit down again, and cry of course.

CXL.

She thought to stab herself, but then she had
 The dagger close at hand, which made it
 awkward;
 For Eastern stays are little made to pad,
 So that a poniard pierces if 'tis stuck hard:
 She thought of killing Juan—but, poor lad!
 Though he deserved it well for being so
 backward,
 The cutting off his head was not the art
 Most likely to attain her aim—his heart.

CXLI.

Juan was moved: he had made up his mind
 To be impaled, or quarter'd as a dish
 For dogs, or to be slain with pangs refined,
 Or thrown to lions, or made baits for fish,
 And thus heroically stood resign'd,
 Rather than sin—except to his own wish:
 But all his great preparatives for dying
 Dissolved like snow before a woman crying.

CXLII.

As through his palms Bob Acres' valour
 oozed,
 So Juan's virtue ebb'd, I know not how;
 And first he wonder'd why he had refused;
 And then, if matters could be made up
 now;

And next his savage virtue he accused,
Just as a friar may accuse his vow,
Or as a dame repents her of her oath,
Which mostly ends in some small breach of both.

CXLIII.

So he began to stammer some excuses;
But words are not enough in such a matter,
Although you borrow'd all that e'er the muses
Have sung, or even a Dandy's daudiest chatter,
Or all the figures Castlereagh abuses;
Just as a languid smile began to flatter
His peace was making, but before he ventured
Further, old Baba rather briskly enter'd.

CXLIV.

"Bride of the Sun! and Sister of the Moon!"
('Twas thus he spake,) "and Empress of the Earth!
Whose frown would put the spheres all out of tune,
Whose smile makes all the planets dance with mirth,
Your slave brings tidings—he hopes not too soon—
Which your sublime attention may be worth:
The Sun himself has sent me like a ray,
To hint that he is coming up this way."

CXLV.

"Is it," exclaim'd Gulbeyaz, "as you say?
I wish to heaven he would not shine till morning!
But bid my women form the Milky-way.
Hence, my old comet! give the stars due warning—
And, Christian! mingle with them as you may,
And as you'd have me pardon your past scorning"—
Here they were interrupted by a humming
Sound, and then by a cry, "The Sultan's coming!"

CXLVI.

First came her damsels, a decorous file,
And then his Highness' eunuchs, black and white;
The train might reach a quarter of a mile:
His majesty was always so polite
As to announce his visits a long while
Before he came, especially at night;
For being the last wife of the Emperour,
She was of course the favourite of the four.

CXLVII.

His Highness was a man of solemn port,
Shawl'd to the nose, and bearded to the eyes,
Snatch'd from a prison to preside at court,
His lately bowstrung brother caused his rise;
He was as good a sovereign of the sort
As any mentioned in the histories
Of Cantemur, or Kuöllés, where few shine
Save Solyman, the glory of their line.

CXLVIII.

He went to mosque in state, and said his prayers
With more than "Oriental scrupulosity;"
He left to his vizier all state affairs,
And show'd but little royal curiosity:
I know not if he had domestic cares—
No process proved connubial animosity;
Four wives and twice five hundred maids,
Unseen,
Were ruled as calmly as a Christian queen.

CXLIX.

If now and then there happen'd a slight slip,
Little was heard of criminal or crime;
The story scarcely pass'd a single lip—
The sack and sea had settled all in time,
From which the secret nobody could rip:
The public knew no more than does this rhyme;
No scandals made the daily press a curse—
Morals were better, and the fish no worse.

CL.

He saw with his own eyes the moon was round,
Was also certain that the earth was square,
Because he had journey'd fifty miles, and found.
No sign that it was circular anywhere:
His empire also was without a bound:
'Tis true, a little troubled here and there,
By rebel pachas, and encroaching gjaours,
But then they never came to "the Seven Towers;"

CLI.

Except in shape of envoys, who were sent
To lodge there when a war broke out,
According
To the true law of nations, which ne'er meant
Those scoundrels, who have never had a sword in
Their dirty diplomatic hands, to vent
Their spleen in making strife, and safely wording
Their lies, yclept despatches, without risk or
The singeing of a single inky whisker.

CLII.

He had fifty daughters and four dozen sons,
Of whom all such as came of age were
stow'd,
The former in a palace, where like nuns
They lived till some Bashaw, was sent
abroad,
When she, whose turn it was, was wed at
once,
Sometimes at six years old—though this
seems odd,
'Tis true; the reason is, that the Bashaw
Must make a present to his sire in law.

CLIII.

His sakes were kept in prison, till they grew
Of years to fill a bowstring or the throne,
One or the other, but which of the two
Could yet be known unto the fates alone;
Meantime the education they went through
Was princely, as the proofs have always
shown;
So that the heir-apparent still was found
No less deserving to be hang'd than crown'd.

CLIV.

His Majesty saluted his fourth spouse
With all the ceremonies of his rank,
Who clear'd her sparkling eyes and smooth'd
her brows,
As suits a matron who has play'd a prank;
These must seem doubly mindful of their
vows,
To save the credit of their breaking bank:
To no men are such cordial greetings given
As those whose wives have made them fit
for heaven.

CLV.

His Highness cast around his great black
eyes,
And looking, as he always look'd, perceived
Juan amongst the damsels in disguise,
At which he seem'd no whit surpris'd nor
grieved,
But just remark'd with air sedate and wise,
While still a fluttering sigh Gulbeyaz
'heaved,
"I see you've bought another girl; 'tis pity
That a mere Christian should be half so
pretty."

CLVI.

This compliment, which drew all eyes upon
The new-bought virgin, made her blush
and shake.
Her comrades, also, thought themselves un-
done:
Oh! Mahomet! that his Majesty should
take

Such notice of a giaour, while scarce to one
Of them his lips imperial ever spake!
There was a general whisper, toss, and
wriggle,
But etiquette forbade them all to giggle.

CLVII.

The Turks do well to shut—at least, some-
times—
The women up—because, in sad reality,
Their chastity in these unhappy climes
Is not a thing of that astringent quality
Which in the north prevents precocious
crimes,
And makes our snow less pure than our
morality;
The sun, which yearly melts the polar ice,
Has quite the contrary effect on vice.

CLVIII.

Thus in the East they are extremely strict,
And wedlock and a padlock mean the same:
Excepting only when the former's pick'd
It ne'er can be replaced in proper frame;
Spoilt, as a pipe of claret is when prick'd:
But then their own polygamy's to blame;
Why don't they knead two virtuous souls
for life
Into that moral centaur, man and wife?

CLIX.

Thus far our chronicle; and now we pause,
Though not for want of matter; but 'tis
time,
According to the ancient epic laws,
To slacken sail, and anchor with our
rhyme.
Let this fifth canto meet with due applause,
The sixth shall have a touch of the sub-
lime;
Meanwhile, as Homer sometimes sleeps,
perhaps
You'll pardon to my Muse a few short naps.



PREFACE TO
CANTOS VI. VII. AND VIII.

THE details of the siege of Ismail in two of the following cantos (*i. e.* the seventh and eighth) are taken from a French Work, entitled "Histoire de la Nouvelle Russie." Some of the incidents attributed to Don Juan really occurred, particularly the circumstance of his saving the infant, which was the actual case of the late Duc de Richelieu, then a young volunteer in the Russian service, and afterward the founder and benefactor of Odessa, where his name and memory can never cease to be regarded with reverence.

In the course of these cantos, a stanza or two will be found relative to the late Marquis of Londonderry, but written some time before his decease. Had that person's oligarchy died with him, they would have been suppressed; as it is, I am aware of nothing in the manner of his death or of his life to prevent the free expression of the opinions of all whom his whole existence was consumed in endeavouring to enslave. That he was an amiable man in *private* life, may or may not be true: but with this the public have nothing to do; and as to lamenting his death, it will be time enough when Ireland has ceased to mourn for his birth. As a minister, I, for one of millions, looked upon him as the most despotic in intention, and the weakest in intellect, that ever tyrannised over a country. It is the first time indeed since the Normans that England has been insulted by a *minister* (at least) who could not speak English, and that parliament permitted itself to be dictated to in the language of Mrs. Malaprop.

Of the manner of his death little need be said, except that if a poor radical, such as Waddington or Watson, had cut his throat, he would have been buried in a cross-road, with the usual appurtenances of the stake and mallet. But the minister was an elegant lunatic—a sentimental suicide—he merely cut the "carotid artery," (blessings on their learning!) and lo! the pageant, and the Abbey! and "the syllables of delour yelled forth" by the newspapers—and the harangue of the Coroner in a eulogy over the bleeding body of the deceased—(an Anthony worthy of such a Cæsar)—and the nauseous and atrocious cant of a degraded crew of conspirators against all that is sincere and honourable. In his death he was necessarily one of two things by the *law**—a felon or a madman—and in either case no great subject for panegyric. In his life he was—what all the world knows, and half of it will feel for years to come, unless his death prove a "moral lesson" to the surviving † Sejani of Europe. It may at least serve as some consolation to the nations, that their oppressors are not happy, and in some instances judge so justly of their own actions as to anticipate the sentence of mankind.—Let us hear no more of this man; and let Ireland remove the ashes of her Grattan from the sanctuary of Westminster. Shall the patriot of humanity repose by the Werther of politics!!!

With regard to the objections which have been made on another score to the already published

* I say by the *law* of the *land*—the laws of humanity judge more gently; but as the legitimates have always the *law* in their mouths, let them here make the most of it.

† From this number must be excepted Canning. Canning is a genius, almost a universal one, an orator, a wit, a poet, a statesman; and no man of talent can long pursue the path of his late predecessor, Lord C. If ever man saved his country, Canning can; but will he? I, for one, hope so.

cantos of this poem, I shall content myself with two quotations from Voltaire:—"La pudeur s'est enfuite des cœurs, et s'est réfugiée sur les lèvres." "Plus les mœurs sont dépravés, plus les expressions deviennent mesurées; on croit regagner en langage ce qu'on a perdu en vertu."

This is the real fact, as applicable to the degraded and hypocritical mass which leavens the present English generation, and is the only answer they deserve. The hackneyed and lavished title of Blasphemer—which, with Radical, Liberal, Jacobin, Reformer, &c., are the changes which the hirelings are daily ringing in the ears of those who will listen—should be welcome to all who recollect on whom it was originally bestowed. Socrates and Jesus Christ were put to death publicly as *blasphemers*, and so have been and may be many who dare to oppose the most notorious abuses of the name of God and the mind of man. But persecution is not refutation, nor even triumph: the "wretched infidel," as he is called, is probably happier in his prison than the proudest of his assailants. With his opinions I have nothing to do—they may be right or wrong—but he has suffered for them, and that very suffering for conscience' sake will make more proselytes to deism than the example of heterodox prelates to Christianity, suicide statesmen to oppression, or overpensioned homicides to the impious alliance which insults the world with the name of "Holy!" I have no wish to trample on the dishonoured or the dead; but it would be well if the adherents to the classes from whence those persons sprung should abate a little of the *cant* which is the crying sin of this double-dealing and false-speaking time of selfish spoilers, and—but enough for the present.

PISA, July, 1822.

Canto the Sixth.

I.

"THERE is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood,"—you know the
rest,
And most of us have found it now and then:
At least we think so, though but few have
guess'd
The moment, till too late to come again.
But no doubt everything is for the best—
Of which the surest sign is in the end:
When things are at the worst they some-
times mend.

II.

There is a tide in the affairs of women,
Which, taken at the flood, leads—God
knows where:
Those navigators must be able seamen
Whose charts lay down its current to a
hair,

Not all the reveries of Jacob Behmen

With its strange whirls and eddies can
compare:

Men with their heads reflect on this and
that—

But women with their hearts on heaven
knows what!

III.

And yet a headlong, headstrong, downright
she,

Young, beautiful, and daring—who would
risk

A throne, the world, the universe, to be
Beloved in her own way, and rather whisk

The stars from out the sky, than not be free
As are the billows when the breeze is

brisk—

Though such a she's a devil (if there be one),
Yet she would make full many a Manichean.

IV.

Thrones, worlds, et cetera, are so oft upset
By commonest ambition, that when passion

O'erthrows the same, we readily forget,
Or at the least forgive, the loving rash one.

If Anthony he well remember'd yet,
'Tis not his conquests keep his name in

fashion,
But Actium, lost for Cleopatra's eyes,

Outbalances all Cæsar's victories.

V.

He died at fifty for a queen of forty;
I wish their years had been fifteen and

twenty,
For then wealth, kingdoms, worlds are but a

sport—I
Remember when, though I had no great

plenty
Of worlds to lose, yet still, to pay my court, I

Gave what I had—a heart; as the world
went, I

Gave what was worth a world; for worlds
could never

Restore me those pure feelings, gone for
ever.

VI.

'T was the boy's "mite," and, like the
"widow's," may

Perhaps be weigh'd hereafter, if not now;
But whether such things do or do not weigh,

All who have loved, or love, will still allow
Life has nought like it. God is love, they say,

And Love's a god, or was before the brow
Of earth was wrinkled by the sins and tears

Of—but Chronology best knows the years.

VII.

We left our hero and third heroine in
A kind of state more awkward than un-

common,
For gentlemen must sometimes risk their skin

For that sad tempter, a forbidden woman:
Sultans too much abhor this sort of sin,

And don't agree at all with the wise Ro-
man,

Heroic, stoic Cato, the sententious,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensids.

VIII.

I know Gulbeyaz was extremely wrong;
I own it, I deplore it, I condemn it;

But I detest all fiction even in song,
And so must tell the truth, howe'er you

blame it.
Her reason being weak, her passions strong,

She thought that her lord's heart (even
could she claim it)

Was scarce enough; for he had fifty-nine
Years, and a fifteen-hundredth concubine.

IX.

I am not, like Cassio, "an arithmetician,"
But by the "bookish theoric" it appears,

If 'tis summ'd up with feminine precision,
That, adding to the account his Highness'

years,
The fair Sultana erred from inanition;

For, were the Sultan just to all his dears,
She could but claim the fifteen-hundredth

part
Of what should be monopoly—the heart.

X.

It is observed that ladies are litigious
Upon all legal objects of possession,

And not the least so when they are religious,
Which doubles what they think of the

transgression:
With suits and prosecutions they besiege us,

As the tribunals show through many a
session,

When they suspect that any one goes shares
In that to which the law makes them sole

heirs.

XI.

Now, if this holds good in a Christian land,
The heathen also, though with lesser

latitude,
Are apt to carry things with a high hand,

And take, what kings call "an imposing
attitude;"

And for their rights connubial make a stand,
 When their liege husbands treat them with
 ingratitude;
 And as four wives must have quadruple
 claims,
 The Tigris hath its jealousies like Thames.

XII.

Gulbeyaz was the fourth, and (as I said)
 The favourite; but what's favour amongst
 four?

Polygamy may well be held in dread,
 Not only as a sin, but as a bore:
 Most wise men with *one* moderate woman
 wed,

Will scarcely find philosophy for more;
 And all (except Mahometans) forhear
 To make the nuptial couch a "Bed of Ware."

XIII.

His Highness, the sublimest of mankind,—
 So styled according to the usual forms
 Of every monarch, till they are consign'd
 To those sad hungry Jacobins the worms,
 Who on the very leftiest kings have dined,—
 His Highness gazed upon Gulbeyaz' charms,
 Expecting all the welcome of a lover
 (A "Highland welcome" all the wide world
 ever).

XIV.

New here we should distinguish; for how'er
 Kisses, sweet words, embraces, and all that,
 May look like what is—neither here nor there,
 They are put on as easily as a hat,
 Or rather bennet, which the fair sex wear,
 Trimm'd either heads or hearts to deccrate,
 Which form an ornament, but no more part
 Of heads, than their caresses of the heart.

XV.

A slight blush, a soft tremor, a calm kind
 Of gentle feminine delight, and shewn
 More in the eyelids than the eyes, resign'd
 Rather to hide what pleases most unknown,
 Are the best tokens (to a modest mind)
 Of love, when seated on his loveliest throne,
 A sincere woman's breast,—for *over-warm*
 Or *ever-cold* annihilates the charm.

XVI.

For ever-warmth, if false, is worse than truth;
 If true, 'tis no great lease of its own fire;
 For no one, save in very early youth,
 Would like (I think) to trust all to desire,
 Which is but a precarious bond, in sooth,
 And apt to be transferr'd to the first buyer
 At a sad discount: while your over-chilly
 Women, on t'other hand, seem somewhat
 silly.

XVII.

That is, we cannot pardon their bad taste,
 For so it seems to lovers swift or slow,
 Who fain would have a mutual flame con-
 fess'd,

And see a sentimental passion glow,
 Even were St. Francis' paramour their guest,
 In his monastic concubine of snow;—
 In short, the maxim for the amorous tribe is
 Horatian, "Medio tu tutissimus ibis."

XVIII.

The "tu"'s *too* much,—but let it stand,—the
 verse
 Requires it, that's to say, the English
 rhyme,

And not the pink of old hexameters;
 But, after all, there's neither tune nor
 time

In the last line, which cannot well be worse,
 And was thrust in to close the octave's
 chime:

I own no prosody can ever rate it
 As a rule, but *truth* may, if you translate it.

XIX.

If fair Gulbeyaz overdid her part,
 I knew not—it succeeded, and success
 Is much in most things, not less in the heart
 Than other articles of female dress.
 Self-love in man, too, beats all female art;
 They lie, we lie, all lie, but love no less:
 And no one virtue yet, except starvation,
 Could stop that worst of vices—propagation

XX.

We leave this royal couple to repose:
 A bed is not a throne, and they may sleep,
 Whate'er their dreams be, if of joys or wees:
 Yet disappointed joys are wees as deep
 As any man's clay mixture undergoes.
 Our least of sorrows are such as we weep;
 'Tis the vile daily drop on drop which wears
 The soul out (like the stone) with petty cares.

XXI.

A scolding wife, a sullen son, a bill
 To pay, unpaid, protested or discounted
 At a per-centage; a child cress, dog ill,
 A favourite horse fallen lame just as he's
 mounted,
 A bad old woman making a worse will,
 Which leaves you minus of the cash you
 counted
 As certain;—these are paltry things, and yet
 I've rarely seen the man they did not fret.

XXII.

I'm a philosopher; confound them all!
 Bills, beasts, and men, and—no! *not*
 womankind!
 With one good hearty curse I vent my gall,
 And then my stoicism leaves nought behind
 Which it can either pain or evil call,
 And I can give my whole soul up to mind;
 Though what 's soul, or mind, their birth or
 growth,
 Is more than I know—the deuce take them
 both!

XXIII.

So now all things are d—n'd one feels at ease,
 As after reading Athanasius' curse,
 Which doth your true believer so much
 please:
 I doubt if any now could make it worse
 O'er his worst enemy when at his knees,
 'Tis so sententious, positive, and terse,
 And decorates the book of Common Prayer,
 As doth a rainbow the just clearing air.

XXIV.

Gulbeyaz and her lord were sleeping, or
 At least one of them!—Oh, the heavy night,
 When wicked wives, who love some bachelor,
 Lie down in dudgeon to sigh for the light
 Of the grey morning, and look vainly for
 Its twinkle through the lattice dusky
 quite—
 To toss, to tumble, doze, revive, and quake
 Lest their too lawful bed-fellow should wake!

XXV.

These are beneath the canopy of heaven,
 Also beneath the canopy of beds
 Four-posted and silk-curtain'd, which are
 given
 For rich men and their brides to lay their
 heads
 Upon, in sheets white as what bards call
 "driven
 Snow." Well! 'tis all hap-bazard when
 one weds.
 Gulbeyaz was an empress, but had been
 Perhaps as wretched if a *peasant's quean*.

XXVI.

Don Juan in his feminine disguise,
 With all the damsels in their long array,
 Had bow'd themselves before th' imperial
 eyes,
 And at the usual signal ta'en their way
 Back to their chambers, those long galleries
 In the seraglio, where the ladies lay
 Their delicate limbs; a thousand bosoms there
 Beating for love, as the caged bird's for air.

XXVII.

I love the sex, and sometimes would reverse
 The tyrant's wish, "that mankind only had
 One neck, which he with one fell stroke
 might pierce:"
 My wish is quite as wide, but not so bad,
 And much more tender on the whole than
 fierce;
 It being (not *now*, but only while a lad)
 That womankind had but one rosy mouth,
 To kiss them all at once from North to South.

XXVIII.

Oh, envious Briareus! with thy hands
 And heads, if thou hadst all things multi-
 plied
 In such proportion!—But my Muse with-
 stands
 The giant thought of being a Titan's bride,
 Or travelling in Patagonian lands;
 So let us back to Lilliput, and guide
 Our hero through the labyrinth of love
 In which we left him several lines above.

XXIX.

He went forth with the lovely Odaliskes.
 At the given signal join'd to their array:
 And though he certainly ran many risks,
 Yet he could not at times keep, by the way,
 (Although the consequences of such frisks
 Are worse than the worst damages men pay
 In moral England, where the thing's a tax,)
 From ogling all their charms from breasts
 to backs.

XXX.

Still he forgot not his disguise:—along
 The galleries from room to room they
 walk'd,
 A virgin-like and edifying throng,
 By eunuchs flank'd; while at their head
 there stalk'd
 A dame who kept up discipline among
 The female ranks, so that none stirr'd or
 talk'd,
 Without her sanction on their she-parades:
 Her title was "the Mother of the Maids."

XXXI.

Whether she was a "mother," I know not,
 Or whether they were "maids" who call'd
 her mother;
 But this is her seraglio title, got
 I know not how, but good as any other;
 So Cantemir can tell you, or De Tott:
 Her office was to keep aloof or smother
 All had propensities in fifteen hundred
 Young women, and correct them when they
 blunder'd.

XXXII.

A goodly sinecure, no doubt! but made
More easy by the absence of all men—
Except his majesty,—who, with her aid,
And guards, and bolts, and walls, and now
and then,

A slight example, just to cast a shade
Along the rest, contrived to keep this den
Of beauties cool as an Italian convent,
Where all the passions have, alas! but one
vent.

XXXIII.

And what is that? Devotion, doubtless—how
Could you ask such a question?—but we
will

Continue. As I said, this goodly row
Of ladies of all countries at the will
Of one good man, with stately march and
slow,

Like water-lilies floating down a rill—
Or rather lake—for *rills* do not run *slowly*,—
Paced on most maiden-like and melancholy.

XXXIV.

But when they reach'd their own apartments,
there,
Like birds, or boys, or bedlamites broke
loose,

Waves at spring-tide, or women anywhere
When freed from bonds (which are of no
great use

After all), or like Irish at a fair,
Their guards being gone, and as it were a
truce

Establish'd between them and bondage, they
Began to sing, dance, chatter, smile, and play.

XXXV.

Their talk, of course, ran most on the new
comer;

Her shape, her hair, her air, her every-
thing:
Some thought her dress did not so much be-
come her,

Or wonder'd at her ears without a ring;
Some said her years were getting nigh their
summer,

Others contended they were but in spring;
Some thought her rather masculine in height,
While others wish'd that she had been so
quite.

XXXVI.

But no one doubted on the whole, that she
Was what her dress bespoke, a damsel fair,
And fresh, and "beautiful exceedingly,"
Who with the brightest Georgians might
compare:

They wonder'd how Gnlbeyaz, too, could be
So silly as to buy slaves who might share
(If that his Highness wearied of his bride)
Her throne and power, and everything be-
side.

XXXVII.

But what was strangest in this virgin crew,
Although her beauty was enough to vex,
After the first investigating view,

They all found out as few, or fewer, specks
In the fair form of their companion new,

Than is the custom of the gentle sex,
When they survey, with Christian eyes or
Heathen,

In a new face "the ugliest creature breath-
ing."

XXXVIII.

And yet they had their little jealousies,
Like all the rest; but upon this occasion,
Whether there are such things as sympathies

Without our knowledge or our approbation,
Although they could not see through his
disguise,

All felt a soft kind of concatenation,
Like magnetism, or devilism, or what
You please—we will not quarrel about that:

XXXIX.

But certain 'tis they all felt for their new
Companion something newer still, as 't were
A sentimental friendship through and through,

Extremely pure, which made them all con-
cur

In wishing her their sister, save a few
Who wish'd they had a brother just like
her,

Whom, if they were at home in sweet Cir-
cassia,

They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha.

XL.

Of those who had most genius for this sort
Of sentimental friendship, there were three,
Lolah, Katinka, and Dudù; in short

(To save description), fair as fair can be
Were they, according to the best report,

Though differing in stature and degree,
And clime and time, and country and com-
plexion;

They all alike admired their new connexion.

XLI.

Lolah was dusk as India and as warm;
Katinka was a Georgian, white and red,
With great blue eyes, a lovely hand and arm,
And feet so small they scarce seem'd made
to tread,

But rather skim the earth; while Dudù's form

Look'd more adapted to be put to bed,
Being somewhat large, and languishing, and lazy,
Yet of a beauty that would drive you crazy.

XLII.

A kind of sleepy Venus seem'd Dudù,
Yet very fit to "murder sleep" in those
Who gazed upon her cheek's transcendent hue,

Her Attic forehead, and her Phidian nose:
Few angles were there in her form, 'tis true,

Thinner she might have been, and yet scarce lose:

Yet, after all, 'twould puzzle to say where
It would not spoil some separate charm to *pare*.

XLIII.

She was not violently lively, but
Stole on your spirit like a May-day breaking;

Her eyes were not too sparkling, yet, half-shut,

They put beholders in a tender taking;
She look'd (this simile's quite new) just cut
From marble, like Pygmalion's statue waking,

The mortal and the marble still at strife,
And timidly expanding into life.

XLIV.

Lolah demanded the new damsel's name—
"Juanna,"—Well, a pretty name enough.
Katinka ask'd her also whence she came—
"From Spain."—"But where is Spain?"—
"Don't ask such stuff,
Nor show your Georgian ignorance—for shame!"

Said Lolah, with an accent rather rough,
To poor Katinka: "Spain's an island near
Morocco, betwixt Egypt and Tangier."

XLV.

Dudù said nothing, but sat down beside
Juanna, playing with her veil or hair;
And looking at her stedfastly, she sigh'd,
As if she pitied her for being there,
A pretty stranger, without friend or guide,
And all abash'd, too, at the general stare
Which welcomes hapless strangers in all places,
With kind remarks upon their mien and faces.

XLVI.

But here the Mother of the Maids drew near,
With "Ladies, it is time to go to rest:
I'm puzzled what to do with you, my dear,"
She added to Juanna, their new guest:
"Your coming has been unexpected here,
And every couch is occupied; you had best
Partake of mine; but by to-morrow early
We will have all things settled for you fairly."

XLVII.

Here Lolah interposed—"Mamma, you know
You don't sleep soundly, and I cannot bear
That anybody should disturb you so;
I'll take Juanna; we're a slenderer pair
Than you would make the half of;—don't say no;

And I of your young charge will take due care."

But here Katinka interfered, and said,
"She also had compassion and a bed."

XLVIII.

"Besides, I hate to sleep alone," quoth she.
The matron frown'd: "Why so?"—"For fear of ghosts,"

Replied Katinka; "I am sure I see
A phantom upon each of the four posts;
And then I have the worst dreams that can be,
Of Guebres, Giaours, and Ginns, and Gouls
in hosts."

The dame replied, "Between your dreams
and you,
I fear Juanna's dreams would be but few.

XLIX.

"You, Lolah, must continue still to lie
Alone, for reasons which don't matter; you
The same, Katinka, until by and by:
And I shall place Juanna with Dudù,
Who's quiet, inoffensive, silent, shy,
And will not toss and chatter the night
through.

What say you, child?"—Dudù said nothing,
as
Her talents were of the more silent class;

L.

But she rose up, and kiss'd the matron's brow
Between the eyes, and Lolah on both cheeks,
Katinka too; and with a gentle bow
(Curt'sies are neither used by Turks nor
Greeks)

She took Juanna by the hand to show
Their place of rest, and left to both their piques,
The others pouting at the matron's preference
Of Dudù, though they held their tongues
from deference.

LI.

It was a spacious chamber (Oda is
The Turkish title), and ranged round the
wall
Were couches, toilets—and much more than
this

I might describe, as I have seen it all,
But it suffices—little was amiss;
'T was on the whole a nobly furnish'd hall,
With all things ladies want, save one or two,
And even those were nearer than they knew.

LII.

Dudù, as has been said, was a sweet creature,
Not very dashing, but extremely winning,
With the most regulated charms of feature,
Which painters cannot catch like faces sin-
ning
Against proportion—the wild strokes of na-
ture

Which they hit off at once in the beginning,
Full of expression, right or wrong, that strike,
And pleasing, or unpleasing, still are like.

LIII.

But she was a soft landscape of mild earth,
Where all was harmony, and calm, and
quiet,
Luxuriant, budding; cheerful without mirth,
Which, if not happiness, is much more
nigh it

Than are your mighty passions and so forth,
Which some call "the sublime:" I wish
they'd try it:

I've seen your stormy seas and stormy
women,
And pity lovers rather more than seamen.

LIV.

But she was pensive more than melancholy,
And serious more than pensive, and serene,
It may be, more than either—not unholy
Her thoughts, at least till now, appear to
have been.

The strangest thing was, beauteous, she was
wholly
Unconscious, albeit turn'd of quick seven-
teen,

That she was fair, or dark, or short, or tall;
She never thought about herself at all.

LV.

And therefore was she kind and gentle as
The Age of Gold (when gold was yet un-
known,
By which its nomenclature came to pass;
Thus most appropriately has been shown

"Lucus à non lucendo," not what was,
But what was not; a sort of style that's
grown

Extremely common in this age, whose metal
The devil may decompose, but never settle:

LVI.

I think it may be of "Corinthian Brass,"
Which was a mixture of all metals, but
The brazen uppermost). Kind reader! pass
This long parenthesis: I could not shut
It sooner for the soul of me, and class
My faults even with your own! which
meaneth, Put

A kind construction upon them and me:
But that you won't—then don't—I am not
less free.

LVII.

'Tis time we should return to plain nar-
ration,

And thus my narrative proceeds:—Dudù,
With every kindness short of ostentation,
Shov'd Juan, or Juanna, through and
through

This labyrinth of females, and each station
Described—what's strange—in words ex-
tremely few:

I have but one simile, and that's a blunder,
For wordless woman, which is *silent* thunder.

LVIII.

And next she gave her (I say *her*, because
The gender still was epicene, at least
In outward show, which is a saving clause)
An outline of the customs of the East,
With all their chaste integrity of laws,
By which the more a harem is increased,
The stricter doubtless grow the vestal duties
Of any supernumerary beauties.

LIX.

And then she gave Juanna a chaste kiss:
Dudù was fond of kissing—which I'm sure
That nobody can ever take amiss,
Because 'tis pleasaut, so that it be pure,
And between females means no more than
this—

That they have nothing better near, or
newer.

"Kiss" rhymes to "bliss" in fact as well as
verse—

I wish it never led to something worse.

LX.

In perfect innocence she then unmade
Her toilet, which cost little, for she was
A child of Nature carelessly array'd:
If fond of a chance ogle at her glass,

'T was like the fawn, which, in the lake display'd,

Beholds her own shy, shadowy image pass,
When first she starts, and then returns to peep,

Admiring this new native of the deep.

LXI.

And one by one her articles of dress
Were laid aside; but not before she offer'd
Her aid to fair Juanna, whose excess
Of modesty declined the assistance prof-
fer'd:

Which pass'd well off—as she could do no
less;

Though by this politesse she rather suffer'd,
Pricking her fingers with those cursed pins,
Which surely were invented for our sins,—

LXII.

Making a woman like a porcupine,
Not to be rashly touch'd. But still more
dread,

Oh, ye! whose fate it is, as once 'twas
mine,

In early youth, to turn a lady's maid;—
I did my very boyish best to shine

In tricking her out for a masquerade:
The pins were placed sufficiently, but not
Stuck all exactly in the proper spot.

LXIII.

But these are foolish things to all the wise,
And I love wisdom more than she loves
me;

My tendency is to philosophise
On most things, from a tyrant to a tree;
But still the spouseless virgin *Knowledge*
flies.

What are we? and whence came we? what
shall be

Our *ultimate* existence? what's our present?
Are questions answerless, and yet incessant.

LXIV.

There was deep silence in the chamber: dim
And distant from each other burn'd the
lights,

And slumber hover'd o'er each lovely limb
Of the fair occupants: if there be sprites,
They should have walk'd there in their
sprightliest trim,

By way of change from their sepulchral
sites,

And shown themselves as ghosts of better
taste

Than haunting some old ruin or wild waste.

LXV.

Many and beautiful lay those around,
Like flowers of different hue, and clime,
and root,

In some exotic garden sometimes found,
With cost, and care, and warmth, induced
to shoot.

One with her auburn tresses lightly bound,
And fair brows gently drooping, as the
fruit

Nods from the tree, was slumbering with
soft breath,

And lips apart, which show'd the pearls
beneath.

LXVI.

One with her flush'd cheek laid on her white
arm,

And raven ringlets gather'd in dark crowd
Above her brow, lay dreaming soft and
warm;

And smiling through her dream, as through
a cloud

The moon breaks, half unveil'd each further
charm,

As, slightly stirring in her snowy shroud,
Her beauties seized the unconscious hour of
night

All bashfully to struggle into light.

LXVII.

This is no bull, although it sounds so; for
'T was night, but there were lamps, as
hath been said.

A third's all pallid aspect offer'd more
The traits of sleeping sorrow, and betray'd
Through the heaved breast the dream of
some far shore

Beloved and deplored; while slowly stray'd
(As night-dew, on a cypress glittering, tinges
The black hough) tear-drops through her
eyes' dark fringes.

LXVIII.

A fourth as marble, statue-like and still,
Lay in a breathless, hush'd, and stony-
sleep;

White, cold, and pure, as looks a frozen
rill,

Or the snow minaret on an Alpine steep,
Or Lot's wife done in salt,—or what you
will;—

My similes are gather'd in a heap,
So pick and choose—perhaps you'll be
content

With a carved lady on a monument.

LXIX.

And lo! a fifth appears;—and what is she?
 A lady of a "certain age," which means
 Certainly aged—what her years might be
 I know not, never counting past their
 teens;
 But there she slept, not quite so fair to see,
 As ere that awful period intervenes
 Which lays both men and women on the shelf,
 To meditate upon their sins and self.

LXX.

But all this time how slept, or dream'd,
 Dudù?
 With strict inquiry I could ne'er discover,
 And scorn to add a syllable untrue;
 But ere the middle watch was hardly over,
 Just when the fading lamps waned dim and
 blue,
 And phantoms hover'd, or might seem to
 hover,
 To those who like their company, about
 The apartment, on a sudden she scream'd
 out:

LXXI.

And that so loudly, that upstarted all
 The Oda, in a general commotion:
 Matron and maids, and those whom you may
 call
 Neither, came crowding like the waves of
 ocean,
 One on the other, throughout the whole hall,
 All trembling, wondering, without the least
 notion
 More than I have myself of what could make
 The calm Dudù so turbulently wake.

LXXII.

But wide awake she was, and round her bed,
 With floating draperies and with flying
 hair,
 With eager eyes, and light but hurried tread,
 And bosoms, arms, and ankles glancing
 bare,
 And bright as any meteor ever bred
 By the North Pole,—they sought her cause
 of care,
 For she seem'd agitated, flush'd, and fright-
 en'd,
 Her eye dilated, and her colour heighten'd.

LXXIII.

But what is strange—and a strong proof how
 great
 A blessing is sound sleep—Juanna lay
 As fast as ever husband by his mate
 In holy matrimony snores away.

Not all the clamour broke her happy state
 Of slumber, ere they shook her,—so they
 say
 At least,—and then she, too, unclosed her
 eyes,
 And yawned a good deal with discreet
 surprise.

LXXIV.

And now commenced a strict investigation,
 Which, as all spoke at once, and more
 than once
 Conjecturing, wondering, asking a narration,
 Alike might puzzle either wit or dunce
 To answer in a very clear oration.
 Dudù had never pass'd for wanting sense,
 But being "no orator as Brutus is,"
 Could not at first expound what was amiss.

LXXV.

At length she said, that in a slumber sound
 She dream'd a dream, of walking in a
 wood—
 A "wood obscure," like that where Dante
 found
 Himself in at the age when all grow good;
 Life's half-way house, where dames with
 virtue crown'd
 Run much less risk of lovers turning rude;
 And that this wood was full of pleasant
 fruits,
 And trees of goodly growth and spreading
 roots;

LXXVI.

And in the midst a golden apple grew,—
 A most prodigious pippin—but it hung
 Rather too high and distant; that she threw
 Her glances on it, and then, longing, flung
 Stones and whatever she could pick up, to
 Bring down the fruit, which still perversely
 clung
 To its own bough, and dangled yet in sight,
 But always at a most provoking height;—

LXXVII.

That on a sudden, when she least had hope,
 It fell down of its own accord before
 Her feet; that her first movement was to stoop
 And pick it up, and bite it to the core;
 That just as her young lip began to ope
 Upon the golden fruit the vision bore,
 A bee flew out, and stung her to the heart,
 And so—she woke with a great scream and
 start.

LXXVIII.

All this she told with some confusion and
 Dismay, the usual consequence of dreams
 Of the unpleasant kind, with none at hand
 To expound their vain and visionary
 gleams.

I've known some odd ones which seem'd
really plann'd

Prophetically, or that which one deems
A "strange coincidence," to use a phrase
By which such things are settled now-a-days.

LXXXIX.

The damsels, who had thoughts of some
great harm,

Began, as is the consequence of fear,
To scold a little at the false alarm

That broke for nothing on their sleeping ear.
The matrou, too, was wroth to leave her
warm

Bed for the dream she had been obliged to
hear,

And chafed at poor Dudù, who only sigh'd,
And said, that she was sorry she had cried.

LXXX.

"I've heard of stories of a cock and hull ;

But visions of an apple and a bee,
To take us from our natural rest, and pull
The whole Oda from their beds at half-past
three,

Would make us think the moon is at its full.

You surely are unwell, child ! we must see,
To-morrow, what his Highness's physician
Will say to this hysteric of a vision.

LXXXI.

"And poor Juanna, too, the child's first
night

Within these walls, to be broke in upon
With such a clamour—I had thought it right
That the young stranger should not lie
alone,

And, as the quietest of all, she might

With you, Dudù, a good night's rest have
known :

But now I must transfer her to the charge
Of Lolah—though her couch is not so large."

LXXXII.

Lolah's eyes sparkled at the proposition ;

But poor Dudù, with large drops in her own,
Resulting from the scolding or the vision,

Implored that present pardon might be
shown

For this first fault, and that on no condition

(She added in a soft and piteous tone)

Juanna should be taken from her, and
Her future dreams should be all kept in hand.

LXXXIII.

She promised never more to have a dream,

At least to dream so loudly as just now ;
She wonder'd at herself how she could
scream—

'T was foolish, nervous, as she must allow,

A fond hallucination, and a theme

For laughter—but she felt her spirits low,
And begg'd they would excuse her ; she'd get
over

This weakness in a few hours, and recover.

LXXXIV.

And here Juanna kindly interposed,

And said she felt herself extremely well
Where she then was, as her sound sleep
disclosed,

When all around rang like a tocsin bell ;
She did not find herself the least disposed

To quit her gentle partner, and to dwell
Apart from one who had no sin to show,
Save that of dreaming once "mal à-propos."

LXXXV.

As thus Juanna spoke, Dndù turn'd round

And hid her face within Juanna's breast :
Her neck alone was seen, but that was found

The colour of a budding rose's crest.

I can't tell why she blush'd, nor can expound

The mystery of this rupture of their rest ;

All that I know is, that the facts I state

Are true as truth has ever been of late.

LXXXVI.

And so good night to them—or, if you will,

Good morrow—for the cock had crown,
and light

Began to clothe each Asiatic hill,

And the mosque crescent struggled into
sight

Of the long caravan, which in the chill

Of dewy dawn wondd slowly round each
height

That stretches to the stony belt, which girds
Asia, where Kaff looks down upon the Kurds.

LXXXVII.

With the first ray, or rather grey of morn,

Gulbeyaz rose from restlessness ; and pale
As Passion rises, with its bosom worn,

Array'd herself with mantle, gem, and veil.
The nightingale that sings with the deep
thorn,

Which fable places in her breast of wail,
Is lighter far of heart and voice than those

Whose headlong passions form their proper
woes.

LXXXVIII.

And that's the moral of this composition,

If people would but see its real drift ;—

But *that* they will not do without suspicion,
Because all gentle readers have the gift

Of closing 'gainst the light their orbs of vision

While gentle writers also love to lift
Their voices 'gainst each other, which is natural,
The numbers are too great for them to flatter all.

LXXXIX.

Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour,
Softer than the soft Sybarite's, who cried
Aloud because his feelings were too tender
To brook a ruffled rose-leaf by his side,—
So beautiful that art could little mend her,
Though pale with conflicts between love
and pride;
So agitated was she with her error,
She did not even look into the mirror.

XC.

Also arose about the self-same time,
Perhaps a little later, her great lord,
Master of thirty kingdoms so sublime,
And of a wife by whom he was abhorr'd;
A thing of much less import in that clime—
At least to those of incomes which afford
The filling up their whole connubial cargo—
Than where two wives are under an embargo.

XCI.

He did not think much on the matter, nor
Indeed on any other: as a man
He liked to have a handsome paramour
At hand, as one may like to have a fan,
And therefore of Circassians had good store,
As an amusement after the Divan;
Though an unusual fit of love, or duty,
Had made him lately bask in his bride's
beauty.

XCII.

And now he rose; and after due ablutions
Exacted by the customs of the East,
And prayers and other pious evolutions,
He drank six cups of coffee at the least,
And then withdrew to hear about the
Russians,
Whose victories had recently increased
In Catherine's reign, whom glory still adores,
As greatest of all sovereigns and w—s.

XCIII.

But oh, thou grand legitimate Alexander!
Her son's son, let not this last phrase
offend
Thine ear, if it should reach—and now
rhymes wander
Almost as far as Petersburg, and lend

A dreadful impulse to each loud meander
Of murmuring Liberty's wide waves, which
blend

Their roar even with the Baltic's—so you be
Your father's son, 't is quite enough for me.

XCIV.

To call men love-begotten, or proclaim
Their mothers as the antipodes of Timon,
That later of mankind, would be a shame,
A libel, or whate'er you please to rhyme on:
But people's ancestors are history's game;
And if one lady's slip could leave a crime
on
All generations, I should like to know
What pedigree the best would have to show?

XCV.

Had Catherine and the sultan understood
Their own true interests, which kings
rarely know,
Until 't is taught by lessons rather rude,
There was a way to end their strife,
although
Perhaps precarious, had they but thought
good,
Without the aid of prince or plenipo:
She to dismiss her guards and he his harem,
And for their other matters, meet and
share 'em.

XCVI.

But as it was, his Highness had to hold
His daily council upon ways and means
How to encounter with this martial scold,
This modern Amazon and queen of queans;
And the perplexity could not be told
Of all the pillars of the state, which leans
Sometimes a little heavy on the backs
Of those who cannot lay on a new tax.

XCVII.

Meantime Gulbeyaz, when her king was
gone,
Retired into her boudoir, a sweet place
For love or breakfast; private, pleasing, lone,
And rich with all contrivances which grace
Those gay recesses:—many a precious stone
Sparkled along its roof, and many a vase
Of porcelain held in the fetter'd flowers
Those captive soothers of a captive's hours.

XCVIII.

Mother of pearl, and porphyry, and marble,
Vied with each other on this costly spot;
And singing birds without were heard to
warble;
And the stain'd glass which lighted this
fair grot

Varied each ray;—but all descriptions garble
The true effect, and so we had better not
Be too minute; an outline is the best,—
A lively reader's fancy does the rest.

XCIX.

And here she summon'd Baba, and required
Don Juan at his hands, and information
Of what had pass'd since all the slaves re-
tired,

And whether he had occupied their station:
If matters had been managed as desired,

And his disguise with due consideration
Kept up; and above all, the where and how
He had pass'd the night, was what she
wish'd to know.

C.

Baha, with some embarrassment, replied
To this long catechism of questions, ask'd
More easily than answer'd,—that he had
tried

His best to obey in what he had been
task'd;

But there seem'd something that he wish'd
to hide,

Which hesitation more betray'd than
mask'd;

He scratch'd his ear, the infallible resource
To which embarrass'd people have recourse.

CI.

Gulbeyaz was no model of true patience,
Nor much disposed to wait in word or
deed;

She liked quick answers in all conversations;
And when she saw him stumbling like a
steed

In his replies, she puzzled him for fresh
ones;

And as his speech grew still more broken-
kneed,

Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle,
And her proud brow's blue veins to swell
and darkle.

CII.

When Baba saw these symptoms, which he
knew

To bode him no great good, he deprecated
Her anger, and beseech'd she'd hear him
through—

He could not help the thing which he re-
lated:

Then out it came at length, that to Dudù
Juan was given in charge, as hath been
stated;

But not by Baba's fault, he said, and swore
on

The holy camel's hump, besides the Koran.

CIII.

The chief dame of the Oda, upon whom
The discipline of the whole harem bore,
As soon as they reënter'd their own room,
For Baba's function stopt short at the
door,

Had settled all; nor could he then presume
(The aforesaid Baba) just then to do more,
Without exciting such suspicion as
Might make the matter still worse than it
was.

CIV.

He hoped, indeed he thought, he could be
sure,

Juan had not betray'd himself; in fact
'T was certain that his conduct had been
pure,

Because a foolish or imprudent act
Would not alone have made him insecure,
But ended in his being found out and
sack'd,

And thrown into the sea.—Thus Baba spoke
Of all save Dudù's dream, which was no joke.

CV.

This he discreetly kept in the back ground,
And talk'd away—and might have talk'd
till now,

For any further answer that he found,
So deep an anguish wrung Gulbeyaz
brow:

Her cheek turn'd ashes, ears rung, brain
whirl'd round,

As if she had received a sudden blow,
And the heart's dew of pain sprang fast and
chilly

O'er her fair front, like Morning's on a lily.

CVI.

Although she was not of the fainting sort,
Baba thought she would faint, but there he
err'd—

It was but a convulsion, which though short
Can never be described; we all have
heard,

And some of us have felt thus "*all amort,*"
When things beyond the common have
occurr'd;—

Gulbeyaz proved in that brief agony
What she could ne'er express—then how
should I?

CVII.

She stood a moment as a Pythoness
Stands on her tripod, agonised, and full
Of inspiration gather'd from distress,
When all the heart-strings like wild horses
pull

The heart asunder;—then, as more or less
 Their speed abated or their strength grew
 dull,
 She sunk down on her seat by slow degrees,
 And bow'd her throbbing head o'er trembling
 knees.

CVIII.

Her face declined and was unseen; her hair
 Fell in long tresses like the weeping willow,
 Sweeping the marble underneath her chair,
 Or rather sofa (for it was all pillow,
 A low, soft ottoman), and black despair
 Stirr'd up and down her bosom like a
 hollow,
 Which rushes to some shore whose shingles
 check
 Its farther course, but must receive its wreck.

CIX.

Her head hung down, and her long hair in
 stooping
 Conceal'd her features better than a veil;
 And one hand o'er the ottoman lay drooping,
 White, waxen, and as alabaster pale:
 Would that I were a painter! to be grouping
 All that a poet drags into detail!
 Oh that my words were colours! but their
 tints
 May serve perhaps as outlines or slight hints.

CX.

Baba, who knew by experience when to talk
 And when to hold his tongue, now held it
 till
 This passion might blow o'er, nor dared to
 balk
 Gulbeyaz' taciturn or speaking will.
 At length she rose up, and began to walk
 Slowly along the room, but silent still,
 And her brow clear'd, but not her troubled
 eye;
 The wind was down but still the sea ran
 high.

CXI.

She stopp'd, and raised her head to speak—
 but paused,
 And then moved on again with rapid pace;
 Then slacken'd it, which is the march most
 caused
 By deep emotion:—you may sometimes
 trace
 A feeling in each footstep, as disclosed
 By Sallust in his Catiline, who, chased
 By all the demons of all passions, show'd
 Their work even by the way in which he
 trode.

CXII.

Gulbeyaz stopp'd and beckon'd Baba:—
 "Slave!
 Bring the two slaves!" she said in a low
 tone,
 But one which Baba did not like to brave,
 And yet he shudder'd, and seem'd rather
 prone
 To prove reluctant, and begg'd leave to crave
 (Though he well knew the meaning) to be
 shown
 What slaves her highness wish'd to indicate,
 For fear of any error, like the late.

CXIII.

"The Georgian and her paramour," replied
 The imperial bride—and added, "Let the
 boat
 Be ready by the secret portal's side:
 You know the rest." The words stuck in
 her throat,
 Despite her injured love and fiery pride;
 And of this Baba willingly took note,
 And begg'd by every hair of Mahomet's beard,
 She would revoke the order he had heard.

CXIV.

"To hear is to obey," he said; "but still,
 Sultana, think upon the consequence:
 It is not that I shall not all fulfil
 Your orders, even in their severest sense;
 But such precipitation may end ill,
 Even at your own imperative expense:
 I do not mean destruction and exposure,
 In case of any premature disclosure;

CXV.

"But your own feelings. Even should all
 the rest
 Be hidden by the rolling waves, which hide
 Already many a once love-beaten breast
 Deep in the caverns of the deadly tide—
 You love this boyish, new, seraglio guest,
 And if this violent remedy be tried—
 Excuse my freedom, when I here assure you,
 That killing him is not the way to cure you."

CXVI.

"What dost thou know of love or feeling!—
 Wretch!
 Begone!" she cried, with kindling eyes—
 "and do
 My bidding!" Baba vanish'd, for to stretch
 His own remonstrance further he well knew
 Might end in acting as his own "Jack Ketch;"
 And though he wish'd extremely to get
 through
 This awkward business without harm to
 others,
 He still prefer'd his own neck to another's.

CXVII.

Away he went then upon his commission,
 Growling and grumbling in good Turkish
 phrase
 Against all women of whate'er condition,
 Especially sultanas and their ways;
 Their obstinacy, pride, and indecision,
 Their never knowing their own mind two
 days,
 The trouble that they gave, their immorality,
 Which made him daily bless his own neu-
 trality.

CXVIII.

And then he call'd his brethren to his aid,
 And sent one on a summons to the pair,
 That they must instantly be well array'd,
 And above all be comb'd even to a hair,
 And brought before the empress, who had
 made
 Inquiries after them with kindest care :
 At which Dudù look'd strange, and Juan
 silly ;
 But go they must at once, and will I—nill I.

CXIX.

And here I leave them at their preparation
 For the imperial presence, wherein whether
 Gulbeyaz show'd them both commiseration,
 Or got rid of the parties altogether,
 Like other angry ladies of her nation,—
 Are things the turning of a hair or feather
 May settle ; but far be't from me to anti-
 pate
 In what way feminine caprice may dissipate.

CXX.

I leave them for the present with good
 wishes,
 Though doubts of their well doing, to
 arrange
 Another part of history ; for the dishes
 Of this our banquet we must sometimes
 change ;
 And trusting Juan may escape the fishes,
 Although his situation now seems strange,
 And scarce secure, as such digressions *are*
 fair,
 The Muse will take a little touch at warfare.



Canto the Seventh.

I.

O LOVE ! O Glory ! what are you who fly
 Around us ever, rarely to alight ?
 There's not a meteor in the Polar sky
 Of such transcendent and more fleeting
 flight.

Chill, and chain'd to cold earth, we lift on
 high
 Our eyes in search of either lovely light ;
 A thousand and a thousand colours they
 Assume, then leave us on our freezing way.

II.

And such as they are, such my present
 tale is,
 A nondescript and ever-varying rhyme,
 A versified Aurora Borealis,
 Which flashes o'er a waste and icy clime.
 When we know what all are, we must
 bewail us,
 But ne'ertheless I hope it is no crime
 To laugh at *all* things—for I wish to know
What, after all, are all things—but a show ?

III.

They accuse me—*Me*—the present writer of
 The present poem—of—I know not what—
 A tendency to under-rate and scoff
 At human power and virtue, and all that ;
 And this they say in language rather rough.
 Good God ! I wonder what they would
 be at !
 I say no more than hath been said in Dante's
 Verse, and by Solomou and by Cervantes ;

IV.

By Swift, by Machiavel, by Rochefoucault,
 By Fénelon, by Luther, and by Plato ;
 By Tillotson, and Wesley, and Rousseau,
 Who knew this life was not worth a potato.
 'T is not their fault, nor mine, if this be so,—
 For my part, I pretend not to be Cato,
 Nor even Diogenes.—We live and die,
 But which is best, you know no more than I.

V.

Socrates said, our only knowledge was
 “ To know that nothing could be known ; ”
 a pleasant
 Science enough, which levels to an ass
 Each man of wisdom, future, past, or
 present.
 Newton (that proverb of the mind), alas !
 Declared, with all his grand discoveries
 recent,
 That he himself felt only “ like a youth
 Picking up shells by the great ocean—Truth.”

VI.

Ecclesiastes said, “ that all is vanity ”—
 Most modern preachers say the same, or
 show it
 By their examples of true Christianity :
 In short, all know, or very soon may know
 it ;

And in this scene of all-confess'd inanity,
 By saint, by sage, by preacher, and by
 poet,
 Must I restrain me, through the fear of
 strife,
 From holding up the nothingness of life ?

VII.

Dogs, or men!—for I flatter you in saying
 That ye are dogs—your betters far—ye
 may
 Read, or read not, what I am now essaying
 To show ye what ye are in every way.
 As little as the moon steps for the baying
 Of welves, will the bright Muse withdraw
 one ray
 From out her skies—then howl your idle
 wrath !
 While she still silvers o'er your gloomy path.

VIII.

"Fierce loves and faithless wars"—I am not
 sure
 If this be the right reading—'tis no
 matter ;
 The fact's about the same, I am secure ;
 I sing them both, and am about to hatter
 A town which did a famous siege endure,
 And was beleaguer'd both by land and
 water
 By Souvaroff, or Angliè Suwarrow,
 Who loved blood as an alderman loves
 marrow.

IX.

The fortress is call'd Ismail, and is placed
 Upon the Danube's left branch and left
 bank,
 With buildings in the Oriental taste,
 But still a fortress of the foremost rank,
 Or was at least, unless 'tis since defaced,
 Which with your conquerors is a common
 prank :
 It stands some eighty versts from the high
 sea,
 And measures round of toises thousands
 three.

X.

Within the extent of this fortification
 A borough is comprised along the height
 Upon the left, which from its loftier station
 Commands the city, and upon its site
 A Greek had raised around this elevation
 A quantity of palisades upright,
 So placed as to impede the fire of those
 Who held the place, and to assist the foe's.

XI.

This circumstance may serve to give a notion
 Of the high talents of this new Vauban :
 But the town ditch below was deep as ocean,
 The rampart higher than you'd wish to
 hang :
 But then there was a great want of pre-
 caution
 (Prithee, excuse this engineering slang),
 Nor work advanced, nor cover'd way was
 there,
 To hint at least "Here is no thoroughfare."

XII.

But a stone bastion, with a narrow gorge,
 And walls as thick as most skulls born as
 yet ;
 Two batteries, cap-à-pie, as our St. George,
 Casemated one, and t' other "à barbette,"
 Of Danube's bank took formidable charge ;
 While two-and-twenty cannon duly set
 Rose over the town's right side, in bristling
 tier,
 Forty feet high, upon a cavalier.

XIII.

But from the river the town's open quite,
 Because the Turks could never be per-
 suaded
 A Russian vessel e'er would heave in sight ;
 And such their creed was till they were
 invaded,
 When it grew rather late to set things right :
 But as the Danube could not well be
 waded,
 They look'd upon the Muscovite flotilla,
 And only shouted, "Allah!" and "Bis
 Millah!"

XIV.

The Russians now were ready to attack ;
 But oh, ye goddesses of war and glory !
 How shall I spell the name of each Cossacque
 Who were immortal, could one tell their
 story ?
 Alas ! what to their memory can lack ?
 Achilles' self was not more grim and gory
 Than thousands of this new and polish'd
 nation,
 Whose names want nothing but—pronunci-
 ation.

XV.

Still I'll record a few, if but to increase
 Our euphony : there was Strongenoff, and
 Strokeneff,
 Meknop, Serge Low, Arsnew of modern
 Greece,
 And Tschitshakeff, and Roguenoff, and
 Chokenoff,

And others of twelve consonants apiece ;
 And more might he found out, if I could
 poke enough
 Into gazettes; but Fame (capricious strum-
 pet),
 It seems, has got an ear as well as trumpet,

XVI.

And cannot tune those discords of narration,
 Which may be names at Moscow, into
 rhyme ;
 Yet there were several worth commemora-
 tion,

As e'er was virgin of a nuptial chime ;
 Soft words, too, fitted for the peroration
 Of Londonderry drawling against time,
 Ending in "ischskin," "ousekin," "iffschky,"
 "ouski,"

Of whom we can insert but Rousamonski,

XVII.

Scherematoff and Chrematoff, Koklophti,
 Koclobski, Kourakin, and Mouskin Pouskin,
 All proper men of weapons, as e'er scoff'd
 high

Against a foe, or ran a sabre through skin:
 Little cared they for Mahomet or Mufti,

Unless to make their kettle-drums a new
 skin

Out of their hides, if parchment had grown
 dear,

And no more handy substitute been near.

XVIII.

Then there were foreigners of much renown,

Of various nations, and all volunteers ;

Not fighting for their country or its crown,

But wishing to be one day brigadiers ;

Also to have the sacking of a town ;

A pleasant thing to young men at their
 years.

'Mongst them were several Englishmen of
 pith,

Sixteen call'd Thomson, and nineteen named
 Smith.

XIX.

Jack Thomson and Bill Thomson ;—all the
 rest

Had been call'd "*Jemmy*," after the great
 bard ;

I don't know whether they had arms or crest,
 But such a godfather's as good a card.

Three of the Smiths were Peters; but the
 best

Amongst them all, hard blows to inflict or
 ward,

Was *he*, since so renown'd "in country
 quarters

At Halifax ;" but now he served the Tartars.

XX.

The rest were Jacks and Gills and Wills and
 Bills,

But when I've added that the elder Jack
 Smith

Was born in Cumberland among the hills,
 And that his father was an honest black-
 smith,

I've said all I know of a name that fills
 Three lines of the despatch in taking

"Schmacksmith,"

A village of Moldavia's waste, wherein

He fell, immortal in a bulletin.

XXI.

I wonder (although Mars no doubt's a god I
 Praise) if a man's name in a *bulletin*

May make up for a *bullet* in his body ?

I hope this little question is no sin,

Because, though I am but a simple nobby,

I think one Shakspeare puts the same
 thought in

The mouth of some one in his plays so doting,
 Which many people pass for wits by quoting.

XXII.

Then there were Frenchmen, gallant, young,
 and gay ;

But I'm too great a patriot to record

Their Gallic names upon a glorious day ;

I'd rather tell ten lies than say a word

Of truth ;—such truths are treason ; they
 betray

Their country ; and as traitors are ab-
 horr'd,

Who name the French in English, save to
 show

How Peace should make John Bull the
 Frenchman's foe.

XXIII.

The Russians, having built two batteries on
 An isle near Ismail, had two ends in view ;

The first was to bombard it, and knock down
 The public buildings and the private too,

No matter what poor souls might be undone.
 The city's shape suggested this, 't is true ;

Form'd like an amphitheatre, each dwelling
 Presented a fine mark to throw a shell in.

XXIV.

The second object was to profit by

The moment of the general consternation,
 To attack the Turk's flotilla, which lay nigh,

Extremely tranquil, anchor'd at its station:
 But a third motive was as probably

To frighten them into capitulation ;
 A phantasy which sometimes seizes warriors,

Unless they are game as bull-dogs and ~~fox~~-
 terriers.

XXV.

A habit rather blameable, which is
That of despising those we combat with,
Common in many cases, was in this
The cause of killing Tchitchitzkoff and
Smith;
One of the valorous "Smiths" whom we
shall miss
Out of those nineteen who late rhymed to
"pith;"
But 'tis a name so spread o'er "Sir" and
"Madam,"
That one would think the first who bore it
"Adam."

XXVI.

The Russian batteries were incomplete,
Because they were constructed in a hurry;
Thus the same cause which makes a verse
want feet,
And throws a cloud o'er Longman and
John Murray,
When the sale of new books is not so fleet
As they who print them think is necessary,
May likewise put off for a time what story
Sometimes calls "murder," and at others
"glory."

XXVII.

Whether it was their engineer's stupidity,
Their haste, or waste, I neither know nor
care,
Or some contractor's personal cupidity,
Saving his soul by cheating in the ware
Of homicide, but there was no solidity
In the new batteries erected there;
They either miss'd, or they were never miss'd,
And added greatly to the missing list.

XXVIII.

A sad miscalculation about distance
Made all their naval matters incorrect;
Three fireships lost their amiable existence
Before they reach'd a spot to take effect;
The match was lit too soon, and no assistance
Could remedy this lubberly defect;
They blew up in the middle of the river,
While, though 't was dawn, the Turks slept
fast as ever.

XXIX.

At seven they rose, however, and survey'd
The Russ flotilla getting under way;
'T was nine, when still advancing undismay'd,
Within a cable's length their vessels lay
Off Ismail, and commenced a cannonade,
Which was return'd with interest, I may
say,
And by a fire of musketry and grape,
And shells and shot of every size and shape.

XXX.

For six hours bore they without intermission
The Turkish fire, and, aided by their own
Land batteries, work'd their guns with great
precision;
At length they found mere cannonade alone
By no means would produce the town's sub-
mission,
And made a signal to retreat at one.
One bark blew up, a second near the works
Running aground, was taken by the Turks.

XXXI.

The Moslem, too, had lost both ships and
men;
But when they saw the enemy retire,
Their Delhis mann'd some boats, and sail'd
again,
And gall'd the Russians with a heavy fire,
And tried to make a landing on the maiu;
But here the effect fell short of their desire:
Count Damas drove them back into the water
Pell-mell, and with a whole gazette of
slaughter.

XXXII.

"If" (says the historian here) "I could re-
port
All that the Russians did upon this day,
I think that several volumes would fall
short,
And I should still have many things to
say;"
And so he says no more—but pays his court
To some distinguish'd strangers in that
fray;
The Prince de Ligne, and Langeron, and
Damas,
Names great as any that the roll of Fame has.

XXXIII.

This being the case, may show us what
Fame is:
For out of these three "*preux Chevaliers*,"
how
Many of common readers give a guess
That such existed? (and they may live
now
For aught we know.) Renown's all hit or
miss;
There's fortune even in fame, we must
allow.
'Tis true, the Memoirs of the Prince de
Ligne
Have half withdrawn from *him* oblivion's
screen.

XXXIV.

But here are men who fought in gallant actions
 As gallantly as ever heroes fought,
 But buried in the heap of such transactions
 Their names are rarely found, nor often sought.
 Thus even good fame may suffer sad contractions,
 And is extinguish'd sooner than she ought :
 Of all our modern battles, I will bet
 You can't repeat nine names from each Gazette.

XXXV.

In short, this last attack, though rich in glory,
 Show'd that *somewhere, somehow*, there was a fault,
 And Admiral Ribas (known in Russian story)
 Most strongly recommended an assault ;
 In which he was opposed by young and boary,
 Which made a long debate ; but I must halt,
 For if I wrote down every warrior's speech,
 I doubt few readers e'er would mount the breach.

XXXVI.

There was a man, if that he was a man,
 Not that his manhood could be call'd in question,
 For had he not been Hercules, his span
 Had been as short in youth as indigestion
 Made his last illness, when, all worn and wan,
 He died beneath a tree, as much unblest on
 The soil of the green province he had wasted,
 As e'er was locust on the land it blasted.

XXXVII.

This was Potemkin—a great thing in days
 When homicide and harlotry made great ;
 If stars and titles could entail long praise,
 His glory might half equal his estate.
 This fellow, being six foot high, could raise
 A kind of phantasy proportionate
 In the then sovereign of the Russian people,
 Who measured men as you would do a steeple.

XXXVIII.

While things were in abeyance, Ribas sent
 A courier to the prince, and he succeeded
 In ordering matters after his own bent ;
 I cannot tell the way in which he pleaded,
 But shortly he had cause to be content.
 In the mean time the batteries proceeded,
 And fourscore cannon on the Danube's border
 Were briskly fired and answer'd in due order.

XXXIX.

But on the thirteenth, when already part
 Of the troops were embark'd, the siege to raise,
 A courier on the spur inspired new heart
 Into all panthers for newspaper praise,
 As well as dilettanti in war's art,
 By his despatches couch'd in pithy phrase ;
 Announcing the appointment of that lover of
 Battles to the command, Field-Marshal Son-
 varoff.

XL.

The letter of the prince to the same marshal
 Was worthy of a Spartan, had the cause
 Been one to which a good heart could be partial—
 Defence of freedom, country, or of laws ;
 But as it was mere lust of power to o'er-arch
 all
 With its proud brow, it merits slight
 applause,
 Save for its style, which said, all in a trice,
 "You will take Ismail at whatever price."

XLI.

"Let there be light !" said God, "and there
 was light !"
 "Let there be blood !" says man, and
 there's a sea !
 The fiat of this spoil'd child of the Night
 (For Day ne'er saw his merits) could decree
 More evil in an hour, than thirty bright
 Summers could renovate, though they
 should be
 Lovely as those which ripen'd Eden's fruit ;
 For war cuts up not only branch, but root.

XLII.

Our friends, the Turks, who with loud "Al-
 lahs" now
 Began to signalise the Russ retreat,
 Were damnably mistaken ; few are slow
 In thinking that their enemy is beat,
 (Or *beaten*, if you insist on grammar, though
 I never think about it in a heat.)
 But here I say the Turks were much mis-
 taken,
 Who hating hogs, yet wish'd to save their
 bacon.

XLIII.

For, on the sixteenth, at full gallop, drew
 In sight two horsemen, who were deem'd
 Cossaeques
 For some time, till they came in nearer
 view.
 They had but little baggage at their backs,

For there were but three shirts between the two;

But on they rode upon two Ukraine hacks,
Till, in approaching, were at length descried
In this plain pair, Suwarrow and his guide.

XLIV.

"Great joy to London now!" says some
great fool,

When London had a grand illumination,
Which to that bottle-conjuror, John Bull,
Is of all dreams the first hallucination;
So that the streets of colour'd lamps are full,
That sage (*said* John) surrenders at discretion

His purse, his soul, his sense, and even his
nonsense,

To gratify, like a huge moth, this *one* sense.

XLV.

'Tis strange that he should further "Damn
his eyes,"

For they are damn'd; that once all-famous
oath

Is to the devil now no further prize,

Since John has lately lost the use of both.

Debt he calls wealth, and taxes Paradise;

And Famine, with her gaunt and bony
growth,

Which stare him in the face, he won't
examine,

Or swears that Ceres hath begotten Famine.

XLVI.

But to the tale;—great joy unto the camp!

To Russian, Tartar, English, French, Cos-
sacque,

O'er whom Suwarrow shone like a gas lamp,
Presaging a most luminous attack;

Or like a wisp along the marsh so damp,

Which leads beholders on a boggy walk,

He flitted to and fro a dancing light,

Which all who saw it follow'd, wrong or
right.

XLVII.

But certes matters took a different face;

There was enthusiasm and much applause,
The fleet and camp saluted with great grace,

And all presaged good fortune to their
cause.

Within a cannon-shot length of the place

They drew, constructed ladders, repair'd
flaws

In former works, made new, prepared fascines,
And all kinds of benevolent machines.

XLVIII.

'Tis thus the spirit of a single mind

Makes that of multitudes take one direction,
As roll the waters to the breathing wind,

Or roams the herd beneath the bull's pro-
tection;

Or as a little dog will lead the blind,

Or a bell-wether form the flock's connexion
By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to
victual;

Such is the sway of your great men o'er little.

XLIX.

The whole camp rung with joy; you would
have thought

That they were going to a marriage feast
(This metaphor, I think, holds good as aught,
Since there is discord after both at least):

There was not now a luggage boy but sought
Danger and spoil with ardour much in-
creased;

And why? because a little—odd—old man,
Strip'd to his shirt, was come to lead the van.

L.

But so it was; and every preparation

Was made with all alacrity: the first
Detachment of three columns took its station,

And waited but the signal's voice to burst
Upon the foe: the second's ordination

Was also in three columns, with a thirst
For glory gaping o'er a sea of slaughter:
The third, in columns two, attack'd by water.

LI.

New batteries were erected, and was held

A general council, in which unanimity,
That stranger to most councils, here prevail'd,

As sometimes happens in a great extremity:
And every difficulty being dispell'd,

Glory began to dawn with due sublimity,
While Souvaroff, determined to obtain it,
Was teaching his recruits to use the hayonet.

LII.

It is an actual fact; that he, commander

In chief, in proper person deign'd to drill
The awkward squad, and could afford to
squander

His time, a corporal's duty to fulfil;
Just as you'd break a sucking salamander

To swallow flame, and never take it ill:
He show'd them how to mount a ladder

(which
Was not like Jacob's) or to cross a ditch.

LIII.

Also he dress'd up, for the nonce, fascines
 Like men with turbans, scimitars, and
 dirks,
 And made them charge with bayonet these
 machines,
 By way of lesson against actual Turks;
 And when well practised in these mimic
 scenes,
 He judg'd them proper to assail the works;
 At which your wise men sneer'd in phrases
 witty:
 He made no answer; but he took the city.

LIV.

Most things were in this posture on the eve
 Of the assault, and all the camp was in
 A stern repose; which you would scarce
 conceive;
 Yet men resolv'd to dash through thick
 and thin
 Are very silent when they once believe
 That all is settled:—there was little din,
 For some were thinking of their home and
 friends,
 And others of themselves and latter ends.

LV.

Suwarrow chiefly was on the alert,
 Surveying, drilling, ordering, jesting, pon-
 dering,
 For the man was, we safely may assert,
 A thing to wonder at beyond most won-
 dering;
 Hero, buffoon, half-demon, and half-dirt,
 Praying, instructing, desolating, plun-
 dering;
 Now Mars, now Momus; and when hent to
 storm
 A fortress, Harlequin in uniform.

LVI.

The day before the assault, while upon drill—
 For this great conqueror play'd the cor-
 poral—
 Some Cossacques, hovering like hawks round
 a hill,
 Had met a party towards the twilight's
 fall,
 One of whom spoke their tongue—or well
 or ill,
 'T was much that he was understood at all;
 But whether from his voice, or speech, or
 manner,
 They found that he had fought beneath their
 banner.

LVII.

Whereon immediately at his request
 They brought him and his comrades to
 head-quarters;
 Their dress was Moslem, but you might have
 guess'd
 That these were merely masquerading
 Tartars,
 And that beneath each Turkish-fashion'd vest
 Lurk'd Christianity; which sometimes
 barters
 Her inward grace for outward show, and makes
 It difficult to shun some strange mistakes.

LVIII.

Suwarrow, who was standing in his shirt
 Before a company of Calmucks, drilling,
 Exclaiming, fooling, swearing at the inert,
 And lecturing on the noble art of killing,—
 For deeming human clay but common dirt,
 This great philosopher was thus instilling
 His maxims, which to martial comprehension
 Proved death in battle equal to a pension;—

LIX.

Suwarrow, when he saw this company
 Of Cossacques and their prey, turn'd round
 and cast
 Upon them his slow brow and piercing eye:—
 "Whence come ye?"—"From Constanti-
 nople last,
 Captives just now escaped," was the reply.
 "What are ye?"—"What you see us."
 Briefly pass'd
 This dialogue; for he who answer'd knew
 To whom he spoke, and made his words but few.

LX.

"Your names?"—"Mine's Johnson, and my
 comrade's Juan;
 The other two are women, and the third
 Is neither man nor woman." The chief
 threw on
 The party a slight glance, then said, "I
 have heard
 Your name before, the second is a new one:
 To bring the other three here was absurd:
 But let that pass:—I think I have heard your
 name
 In the Nikolaiew regiment?"—"The same."

LXI.

"You served at Widdin?"—"Yes."—"You
 led the attack?"
 "I did."—"What next?"—"I really hardly
 know."
 "You were the first i' the breach?"—"I was
 not slack
 At least to follow those who might be so."

“What follow’d?”—“A shot laid me on my back,
And I became a prisoner to the foe.”
“You shall have vengeance, for the town surrounded
Is twice as strong as that where you were wounded.

LXII.

“Where will you serve?”—“Where’er you please.”—“I know
You like to be the hope of the forlorn,
And doubtless would be foremost on the foe
After the hardships you’ve already borne.
And this young fellow—say what can he do?
He with the beardless chin and garments torn?”
“Why, general, if he hath no greater fault
In war than love, he had better lead the assault.”

LXIII.

“He shall if that he dare.” Here Juan bow’d
Low as the compliment deserved. Suwarrow
Continued: “Your old regiment’s allow’d,
By special providence, to lead to-morrow,
Or it may be to-night, the assault: I have vow’d
To several saints, that shortly plough or harrow
Shall pass o’er what was Ismail, and its tusk
Be unimpeded by the proudest mosque.

LXIV.

“So now, my lads, for glory!”—Here he turn’d
And drill’d away in the most classic Russian,
Until each high, heroic bosom burn’d
For cash and conquest, as if from a cushion
A preacher had held forth (who nobly spurn’d
All earthly goods save tithes) and bade them push on
To slay the Pagans who resisted, battering
The armies of the Christian Empress Catherine.

LXV.

Johnson, who knew by this long colloquy
Himself a favourite, ventured to address
Suwarrow, though engaged with accents high
In his resumed amusement. “I confess
My debt in being thus allow’d to die
Among the foremost; but if you’d express
Explicitly our several posts, my friend
And self would know what duty to attend.”

LXVI.

“Right! I was busy, and forgot. Why, you
Will join your former regiment, which should be
Now under arms. Ho! Katskoff, take him to—
(Here he call’d up a Polish orderly)
His post, I mean the regiment Nikolaiew:
The stranger stripling may remain with me;
He’s a fine boy. The women may be sent
To the other baggage, or to the sick tent.”

LXVII.

But here a sort of scene began to ensue:
The ladies,—who by no means had been bred
To be disposed of in a way so new,
Although their harem education led
Doubtless to that of doctrines the most true,
Passive obedience,—now raised up the head,
With flashing eyes and starting tears, and flung,
Their arms, as hens their wings about their young,

LXVIII.

O’er the promoted couple of brave men
Who were thus honour’d by the greatest chief
That ever peopled hell with heroes slain,
Or plunged a province or a realm in grief.
Oh, foolish mortals! Always taught in vain!
Oh, glorious laurel! since for one sole leaf
Of thine imaginary deathless tree,
Of blood and tears must flow the mnebbing sea.

LXIX.

Suwarrow, who had small regard for tears,
And not much sympathy for blood, sur-vey’d
The women with their hair about their ears
And natural agonies, with a slight shade
Of feeling: for however habit sears
Men’s hearts against whole millions, when their trade
Is butchery, sometimes a single sorrow
Will touch even heroes—and such was Suwarrow.

LXX.

He said,—and in the kindest Calmuck tone,—
“Why, Johnson, what the devil do you mean
By bringing women here? They shall be shown
All the attention possible, and seen

In safety to the waggons, where alone
 In fact they can be safe. You should have
 been
 Aware this kind of baggage never thrives;
 Save wed a year, I hate recruits with wives."

LXXI.

"May it please your excellency," thus re-
 plied
 Our British friend, "these are the wives of
 others,
 And not our own. I am too qualified
 By service with my military brothers
 To break the rules by bringing one's own
 bride
 Into a camp: I know that nought so
 bothers
 The hearts of the heroic on a charge,
 As leaving a small family at large.

LXXII.

"But these are but two Turkish ladies, who
 With their attendant aided our escape,
 And afterwards accompanied us through
 A thousand perils in this dubious shape
 To me this kind of life is not so new;
 To them, poor things, it is an awkward
 scrape.
 I therefore, if you wish me to fight freely,
 Request that they may both be used gen-
 teely."

LXXIII.

Meantime these two poor girls, with swim-
 ming eyes,
 Look'd on as if in doubt if they could trust
 Their own protectors; nor was their surprise
 Less than their grief (and truly not less
 just)
 To see an old man, rather wild than wise
 In aspect, plainly clad, besmear'd with
 dust,
 Stript to his waistcoat, and that not too
 clean,
 More fear'd than all the sultans ever seen.

LXXIV.

For everything seem'd resting on his nod,
 As they could read in all eyes. Now to
 them,
 Who were accustom'd, as a sort of god,
 To see the sultan, rich in many a gem,
 Like an imperial peacock stalk abroad
 (That royal bird, whose tail's a diadem.)
 With all the pomp of power, it was a doubt
 How power could condescend to do without.

LXXV.

John Johnson, seeing their extreme dismay,
 Though little versed in feelings oriental,
 Suggested some slight comfort in his way:
 Don Juan, who was much more senti-
 mental,
 Swore they should see him by the dawn of
 day,
 Or that the Russian army should repent
 all:
 And, strange to say, they found some conso-
 lation
 In this—for females like exaggeration.

LXXVI.

And then with tears, and sighs, and some
 slight kisses,
 They parted for the present—these to
 await,
 According to the artillery's hits or misses,
 What sages call Chance, Providence, or
 Fate—
 (Uncertainty is one of many blisses,
 A mortgage on Humanity's estate)—
 While their beloved friends began to arm,
 To burn a town which never did them harm.

LXXVII.

Snarrows,—who but saw things in the gross,
 Being much too gross to see them in
 detail,
 Who calculated life as so much dross,
 And as the wind a widow'd nation's wail,
 And cared as little for his army's loss
 (So that their efforts should at length
 prevail)
 As wife and friends did for the boils of Job,—
 What was't to him to hear two women sob?

LXXVIII.

Nothing.—The work of glory still went on
 In preparations for a cannonade
 As terrible as that of Ilion,
 If Homer had found mortars ready made;
 But now, instead of slaying Priam's son,
 We only can but talk of escalade,
 Bombs, drums, guns, bastions, batteries,
 bayonets, bullets;
 Hard words, which stick in the soft Muses'
 gullets.

LXXIX.

Oh, thou eternal Homer! who couldst charm
 All ears, though long; all ages, though so
 short,
 By merely wielding with poetic arm
 Arms to which men will never more resort,

Inless gunpowder should be found to harm
 Much less than is the hope of every court,
 Which now is leagued young Freedom to
 annoy;
 But they will not find Liberty a Troy:—

LXXX.

Oh, thou eternal Homer! I have now
 To paint a siege, wherein more men were
 slain,
 With deadlier engines and a speedier blow,
 Than in thy Greek gazetté of that cam-
 paign;
 And yet, like all men else, I must allow,
 To vie with thee would he about as vain
 As for a brook to cope with ocean's flood;
 But still we moderns equal you in blood;

LXXXI.

If not in poetry, at least in fact;
 And fact is truth, the grand desideratum!
 Of which, how'er the Muse describes each
 act,
 There should be ne'ertheless a slight sub-
 stratum.
 But now the town is going to be attack'd;
 Great deeds are doing—how shall I relate
 'em?
 Souls of immortal generals! Phœbus watches
 To colour up his rays from your despatches.

LXXXII.

Oh, ye great bulletins of Bonaparte!
 Oh, ye less grand long lists of kill'd and
 wounded!
 Shade of Leonidas, who fought so hearty,
 When my poor Greece was once, as now,
 surrounded!
 Oh, Cæsar's Commentaries! now impart, ye
 Shadows of glory! (lest I be confounded),
 A portion of your fading twilight hues,
 So beautiful, so fleeting, to the Muse.

LXXXIII.

When I call "fading" martial immortality,
 I mean, that every age and every year,
 And almost every day, in sad reality,
 Some sucking hero is compell'd to rear,
 Who, when we come to sum up the totality
 Of deeds to human happiness most dear,
 Turns out to be a butcher in great business,
 Afflicting young folks with a sort of dizziness.

LXXXIV.

Medals, rank, ribands, lace, embroidery,
 scarlet,
 Are things immortal to immortal man,
 As purple to the Babylonian harlot:
 An uniform to boys is like a fan

To women; there is scarce a crimson varlet
 But deems himself the first in Glory's van.
 But Glory's glory; and if you would find
 What that is—ask the pig who sees the
 wind!

LXXXV.

At least *he feels it*, and some say *he sees*,
 Because he runs before it like a pig;
 Or, if that simple sentence should displease,
 Say, that he scuds before it like a brig,
 A schooner, or—but it is time to cease
 This Canto, ere my Muse perceives fatigue.
 The next shall ring a peal to shake all
 people,
 Like a hob-major from a village steeple.

LXXXVI.

Hark! through the silence of the cold, dull
 night,
 The hum of armies gathering rank on
 rank!
 Lo! dusky masses steal in dubious sight
 Along the leaguer'd wall and bristling
 bank
 Of the arm'd river, while with straggling
 light
 The stars peep through the vapours dim
 and dank,
 Which curl in curious wreaths:—how soon
 the smoke
 Of Hell shall pall them in a deeper cloak!

LXXXVII.

Here pause we for the present—as even then
 That awful pause, dividing life from death,
 Struck for an instant on the hearts of men,
 Thousands of whom were drawing their
 last breath!
 A moment—and all will be life again!
 The march! the charge! the shouts of
 either faith,
 Hurrah! and Allah! and—one moment
 more—
 The death-cry drowning in the battle's roar.

Canto the Eighth.

I.

Oh, blood and thunder! and oh, blood and
 wounds!
 These are but vulgar oaths, as you may
 deem,
 Too gentle reader! and most shocking
 sounds:
 And so they are; yet thus is Glory's dream

Unriddled, and as my true Muse expounds
 At present such things, since they are her
 theme,
 So be they her inspirers! Call them Mars,
 Bellona, what you will—they mean but wars.

II.

All was prepared—the fire, the sword, the
 men
 To wield them in their terrible array.
 The army, like a lion from his den,
 March'd forth with nerve and sinews bent
 to slay,—
 A human Hydra, issuing from its fen
 To breathe destruction on its winding way,
 Whose heads were heroes, which cut off in
 vain,
 Immediately in others grew again.

III.

History can only take things in the gross;
 But could we know them in detail, per-
 chance
 In balancing the profit and the loss,
 War's merit it by no means might enhance,
 To waste so much gold for a little dross,
 As hath been done, mere conquest to
 advance.
 The drying up a single tear has more
 Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.

IV.

And why?—because it brings self appro-
 bation;
 Whereas the other, after all its glare,
 Shouts, bridges, arches, pensious from a
 nation,
 Which (it may be) has not much left to
 spare,
 A higher title, or a loftier station,
 Though they may make Corruption gape
 or stare,
 Yet, in the end, except in freedom's battles,
 Are nothing but a child of Murder's rattles.

V.

And such they are—and such they will be
 found:
 Not so Leonidas and Washington,
 Whose every battle-field is holy ground,
 Which breathes of nations saved, not
 worlds undone.
 How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound!
 While the mere victor's may appal or
 stun
 The servile and the vain, such names will
 be
 A watchword till the future shall be free.

VI.

The night was dark, and the thick mist
 allow'd
 Nought to be seen save the artillery's flame,
 Which arch'd the horizon like a fiery cloud,
 And in the Danube's waters shone the
 same—
 A mirror'd hell! the volleying roar, and loud
 Long booming of each peal on peal,
 o'ercame
 The ear far more than thunder; for Heaven's
 flashes
 Spare, or smite rarely—man's make millions
 ashes!

VII.

The column order'd on the assault scarce
 pass'd
 Beyond the Russian batteries a few toises,
 When up the bristling Moslem rose at last,
 Answering the Christian thunders with like
 voices:
 Then one vast fire, air, earth, and stream
 embraced,
 Which rock'd as 'twere beneath the mighty
 noises;
 While the whole rampart blazed like Etna,
 when
 The restless Titan hiccups in his den;

VIII.

And one enormous shout of "Allah!" rose
 In the same moment, loud as even the roar
 Of war's most mortal engines, to their foes
 Hurling defiance: city, stream, and shore
 Resounded "Allah!" and the clouds which
 close
 With thick'ning canopy the conflict o'er,
 Vibrate to the Eternal name. Hark! through
 All sounds it pierceth, "Allah! Allah! Hu!"

IX.

The columns were in movement one and all,
 But of the portion which attack'd by water,
 Thicker than leaves the lives began to fall,
 Though led by Arseniew, that great son of
 slaughter,
 As brave as ever faced both bomb and ball.
 "Carnage, (so Wordsworth tells you) is
 God's daughter:"
 If *he* speak truth, she is Christ's sister, and
 Just now behaved as in the Holy Land.

X.

The Prince de Ligne was wounded in the
 knee;
 Count Chapeau-Bras, too, had a ball
 between
 His cap and head, which proves the head to be
 Aristocratic as was ever seen,

Because it then received no injury
 More than the cap; in fact, the ball could
 mean
 No harm unto a right legitimate head;
 "Ashes to ashes"—why not lead to lead?

XI.

Also the General Markow, Brigadier,
 Insisting on removal of the *prince*
 Amidst some groaning thousands dying
 near,—
 All common fellows, who might writhe and
 wince,
 And shriek for water into a deaf ear,—
 The General Markow, who could thus
 evince
 His sympathy for rank, by the same token,
 To teach him greater, had his own leg
 broken.

XII.

Three hundred cannon threw up their emetic,
 And thirty thousand muskets flung their
 pills
 Like hail, to make a bloody dinretic.
 Mortality! thou hast thy monthly bills:
 Thy plagues, thy famines, thy physicians, yet
 tick,
 Like the death-watch, within our ears the
 ills
 Past, present, and to come;—but all may
 yield
 To the true portrait of one battle-field;

XIII.

There the still varying pangs, which multiply
 Until their very number makes men hard
 By the infinities of agony,
 Which meet the gaze, whate'er it may
 regard—
 The groan, the roll in dust, the all-white eye
 Turn'd back within its socket,—these
 reward
 Your rank and file by thousands, while the
 rest
 May win perhaps a riband at the breast!

XIV.

Yet I love glory;—glory's a great thing:—
 Think what it is to be in your old age
 Maintain'd at the expense of your good
 king:
 A moderate pension shakes full many a
 sage,
 And heroes are but made for bards to sing,
 Which is still better; thus in verse to wage
 Your wars eternally, besides enjoying
 Half-pay for life, make mankind worth
 destroying.

XV.

The troops, already disembark'd, push'd on
 To take a battery on the right: the others,
 Who landed lower down, their landing done,
 Had set to work as briskly as their
 brothers:
 Being grenadiers, they mounted one by one,
 Cheerful as children climb the breasts of
 mothers,
 O'er the intrenchment and the palisade,
 Quite orderly, as if upon parade.

XVI.

And this was admirable; for so hot
 The fire was, that were red Vesuvius
 loaded,
 Besides its lava, with all sorts of shot
 And shells or hells, it could not more have
 goaded.
 Of officers a third fell on the spot,
 A thing which victory by no means boded
 To gentlemen engaged in the assault:
 Hounds, when the huntsman tumbles, are at
 fault.

XVII.

But here I leave the general concern,
 To track our hero on his path of fame:
 He must his laurels separately earn;
 For fifty thousand heroes, name by name,
 Though all deserving equally to turn
 A couplet, or an elegy to claim,
 Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory,
 And what is worse still, a much longer story:

XVIII.

And therefore we must give the greater
 number
 To the Gazette—which doubtless fairly
 dealt
 By the deceased, who lie in famous slumber
 In ditches, fields, or wheresoe'er they felt
 Their clay for the last time their souls en-
 cumber;—
 Thrice happy he whose name has been
 well spelt
 In the despatch: I knew a man whose loss
 Was printed *Grove*, although his name was
 Grose.

XIX.

Juan and Johnson join'd a certain corps,
 And fought away with might and main,
 not knowing
 The way which they had never trod before,
 And still less guessing where they might
 be going;

But on they march'd, dead bodies trampling
o'er,
Firing, and thrusting, slashing, sweating,
glowing,
But fighting thoughtlessly enough to win,
To their *two* selves, *one* whole bright bulletin.

XX.

Thus on they wallow'd in the bloody mire
Of dead and dying thousands,—sometimes
gaining
A yard or two of ground, which brought them
nigher
To some odd angle for which all were
straining;
At other times, repulsed by the close fire,
Which really pour'd as if all hell were
raining
Instead of heaven, they stumbled backwards
o'er
A wounded comrade, sprawling in his gore.

XXI.

Though 't was Don Juan's first of fields, and
though
The nightly muster and the silent march
In the chill dark, when courage does not
glow
So much as under a triumphal arch,
Perhaps might make him shiver, yawn, or
throw
A glance on the dull clouds (as thick as
starch,
Which stiffen'd heaven) as if he wish'd for
day;—
Yet for all this he did not run away.

XXII.

Indeed he could not. But what if he had?
There *have been* and *are* heroes who begun
With something not much better, or as bad:
Frederick the Great from Molwitz deign'd
to run
For the first and last time; for, like a pad,
Or hawk, or bride, most mortals after one
Warm bout are broken in to their new tricks,
And fight like fiends for pay or politics.

XXIII.

He was what Erin calls, in her sublime
Old Erse or Irish, or it may be *Punic*;—
(The antiquarians who can settle time,
Which settles all things, Roman, Greek, or
Runic,
Swear that Pat's language sprung from the
same clime
With Hannibal, and wears the Tyrian tunic
Of Dido's alphabet; and this is rational
As any other notion, and not national;—

XXIV.

But Juan was quite "a broth of a boy,"
A thing of impulse and a child of song;
Now swimming in the sentiment of joy,
Or the *sensation* (if that phrase seem wrong),
And afterward, if he must needs destroy,
In such good company as always throng
To battles, sieges, and that kind of pleasure,
No less delighted to employ his leisure;

XXV.

But always without malice: if he warr'd
Or loved, it was with what we call "the
best
Intentions," which form all mankind's *trump
card*,
To be produced when brought up to the
test.
The statesman, hero, harlot, lawyer—ward
Off each attack, when people are in quest
Of their designs, by saying they *meant well*;
'Tis pity "that such meaning should pave
hell."

XXVI.

I almost lately have begun to doubt
Whether hell's pavement—if it be so
paved—
Must not have latterly been quite worn out,
Not by the numbers good intent hath saved,
But by the mass who go below without
Those ancient good intentions, which once
shaved
And smooth'd the brimstone of that street of
hell
Which bears the greatest likeness to Pall
Mall.

XXVII.

Juan, by some strange chance, which oft
divides
Warrior from warrior in their grim career,
Like chastest wives from constant husbands'
sides
Just at the close of the first bridal year,
By one of those odd turns of Fortune's tides,
Was on a sudden rather puzzled here,
When, after a good deal of heavy fring,
He found himself alone, and friends retiring.

XXVIII.

I don't know how the thing occur'd—it
might
Be that the greater part were kill'd or
wounded,
And that the rest had faced unto the right
About; a circumstance which has con-
founded

Cæsar himself, who, in the very sight
Of his whole army, which so much abounded
In courage, was obliged to snatch a shield,
And rally back his Romans to the field.

XXIX.

Juan, who had no shield to snatch, and was
No Cæsar, but a fine young lad, who fought
He knew not why, arriving at this pass,
Stopp'd for a minute, as perhaps he ought
For a much longer time; then, like an ass—
(Start not, kind reader, since great Homer
thought

This simile enough for Ajax, Juan
Perhaps may find it better than a new
one);—

XXX.

Then, like an ass, he went upon his way,
And, what was stranger, never look'd be-
hind;
But seeing, flashing forward, like the day
Over the hills, a fire enough to blind
Those who dislike to look upon a fray,
He stumbled on, to try if he could find
A path, to add his own slight arm and forces
To corps, the greater part of which were
corses.

XXXI.

Perceiving then no more the commandant
Of his own corps, nor even the corps,
which had
Quite disappear'd—the gods know how! (I
can't
Account for everything which may look bad
In history; but we at least may grant
It was not marvellous that a mere lad,
In search of glory, should look on before,
Nor care a pinch of snuff about his corps:—)

XXXII.

Perceiving nor commander nor commanded,
And left at large, like a young heir, to
make
His way to—where he knew not—single-
handed;
As travellers follow over bog and brake
An "ignis fatuus;" or as sailors stranded
Unto the nearest hut themselves betake;
So Juan, following honour and his nose,
Rush'd where the thickest fire announced
most foes.

XXXIII.

He new not where he was, nor greatly cared,
For he was dizzy, busy, and his veins
Fill'd as with lightning—for his spirit shared
The hour, as is the case with lively brains;

And where the hottest fire was seen and heard,
And the loud cannon peal'd his hoarsest
strains,
He rush'd, while earth and air were sadly
shaken
By thy humane discovery, Friar Bacon!

XXXIV.

And as he rush'd along, it came to pass he
Fell in with what was late the second
column,
Under the orders of the General Lascy,
But now reduced, as is a bulky volume
Into an elegant extract (much less massy)
Of heroism, and took his place with solemn
Air 'midst the rest, who kept their valiant faces
And levell'd weapons still against the glaciis.

XXXV.

Just at this crisis up came Johnson too,
Who had "retreated," as the phrase is when
Men run away much rather than go through
Destruction's jaws into the devil's den;
But Johnson was a clever fellow, who
Knew when and how "to cut and come
again,"
And never ran away, except when running
Was nothing but a valorous kind of cunning.

XXXVI.

And so, when all his corps were dead or dying,
Except Don Juan, a mere novice, whose
More virgin valour never dreamt of flying,
From ignorance of danger, which indues
Its votaries, like innocence relying
On its own strength, with careless nerves
and thews,—
Johnson retired a little, just to rally
Those who catch cold in "shadows of death's
valley."

XXXVII.

And there, a little shelter'd from the shot,
Which rain'd from bastion, battery, parapet,
Rampart, wall, casement, house—for there
was not
In this extensive city, sore beset
By Christian soldiery, a single spot
Which did not combat like the devil, as
yet,—
He found a number of Chasseurs, all scatter'd
By the resistance of the chase they batter'd.

XXXVIII.

And these he call'd on; and, what's strange,
they came
Unto his call, unlike "the spirits from
The vasty deep," to whom you may exclaim,
Says Hotspur, long ere they will leave their
home.

Their reasons were uncertainty, or shame
 At shrinking from a bullet or a bomb,
 And that odd impulse, which in wars or creeds
 Makes men, like cattle, follow him who leads.

XXXIX.

By Jove! he was a noble fellow, Johnson,
 And though his name, than Ajax or Achilles,
 Sounds less harmonious, underneath the sun
 soon

We shall not see his likeness: he could kill
 his

Man quite as quietly as blows the monsoon
 Her steady breath (which some months the
 same *still* is):

Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,
 And could be very busy without bustle;

XL.

And therefore, when he ran away, he did so
 Upon reflection, knowing that behind
 He would find others who would fain be
 rid so

Of idle apprehensions, which like wind
 Trouble heroic stomachs. Though their lids so

Of are soon closed, all heroes are not blind,
 But when they light upon immediate death,
 Retire a little, merely to take breath.

XLI.

But Johnson only ran off, to return
 With many other warriors, as we said,
 Unto that rather somewhat misty bourne,
 Which Hamlet tells us is a pass of dread.
 To Jack, howe'er, this gave but slight concern:

His soul (like galvanism upon the dead)
 Acted upon the living as on wire,
 And led them back into the heaviest fire.

XLII.

Egad! they found the second time what they
 The first time thought quite terrible enough

To fly from, malgré all which people say
 Of glory, and all that immortal stuff

Which fills a regiment (besides their pay,
 That daily shilling which makes warriors
 tough)—

They found on their return the self-same
 welcome,

Which made some *think*, and others *know*, a
hell come.

XLIII.

They fell as thick as harvests beneath hail,
 Grass before scythes, or corn below the
 sickle,

Proving that trite old truth, that life's as frail
 As any other boon for which men stickle.

The Turkish batteries thrash'd them like a
 flail,

Or a good boxer, into a sad pickle
 Putting the very bravest, who were knock'd
 Upon the head before their guns were cock'd.

XLIV.

The Turks behind the traverses and flanks
 Of the next bastion, fired away like devils,
 And swept, as gales sweep foam away, whole
 ranks:

However, Heaven knows how, the Fate who
 levels

Towns, nations, worlds, in her revolving
 pranks,

So order'd it, amid these sulphury revels,
 That Johnson, and some few who had not
 scamper'd,

Reach'd the interior talus of the rampart.

XLV.

First one or two, then five, six, and a dozen
 Came mounting quickly up, for it was now

All neck or nothing, as, like pitch or rosin,
 Flame was shower'd forth above, as well's

below,
 So that you scarce could say who best had
 chosen,

The gentlemen that were the first to show
 Their martial faces on the parapet,

Or those who thought it brave to wait as yet.

XLVI.

But those who scaled found out that their
 advance

Was favour'd by an accident or blunder:
 The Greek or Turkish Cohorn's ignorance

Had palisado'd in a way you'd wonder
 To see in forts of Netherlands or France—

(Though these to our Gibraltar must knock
 under)—

Right in the middle of the parapet
 Just named, these palisades were primly set:

XLVII.

So that on either side some nine or ten
 Paces were left, whereon you could contrive

To march; a great convenience to our men,
 At least to all those who were left alive,

Who thus could form a line and fight again;
 And that which further aided them to strive

Was, that they could kick down the palisades,
 Which scarcely rose much higher than grass

blades.

XLVIII.

Among the first—I will not say the *first*,
 For such precedence upon such occasions

Will oftentimes make deadly quarrels burst
 Out between friends as well as allied

nations:

The Briton must be bold who really durst
Put to such trial John Bull's partial
patience,
As say that Wellington at Waterloo
Was beaten,—though the Prussians say so
too;—

XLIX.

And that if Blucher, Bulow, Gneisenau,
And God knows who besides in "au" and
"ow,"
Had not come up in time to cast an awe
Into the hearts of those who fought till now
As tigers combat with an empty craw,
The Duke of Wellington had ceased to show
His orders, also to receive his pensions;
Which are the heaviest that our history men-
tions.

L.

But never mind;—"God save the king!" and
kings!
For if *he* don't, I doubt if *men* will longer—
I think I hear a little bird, who sings
The people by and by will be the stronger:
The veriest jade will wince whose harness
wings
So much into the raw as quite to wrong her
Beyond the rules of posting,—and the mob
At last fall sick of imitating Job.

LI.

At first it grumbles, then it swears, and then,
Like David, flings smooth pebbles 'gainst
a giant;
At last it takes to weapons such as men
Snatch when despair makes human hearts
less pliant.
Then comes the "tug of war;"—'t will come
again,
I rather doubt; and I would fain say "fie
on 't,"
If I had not perceived that revolution
Alone can save the earth from hell's pollu-
tion.

LII.

But to continue:—I say not *the* first,
But of the first, our little friend Don Juan,
Walk'd o'er the walls of Ismail, as if nursed
Amidst such scenes—though this was quite
a new one
To him, and I should hope to *most*. The
thirst
Of glory, which so pierces through and
through one,
Pervaded him—although a generous creature,
As warm in heart as feminine in feature.

LIII.

And here he was—who upon woman's breast,
Even from a child, felt like a child; howe'er
The man in all the rest might be confest,
To him it was Elysium to be there;
And he could even withstand that awkward
test
Which Rousseau points out to the dubious
fair,
"Observe your lover when he *leaves* your
arms;"
But Juan never left them while they had
charms,

LIV.

Unless compell'd by fate, or wave, or wind,
Or near relations, who are much the same.
But *here* he was!—where each tie that can
bind
Humanity must yield to steel and flame:
And *he* whose very body was all mind,
Flung here by fate or circumstance, which
tame
The loftiest, hurried by the time and place,
Dash'd on like a spur'd blood-horse in a
race.

LV.

So was his blood stirr'd while he found
resistance,
As is the hunter's at the five-bar gate,
Or double post and rail, where the existence
Of Britain's youth depends upon their
weight,
The lightest being the safest: at a distance
He hated cruelty, as all men hate
Blood, until heated—and even then his own
At times would curdle o'er some heavy
groan.

LVI.

The General Lascy, who had been hard
press'd,
Seeing arrive an aid so opportune
As were some hundred youngsters all abreast,
Who came as if just dropp'd down from the
moon,
To Juan, who was nearest him, address'd
His thanks, and hopes to take the city
soon,
Not reckoning him to be a "base Bezonian"
(As Pistol calls it), but a young Livonian.

LVII.

Juan, to whom he spoke in German, knew
As much of German as of Sanscrit, and
In answer made an inclination to
The general who held him in command;

For seeing one with ribands, black and blue,
Stars, medals, and a bloody sword in hand,
Addressing him in tones which seem'd to
thank,
He recognised an officer of rank.

LVIII.

Short speeches pass between two men who
speak

No common language; and besides, in time
Of war and taking towns, when many a shriek
Rings o'er the dialogue, and many a crime
Is perpetrated ere a word can break

Upon the ear, and sounds of horror chime
In like church-bells, with sigh, howl, groan,
yell, prayer,

There cannot be much conversation there.

LIX.

And therefore all we have related in
Two long octaves, pass'd in a little minute;

But in the same small minute, every sin
Contrived to get itself comprised within it.
The very caannon, deafen'd by the din,
Grew dumb, for you might almost hear a
linnet,

As soon as thunder, 'midst the general noise
Of human nature's agonising voice!

LX.

The town was enter'd. Oh eternity!—
“God made the country, and man made
the town,”

So Cowper says—and I begin to be
Of his opinion, when I see cast down
Rome, Babylon, Tyre, Carthage, Nineveh,
All walls men know, and many never
known;

And pondering on the present and the past,
To deem the woods shall be our home at
last:—

LXI.

Of all men, saving Sylla the man-slayer,
Who passes for in life and death most lucky,
Of the great names which in our faces stare,
The General Boon, back-woodsman of
Kentucky,

Was happiest amongst mortals anywhere;
For killing nothing but a bear or huck, he
Enjoy'd the lonely, vigorous, harmless days
Of his old age in wilds of deepest maze.

LXII.

Crime came not near him—she is not the child
Of solitude; Health shrank not from him—
for

Her home is in the rarely trodden wild,
Where if men seek her not, and death be
more

Their choice than life, forgive them, as
begniled

By habit to what their own hearts abhor—
In cities caged. The present case in point I
Cite is, that Boon lived hunting up to ninety;

LXIII.

And what's still stranger, left behind a name

For which men vainly decimate the throng,
Not only famous, but of that *good* fame
Without which glory's but a tavern song—
Simple, serene, the antipodes of shame,

Which hate nor envy e'er could tinge with
wrong;

An active hermit, even in age the child
Of Nature, or the Man of Ross run wild.

LXIV.

'Tis true he shrank from men even of his
nation,

When they built up unto his darling
trees,—

He moved some hundred miles off, for a
station

Where there were fewer houses and more
ease;

The inconvenience of civilisation
Is, that you neither can be pleased nor
please;

But where he met the individual man,
He show'd himself as kind as mortal can.

LXV.

He was not all alone: around him grew
A sylvan tribe of children of the chase,
Whose young, unawaken'd world was ever
new,

Nor sword nor sorrow yet had left a trace
On her unwrinkled brow, nor could you view

A frown on Nature's or on human face;
The free-born forest found and kept them
free,

And fresh as is a torrent or a tree.

LXVI.

And tall, and strong, and swift of foot were
they,

Beyond the dwarfing city's pale abortions,
Because their thoughts had never been the
prey

Of care or gain: the green woods were
their portions;

No sinking spirits told them they grew grey,
No fashion made them apes of her dis-
tortions;

Simple they were, not savage; and their
rifles,

Though very true, were not yet used for
trifles.

LXVII.

Motion was in their days, rest in their slumbers,
 And cheerfulness the handmaid of their toil;
 Nor yet too many nor too few their numbers;
 Corruption could not make their hearts her soil;
 The lust which stings, the splendour which encumbers,
 With the free foresters divide no spoil;
 Serene, not sullen, were the solitudes
 Of this unsighing people of the woods.

LXVIII.

So much for Nature:—by way of variety,
 Now back to thy great joys, Civilisation!
 And the sweet consequence of large society,
 War, pestilence, the despot's desolation,
 The kingly scourge, the lust of notoriety,
 The millions slain by soldiers for their ration,
 The scenes like Catherine's boudoir at three-score,
 With Ismail's storm to soften it the more.

LXIX.

The town was enter'd: first one column made
 Its sanguinary way good—then another;
 The reeking bayonet and the flashing blade
 Clash'd 'gainst the scimitar, and babe and mother
 With distant shrieks were heard Heaven to upbraid:—
 Still closer sulphury clouds began to smother
 The breath of morn and man, where foot by foot
 The madden'd Turks their city still dispute.

LXX.

Koutousow, he who afterwards beat back
 (With some assistance from the frost and snow)
 Napoleon on his bold and bloody track,
 It happen'd was himself beat back just now:
 He was a jolly fellow, and could crack
 His jest alike in face of friend or foe,
 Though life, and death, and victory were at stake;
 But here it seem'd his jokes had ceased to take:

LXXI.

For having thrown himself into a ditch,
 Follow'd in haste by various grenadiers,
 Whose blood the puddle greatly did enrich,
 He climb'd to where the parapet appears;

But there his project reach'd its utmost pitch
 ('Mengst other deaths the General Ribaut-
 pierre's
 Was much regretted), for the Moslem men
 Threw them all down into the ditch again.

LXXII.

And had it not been for some stray troops
 landing
 They knew not where, being carried by the
 stream
 To some spot, where they lost their under-
 standing,
 And wander'd up and down as in a dream,
 Until they reach'd, as daybreak was ex-
 panding,
 That which a portal to their eyes did
 seem,—
 The great and gay Koutousow might have
 lain
 Where three parts of his column yet remain.

LXXIII.

And scrambling round the rampart, these
 same troops,
 After the taking of the "Cavalier,"
 Just as Koutousow's most "forlorn" of
 "hopes"
 Took, like chameleons, some slight tinge
 of fear,
 Open'd the gate call'd "Kilia," to the
 groups
 Of baffled heroes, who stood shyly near,
 Sliding knee-deep in lately frozen mud,
 Now thaw'd into a marsh of human blood.

LXXIV.

The Kozacks, or, if so you please, Cos-
 sacques—
 (I don't much pique myself upon ortho-
 graphy,
 So that I do not grossly err in facts,
 Statistics, tactics, politics, and geography)—
 Having been used to serve on horses' backs,
 And no great dilettanti in topography
 Of fortresses, but fighting where it pleases
 Their chiefs to order,—were all cut to pieces.

LXXV.

Their column, though the Turkish batteries
 thunder'd
 Upon them, ne'ertheless had reach'd the
 rampart,
 And naturally thought they could have
 plunder'd
 The city, without being further hamper'd;

But as it happens to brave men, they
blunder'd—

The Turks at first pretended to have
scamper'd,
Only to draw them 'twixt two bastion
corners,
From whence they sallied on those Christian
scorners.

LXXXVI.

Then being taken by the tail—a taking
Fatal to bishops as to soldiers—these
Cossacques were all cut off as day was
breaking,

And found their lives were let at a short
lease—
But perish'd without shivering or shaking,
Leaving as ladders their heap'd carcasses,
O'er which Lieutenant-Colonel Yesouskoi
March'd with the brave battalion of Po-
lonzki:—

LXXXVII.

This valiant man kill'd all the Turks he met,
But could not eat them, being in his turn
Slain by some Mussulmans, who would not
yet,

Without resistance, see their city burn.
The walls were won, but 't was an even bet
Which of the armies would have cause to
mourn:

'T was blow for blow, disputing inch by inch,
For one would not retreat, nor t' other flinch.

LXXXVIII.

Another column also suffer'd much:—
And here we may remark with the his-
torian,

You should but give few cartridges to such
Troops as are meant to march with greatest
glory on:

When matters must be carried by the touch
Of the bright bayonet, and they all should
hurry on,

They sometimes, with a hankering for exist-
ence,

Keep merely firing at a foolish distance.

LXXXIX.

A junction of the General Meknop's men
(Without the General, who had fallen some
time

Before, being badly seconded just then)
Was made at length with those who dared
to climb

The death-disgorging rampart once again;
And though the Turks' resistance was sub-
lime,

They took the bastion, which the Seraskier
Defended at a price extremely dear.

LXXX.

Juan and Johnson, and some volunteers
Among the foremost, offer'd him good
quarter,

A word which little suits with Seraskiers,
Or at least snited not this valiant Tartar.

He died, deserving well his country's tears,
A savage sort of military martyr.

An English naval officer, who wish'd
To make him prisoner, was also dish'd:

LXXXI.

For all the answer to his proposition
Was from a pistol-shot that laid him dead;
On which the rest, without more intermis-
sion,

Began to lay about with steel and lead—
The pious metals most in requisition
On such occasions: not a single head
Was spared;—three thousand Moslems
perish'd here,

And sixteen bayonets pierced the Seraskier.

LXXXII.

The city's taken—only part by part—
And death is drunk with gore: there's not
a street

Where fights not to the last some desperate
heart

For those for whom it soon shall cease to
beat.

Here War forgot his own destructive art
In more destroying Nature; and the heat
Of carnage, like the Nile's sun-sodden slime,
Engender'd monstrous shapes of every crime.

LXXXIII.

A Russian officer, in martial tread
Over a heap of bodies, felt his heel
Seized fast, as if 't were by the serpent's
head

Whose fangs Eve taught her human seed
to feel:

In vain he kick'd, and swore, and writhed,
and bled,

And howl'd for help as wolves do for a
meal—

The teeth still kept their gratifying hold,
As do the subtle snakes described of old.

LXXXIV.

A dying Moslem, who had felt the foot
Of a foe o'er him, snatch'd at it, and hit
The very tendon which is most acute—
(That which some ancient Muse or modern
wit

Named after thee, Achilles) and quite through't

He made the teeth meet, nor relinquish'd it
Even with his life—for (but they lie)'t is said
To the live leg still clung the sever'd head.

LXXXV.

However this may be, 't is pretty sure
The Russian officer for life was lamed,
For the Turk's teeth stuck faster than a
skewer,

And left him 'midst the invalid and
maim'd :

The regimental surgeon could not cure
His patient, and perhaps was to be blamed
More than the head of the inveterate foe,
Which was cut off, and scarce even then let go.

LXXXVI.

But then the fact's a fact—and 't is the part
Of a true poet to escape from fiction
Whene'er he can; for there is little art

In leaving verse more free from the restriction

Of truth than prose, unless to suit the mart
For what is sometimes call'd poetic diction
And that outrageous appetite for lies
Which Satan angles with for souls, like flies.

LXXXVII.

The city's taken, but not render'd !—No !
There's not a Moslem that hath yielded
sword :

The blood may gush out, as the Danube's
flow

Rolls by the city wall; but deed nor word
Acknowledge aught of dread of death or foe :
In vain the yell of victory is roar'd
By the advancing Muscovite—the groan
Of the last foe is echoed by his own.

LXXXVIII.

The bayonet pierces and the sabre cleaves,
And human lives are lavish'd everywhere,
As the year closing whirls the scarlet leaves

When the stripp'd forest bows to the bleak
air,

And groans; and thus the peopled city
grieves,

Shorn of its best and loveliest, and left bare ;
But still it falls in vast and awful splinters,
As oaks blown down with all their thousand
winters.

LXXXIX.

It is an awful topic—but 't is not
My cue for any time to be terrific :
For checker'd as is seen our human lot
With good, and bad, and worse, alike
prolific

Of melancholy merriment, to quote

Too much of one sort would be soporific;—
Without, or with, offence to friends or foes,
I sketch your world exactly as it goes.

XC.

And one good action in the midst of crimes
Is "quite refreshing," in the affected
phrase

Of these ambrosial, Pharisaic times,
With all their pretty milk-and-water ways,
And may serve therefore to bedew these
rhymes,

A little scorch'd at present with the blaze
Of conquest and its consequences, which
Make epic poesy so rare and rich.

XCI.

Upon a taken bastion, where there lay
Thousands of slaughter'd men, a yet warm
group

Of murder'd women, who had found their
way

To this vain refuge, made the good heart
droop

And shudder;—while, as beautiful as May,
A female child of ten years tried to stoop
And hide her little palpitating breast
Amidst the bodies lull'd in bloody rest.

XCII.

Two villainous Cossacques pursued the child
With flashing eyes and weapons : match'd
with them,

The rudest brute that roams Siberia's wild
Has feelings pure and polish'd as a gem,—
The bear is civilised, the wolf is mild :

And whom for this at last must we condemn?

Their natures? or their sovereigns, who
employ

All arts to teach their subjects to destroy?

XCIII.

Their sabres glitter'd o'er her little head,
Whence her fair hair rose twining with
affright,

Her hidden face was plunged amidst the
dead :

When Juan caught a glimpse of this sad
sight,

I shall not say exactly what he said,
Because it might not solace "ears polite;"
But what he did, was to lay on their backs,
The readiest way of reasoning with Cossacques.

XCIV.

One's hip he slash'd, and split the other's
 shoulder,
 And drove them with their brutal yells to
 seek
 If there might be chirurgeons who could
 solder
 The wounds they richly merited, and
 shriek
 Their baffled rage and pain; while waxing
 colder
 As he turn'd o'er each pale and gory cheek,
 Don Juan raised his little captive from
 The heap a moment more had made her
 tomb.

XCV.

And she was chill as they, and on her face
 A slender streak of blood announced how
 near
 Her fate had been to that of all her race;
 For the same blow which laid her mother
 here
 Had scarr'd her brow, and left its crimson
 trace,
 As the last link with all she had held dear;
 But else unhurt, she open'd her large eyes,
 And gazed on Juan with a wild surprise.

XCVI.

Just at this instant, while their eyes were fix'd
 Upon each other, with dilated glance,
 In Juan's look, pain, pleasure, hope, fear,
 mix'd
 With joy to save, and dread of some mis-
 chance
 Unto his protégée; while hers, transfix'd
 With infant terrors, glared as from a trance,
 A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,
 Like to a lighted alabaster vase;—

XCVII.

Up came John Johnson (I will not say
 "Jack,"
 For that were vulgar, cold, and common-
 place
 On great occasions, such as an attack
 On cities, as hath been the present case):
 Up Johnson came, with hundreds at his back,
 Exclaiming—"Juan! Juan! On, boy! brace
 Your arm, and I'll bet Moscow to a dollar,
 That you and I will win St. George's collar.

XCVIII.

"The Seraskier is knock'd upon the head,
 But the stone bastion still remains, wherein
 The old Pacha sits among some hundreds
 dead,
 Smoking his pipe quite calmly 'midst the
 din

Of our artillery and his own: 't is said
 Our kill'd, already piled up to the chin,
 Lie round the battery; but still it batters,
 And grape in volleys, like a vineyard, scatters.

XCIX.

"Then up with me!"—But Juan answer'd,
 Look
 Upon this child—I saved her—must not
 leave
 Her life to chance; but point me ont some
 nook
 Of safety, where she less may shrink and
 grieve,
 And I am with you."—Whereon Johnson took
 A glance around—and shrugg'd—and
 twitch'd his sleeve
 And black silk neckcloth—and replied,
 "You're right;
 Poor thing! what's to be done? I'm puzzled
 quite."

C.

Said Juan—"Whatsoever is to be
 Done, I'll not quit her till she seems secure
 Of present life a good deal more than we."—
 Quoth Johnson—"Neither will I quite in-
 sure;
 But at the least *you* may die gloriously."—
 Juan replied—"At least I will endure
 Whate'er is to be borne—but not resign
 This child, who is parentless, and therefore
 mine."

CI.

Johnson said—"Juan, we've no time to lose;
 The child's a pretty child—a very pretty—
 I never saw such eyes—but bark! now
 choose
 Between your fame and feelings, pride and
 pity:—
 Hark! how the roar increases!—no excuse
 Will serve when there is plunder in a
 city;—
 I should be loth to march without you, but,
 By God! we'll be too late for the first cut."

CII.

But Juan was immovable; until
 Johnson, who really loved him in his way,
 Pick'd out amongst his followers with some
 skill
 Such as he thought the least given up to
 prey;
 And swearing if the infant came to ill
 That they should all be shot on the next
 day;
 But if she were deliver'd safe and sound,
 They should at least have fifty rubles round,

CIII.

And all allowances besides of plunder
 In fair proportion with their comrades;—
 then
 Juan consented to march on through thunder,
 Which thinn'd at every step their ranks of men:
 And yet the rest rush'd eagerly—no wonder,
 For they were heated by the hope of gain,
 A thing which happens everywhere each day—
 No hero trusteth wholly to half pay.

CIV.

And such is victory, and such is man!
 At least nine-tenths of what we call so:—
 God
 May have another name for half we scan
 As human beings, or his ways are odd.
 But to our subject: a brave Tartar khan—
 Or "sultan," as the author (to whose nod
 In prose I bend my humble verse) doth call
 This chieftain—somehow would not yield at all

CV.

But flank'd by five brave sons, (such is polygamy,
 That she spawns warriors by the score,
 where none
 Are prosecuted for that false crime bigamy),
 He never would believe the city won
 While courage clung but to a single twig.—
 Am I
 Describing Priam's Peleus', or Jove's son?
 Neither—but a good, plain, old, temperate man,
 Who fought with his five children in the van.

CVI.

To take him was the point. The truly brave,
 When they beheld the brave oppress'd
 with odds,
 Are touch'd with a desire to shield and save;—
 A mixture of wild beasts and demi-gods
 Are they—now furious as the sweeping wave,
 Now moved with pity; even as sometimes
 The rugged tree unto the summer wind,
 Compassion breathes along the savage mind.

CVII.

But he would not be taken, and replied
 To all the propositions of surrender
 By moving Christians down on every side,
 As obstinate as Swedish Charles at Bender.

His five brave boys no less the foe defied;
 Whereon the Russian pathos grew less tender,
 As being a virtue, like terrestrial patience,
 Apt to wear out on trifling provocations.

CVIII.

And spite of Johnson and of Juan, who
 Expended all their Eastern phraseology
 In begging him, for God's sake, just to show
 So much less fight as might form an apology
 For them in saving such a desperate foe—
 He hew'd away, like doctors of theology
 When they dispute with sceptics; and with curses
 Struck at his friends, as babies beat their nurses.

CIX.

Nay, he had wounded, though but slightly,
 both
 Juan and Johnson; whereupon they fell,
 The first with sighs, the second with an oath,
 Upon his angry sultanship, pell-mell,
 And all around were grown exceeding wroth
 At such a pertinacious infidel,
 And pour'd upon him and his sons like rain,
 Which they resisted like a sandy plain

CX.

That drinks and still is dry. At last they
 perish'd—
 His second son was levell'd by a shot;
 His third was sahr'd; and the fourth, most
 cherish'd
 Of all the five, on bayonets met his lot;
 The fifth, who, by a Christian mother nourish'd,
 Had been neglected, ill-used, and what not,
 Because deform'd, yet died all game and
 bottom,
 To save a sire, who blush'd that he begot him.

CXI.

The eldest was a true and tameless Tartar,
 As great a scorner of the Nazarene
 As ever Mahomet pick'd out for a martyr,
 Who only saw the black-eyed girls in green,
 Who make the beds of those who won't take
 quarter
 On earth, in Paradise; and when once seen,
 Those hours, like all other pretty creatures,
 Do just whate'er they please, by dint of
 features.

CXII.

And what they pleased to do with the young
 khan
 In heaven I know not, nor pretend to guess;
 But doubtless they prefer a fine young man
 To tough old heroes, and can do no less;

And that's the cause no doubt why, if we scan
A field of battle's ghastly wilderness,
For one rough, weather-beaten, veteran body,
You'll find ten thousand handsome coxcombs
bloody.

CXIII.

Your hours also have a natural pleasure
In lopping off your lately married men,
Before the bridal hours have danced their
measure,
And the sad, second moon grows dim again,
Or dull repentance hath had dreary leisure
To wish him back a bachelor now and then :
And thus your houri (it may be) disputes
Of these brief blossoms the immediate fruits.

CXIV.

Thus the young khan, with houris in his
sight,
Though not upon the charms of four young
brides,
But bravely rush'd on his first heavenly
night.
In short, howe'er *our* better faith derides,
These black-eyed virgins make the Moslems
fight,
As though there were one heaven and none
besides—
Whereas, if all be true we hear of heaven
And hell, there must at least be six or seven.

CXV.

So fully flash'd the phantom on his eyes,
That when the very lance was in his heart,
He shouted "Allah!" and saw Paradise
With all its veil of mystery drawn apart,
And bright eternity without disguise
On his soul, like a ceaseless sunrise, dart :—
With prophets, houris, angels, saints, descried
In one voluptuous blaze,—and then he died :

CXVI.

But with a heavenly rapture on his face,
The good old khan, who long had ceased
to see
Houris, or aught except his florid race
Who grew like cedars round him glori-
ously—
When he beheld his latest hero grace
The earth, which he became like a fell'd
tree,
Paused for a moment from the fight, and cast
A glance on that slain son, his first and last.

CXVII.

The soldiers, who beheld him drop his point,
Stopp'd as if once more willing to concede
Quarter, in case he had them not "aroynt!"
As he before had done. He did not heed

Their pause nor signs: his heart was out of
joint,
And shook (till now unshaken) like a reed,
As he look'd down upon his children gone,
And felt—though done with life—he was
alone.

CXVIII.

But 'twas a transient tremor:—with a spring
Upon the Russian steel his breast he flung,
As carelessly as hurls the moth her wing
Against the light wherein she dies: he
clung
Closer, that all the deadlier they might wring,
Unto the bayonets which had pierced his
young;
And throwing back a dim look on his sons,
In one wide wound pour'd forth his soul at
once.

CXIX.

'Tis strange enough—the rough, tough soldiers
who
Spared neither sex nor age in their career
Of carnage, when this old man was pierced
through,
And lay before them with his children near,
Touch'd by the heroism of him they slew,
Were melted for a moment; though no tear
Flow'd from their bloodshot eyes, all red with
strife,
They honour'd such determined scorn of life.

CXX.

But the stone bastion still kept up its fire,
Where the chief pacha calmly held his
post:
Some twenty times he made the Russ retire,
And baffled the assaults of all their host;
At length he condescended to inquire,
If yet the city's rest were won or lost;
And being told the latter, sent a bey
To answer Ribas' summons to give way.

CXXI.

In the mean time, cross-legg'd, with great
sang-froid,
Among the scorching ruins he sat smoking
Tobacco on a little carpet;—Troy
Saw nothing like the scene around;—yet
looking
With martial stoicism, nought seem'd to
annoy
His stern philosophy; but gently stroking
His beard, he puff'd his pipe's ambrosial
gales,
As if he had three lives, as well as tails.

CXXII.

The town was taken—whether he might yield
Himself or bastion, little matter'd now:
His stubborn valour was no future shield.

Ismail's no more! The crescent's silver
bow
Sunk, and the crimson cross glared o'er the
field,

But red with no *redeeming* gore: the glow
Of burning streets, like moonlight on the
water,
Was imaged back in blood, the sea of
slaughter.

CXXIII.

All that the mind would shrink from of
excesses;

All that the body perpetrates of bad;
All that we read, hear, dream, of man's dis-
tresses;

All that the devil would do if run stark
mad;

All that defies the worst which pen expresses;

All by which hell is peopled, or as sad
As hell—mere mortals who their power
abuse—

Was here (as heretofore and since) let loose.

CXXIV.

If here and there some transient trait of pity
Was shown, and some more noble heart
broke through

Its bloody bond, and saved, perhaps, some
pretty

Child, or an aged, helpless man or two—

What's this in one annihilated city,

Where thousand loves, and ties, and duties
grew?

Cockneys of London! Muscadins of Paris!

Just ponder what a pious pastime war is.

CXXV.

Think how the joys of reading a Gazette

Are purchased by all agonies and crimes:

Or if these do not move you, don't forget

Such doom may be your own in after-times.

Meantime the Taxes, Castlereagh, and Debt,

Are hints as good as sermons, or as rhymes.

Read your own hearts and Ireland's present

story,

Then feed her famine fat with Wellesley's
glory.

CXXVI.

But still there is unto a patriot nation,

Which loves so well its country and its
king,

A subject of sublimest exultation—

Bear it, ye Muses, on your brightest wing!

Howe'er the mighty locust, Desolation

Strip your green fields, and to your harvest
cling,

Gaunt famine never shall approach the
throne—

Though Ireland starve, great George weighs
twenty stone.

CXXVII.

But let me put an end unto my theme:

There was an end of Ismail—hapless town!
Far flash'd her burning towers o'er Danube's
stream,

And redly ran his blushing waters down.

The horrid war-whoop and the shriller scream

Rose still; but fainter were the thunders
grown:

Of forty thousand who had mann'd the wall,
Some hundreds breathed—the rest were silent
all!

CXXVIII.

In one thing ne'ertheless 't is fit to praise

The Russian army upon this occasion,

A virtue much in fashion now-a-days,

And therefore worthy of commemoration:

The topic's tender, so shall be my phrase—
Perhaps the season's chill, and their long
station

In winter's depth, or want of rest and victual,
Had made them chaste;—they ravish'd very
little.

CXXIX.

Much did they slay, more plunder, and no less

Might here and there occur some violation
In the other line;—but not to such excess

As when the French, that dissipated nation,

Take towns by storm: no causes can I guess,

Except cold weather and commiseration;

But all the ladies, save some twenty score,

Were almost as much virgins as before.

CXXX.

Some odd mistakes, too, happen'd in the dark,

Which show'd a want of lanterns, or of
taste—

Indeed the smoke was such they scarce could
mark

Their friends from foes,—besides, such
things from haste

Occur, though rarely, when there is a spark

Of light to save the venerably chaste:

But six old damsels, each of seventy years,

Were all deflower'd by different grenadiers.

CXXXI.

But on the whole their contiuence was great;

So that some disappointment there ensued
To those who had felt the inconvenient state

Of "single blessedness," and thought it
good

(Since it was not their fault, but only fate,
To bear these crosses) for each waning
prude
To make a Roman sort of Sabine wedding,
Without the expense and the suspense of
bedding.

CXXXII.

Some voices of the buxom middle-aged
Were also heard to wonder in the din
(Widows of forty were these birds long caged)
"Wherefore the ravishing did not begin!"
But while the thirst for gore and plunder
raged,

There was small leisure for superfluous sin;
But whether they escaped or no, lies hid
In darkness—I can only hope they did.

CXXXIII.

Suwarrow now was conqueror—a match
For Timour or for Zinghis in his trade.
While mosques and streets, beneath his eyes,
like thatch

Blazed, and the cannon's roar was scarce
allay'd,

With bloody hands he wrote his first despatch;
And here exactly follows what he said:—
"Glory to God and to the Empress!" (*Powers
Eternal! such names mingled!*) "Ismail's
ours."

CXXXIV.

Methiuks these are the most tremendous
words,

Since "Mené, Mené, Tekel," and "Uphar-
sin,"

Which hauds or pens have ever traced of
swords.

Heaven help me! I'm but little of a parson:
What Daniel read was short-hand of the
Lord's,

Severe, sublime; the prophet wrote no
farce on

The fate of nations;—but this Russ so witty
Could rhyme, like Nero, o'er a burning city.

CXXXV.

He wrote this Polar melody, and set it,
Duly accompanied by shrieks and groans,
Which few will sing, I trust, but none
forget it—

For I will teach, if possible, the stones
To rise against earth's tyrants. Never let it
Be said that we still truckle unto thrones;—
But ye—our children's children! think how
we

Show'd *what things were* before the world
was free!

CXXXVI.

That hour is not for us, but 'tis for you.
And as, in the great joy of your millennium,
You hardly will believe such things were
true

As now occur, I thought that I would pen
you 'em;

But may their very memory perish too!—
Yet if perchance remember'd, still disdain
you 'em

More than you scorn the savages of yore,
Who *painted* their bare limbs, but *not* with
gore.

CXXXVII.

And when you hear historians talk of thrones,
And those that sate upon them, let it be
As we now gaze upon the mammoth's bones,
And wonder what old world such things
could see,

Or hieroglyphics on Egyptian stones,
The pleasant riddles of futurity—
Guessing at what shall happily be hid,
As the real purpose of a pyramid.

CXXXVIII.

Reader! I have kept my word,—at least so
far

As the first canto promised. You have
now

Had sketches of love, tempest, travel, war,—
All very accurate, you must allow,

And *epic*, if plain truth should prove no bar;
For I have drawn much less with a long
bow

Than my forerunners. Carelessly I sing,
But Phœbus lends me now and then a string,

CXXXIX.

With which I still can harp, and carp, and
fiddle.

What further hath befallen or may befall
The hero of this grand poetic riddle,

I by and by may tell you, if at all:
But now I choose to break off in the middle,

Worn out with battering Ismail's stubborn
wall,

While Juan is sent off with the despatch,
For which all Petersburg is on the watch.

CXL.

This special honour was conferr'd, because
He had behaved with courage and hu-
manity—

Which *last* men like, when they have time to
pause

From their ferocities produced by vanity.

His little captive gain'd him some applause
 For saving her amidst the wild insanity
 Of carnage,—and I think he was more glad
 in her
 Safety, than his new order of St. Vladimir.

CXXI.

The Moslem orphan went with her protector,
 For she was homeless, houseless, helpless;
 all

Her friends, like the sad family of Hector,
 Had perish'd in the field or by the wall:
 Her very place of birth was but a spectre
 Of what it had been; there the Muezzin's
 call

To prayer was heard no more! and Juan
 wept,
 And made a vow to shield her, which he
 kept.



Canto the Ninth.

I.

OH, Wellington! (or "Villainton")—for Fame
 Sounds the heroic syllables both ways;
 France could not even conquer your great
 name,
 But punn'd it down to this facetious
 phrase—
 (Beating or beaten she will laugh the same,)
 You have obtain'd great pensions and much
 praise:
 Glory like yours should any dare gainsay,
 Humanity would rise, and thunder "Nay!"

II.

I don't think that you used Kinnaird quite
 well
 In Marinè's affair—in fact 't was shabby,
 And like some other things won't do to tell
 Upon your tomb in Westminster's old
 abbey.
 Upon the rest 't is not worth while to dwell,
 Such tales being for the tea-hours of some
 tabby;
 But though your years as *man* tend fast to
 zero,
 In fact your grace is still but a *young hero*.

III.

Though Britain owes (and pays you too) so
 much,
 Yet Europe doubtless owes you greatly
 more:
 You have repair'd Legitimacy's crutch,
 A prop not quite so certain as before:

The Spanish, and the French, as well as
 Dutch,
 Have seen, and felt, how strongly you
 restore;
 And Waterloo has made the world your
 debtor
 (I wish your bards would sing it rather
 better).

IV.

You are "the best of cut-throats:"—do not
 start;

The phrase is Shakspeare's, and not mis-
 applied:—

War's a brain-spattering, windpipe-slitting
 art,

Unless her cause by right be sanctified.

If you have acted *once* a generous part,

The world, not the world's masters, will
 decide,

And I shall be delighted to learn who,
 Save you and yours, have gain'd by Water-
 loo?

V.

I am no flatterer—you've supp'd full of
 flattery:

They say you like it too—'tis no great
 wonder.

He whose whole life has been assault and
 battery,

At last may get a little tired of thunder;

And swallowing eulogy much more than
 satire, he

May like being praised for every lucky
 blunder,

Call'd "Saviour of the Nations"—not yet
 saved,

And "Europe's Liberator"—still enslaved.

VI.

I've done. Now go and dine from off the
 plate

Presented by the Prince of the Brazils,

And send the sentinel before your gate

A slice or two from your luxurious meals:

He fought, but has not fed so well of late.

Some hunger, too, they say the people
 feels:—

There is no doubt that you deserve your
 ration,

But pray give back a little to the nation.

VII.

I don't mean to reflect—a man so great as

You, my lord duke! is far above reflection:

The high Roman fashion, too, of Cincinnatus,
 With modern history has but small con-
 nexion:

Though as an Irishman you love potatoes,
 You need not take them under your direc-
 tion;
 And half a million for your Sabine farm
 Is rather dear!—I'm sure I mean no harm.

VIII.

Great men have always scorn'd great recom-
 penses:
 Epaminondas saved his Thebes, and died,
 Not leaving even his funeral expenses:
 George Washington had thanks, and nought
 beside,
 Except the all-cloudless glory (which few
 men's is)
 To free his country: Pitt too had his pride,
 And as a high-soul'd minister of state is
 Renown'd for ruining Great Britain gratis.

IX.

Never had mortal man such opportunity,
 Except Napoleon, or abused it more:
 You might have freed fallen Europe from the
 unity
 Of tyrants, and been blest from shore to
 shore:
 And now—what *is* your fame? Shall the
 Muse tune it ye?
 Now—that the rabble's first vain shouts
 are o'er?
 Go! hear it in your famish'd country's cries!
 Behold the world! and curse your victories!

X.

As these new cantos touch on warlike feats,
 To *you* the unflattering Muse deigns to
 inscribe
 Truths, that you will not read in the Gazettes,
 But which 'tis time to teach the hireling
 tribe
 Who fatten on their country's gore, and debts,
 Must be recited—and without a bribe.
 You *did* great things: but not being *great* in
 mind,
 Have left *undone* the *greatest*—and mankind.

XI.

Death laughs—Go ponder o'er the skeleton
 With which men image out the unknown
 thing
 That hides the past world, like to a set sun
 Which still elsewhere may rouse a brighter
 spring—
 Death laughs at all you weep for:—look upon
 This hourly dread of all! whose *threaten'd*
sting
 Turns life to terror, even though in its
 sheath:
 Mark! how its lipless mouth grins without
 breath!

XII.

Mark! how it laughs and scorns at all you
 are!
 And yet *was* what you are; from *ear* to *ear*
 It *laughs* not—there is now no fleshy bar
 So call'd; the Antic long hath ceased to
hear,
 But still he *smiles*; and whether near or far
 He strips from man that mantle (far more
 dear
 Than even the tailor's), his incarnate skin,
 White, black, or copper—the dead bones will
 grin.

XIII.

And thus Death laughs,—it is sad merriment,
 But still it *is* so; and with such example
 Why should not Life be equally content
 With his superior, in a smile to trample
 Upon the nothings which are daily spent
 Like bubbles on an ocean much less ample
 Than the eternal deluge, which devours
 Suns as rays—worlds like atoms—years like
 hours?

XIV.

“To be, or not to be? that is the question,”
 Says Shakspeare, who just now is much
 in fashion.
 I am neither Alexander nor Hephæstion,
 Nor ever had for *abstract* fame much
 passion;
 But would much rather have a sound diges-
 tion,
 Than Buonaparte's cancer:—could I dash
 on
 Through fifty victories to shame or fame,
 Without a stomach—what were a good
 name?

XV.

“Oh dura ilia messorum!”—“Oh
 Ye rigid guts of reapers!” I translate
 For the great benefit of those who know
 What indigestion is—that inward fate
 Which makes all Styx through one small
 liver flow.
 A peasant's sweat is worth his lord's estate:
 Let *this* one toil for bread—that rack for
 rent,
 He who sleeps best may be the most content.

XVI.

“To be, or not to be?”—Ere I decide,
 I should be glad to know that which is
being;
 'Tis true we speculate both far and wide,
 And deem, because we *see*, we are *all-*
seeing :

For my part, I'll enlist on neither side,
 Until I see both sides for once agreeing.
 For me, I sometimes think that life is death,
 Rather than life a mere affair of breath.

XVII.

"Que sçais-je?" was the motto of Montaigne,
 As also of the first academicians;
 That all is dubious which man may attain,
 Was one of their most favourite positions.
 There's no such thing as certainty, that's plain
 As any of Mortality's conditions;
 So little do we know what we're about in
 This world, I doubt if doubt itself be doubtful.

XVIII.

It is a pleasant voyage perhaps to float,
 Like Pyrrho, on a sea of speculation;
 But what if carrying sail capsizes the boat?
 Your wise men don't know much of navigation;
 And swimming long in the abyss of thought
 Is apt to tire: a calm and shallow station
 Well nigh the shore, where one stoops down
 and gathers
 Some pretty shell, is best for moderate bathers.

XIX.

"But heaven," as Cassio says, "is above all—
 No more of this, then, let us pray!" We have
 Souls to save, since Eve's slip and Adam's fall,
 Which tumbled all mankind into the grave,
 Besides fish, beasts, and birds. "The sparrow's fall
 Is special providence," though how it gave
 Offence, we know not; probably it perch'd
 Upon the tree which Eve so fondly search'd.

XX.

Oh! ye immortal Gods! what is theogony?
 Oh! thou, too, mortal man! what is philanthropy?
 Oh! world, which was and is, what is cosmogony?
 Some people have accused me of misanthropy;
 And yet I know no more than the mahogany
 That forms this desk, of what they mean;
lykanthropy
 I comprehend, for without transformation
 Men become wolves on any slight occasion.

XXI.

But I, the mildest, meekest of mankind,
 Like Moses, or Melancthon, who have ne'er
 Done anything exceedingly unkind,—
 And (though I could not now and then
 forbear
 Following the bent of body or of mind)
 Have always had a tendency to spare,—
 Why do they call me misanthrope? Because
They hate me, not I them:—and here we'll
 pause.

XXII.

'Tis time we should proceed with our good
 poem,—
 For I maintain that it is really good,
 Not only in the body but the poem,
 However little both are understood
 Just now,—but by and by the Truth will
 show 'em
 Herself in her sublimest attitude:
 And till she doth, I fain must be content
 To share her beauty and her banishment.

XXIII.

Our hero (and, I trust, kind reader! yours)
 Was left upon his way to the chief city
 Of the immortal Peter's polish'd boors,
 Who still have shown themselves more
 brave than witty.
 I know its mighty empire now allures
 Much flattery—even Voltaire's, and that's
 a pity.
 For me, I deem an absolute autocrat
 Not a barbarian, but much worse than that.

XXIV.

And I will war, at least in words (and—
 should
 My chance so happen—deeds), with all who
 war
 With Thought;—and of Thought's foes by
 far most rude,
 Tyrants and sycophants have been and are.
 I know not who may conquer: if I could
 Have such a prescience, it should be no bar
 To this my plain, sworn, downright detestation
 Of every despotism in every nation.

XXV.

It is not that I adulate the people:
 Without *me*, there are demagogues enough,
 And infidels, to pull down every steeple,
 And set up in their stead some proper
 stuff.

Whether they may sow scepticism to reap
hell,

As is the Christian dogma rather rough,
I do not know;—I wish men to be free
As much from mobs as kings—from you as
me.

XXVI.

The consequence is, being of no party,
I shall offend all parties:—never mind!
My words, at least, are more sincere and
hearty

Than if I sought to sail before the wind.
He who has nought to gain can have small
art: he

Who neither wishes to be bound nor bind,
May still expatiate freely, as will I,
Nor give my voice to slavery's jackal cry.

XXVII.

That's an appropriate simile, that jackal;—
I've heard them in the Ephesian ruins
howl

By night, as do that mercenary pack all,
Power's base purveyors, who for pickings
prowl,
And scent the prey their masters would
attack all.

(However, the poor jackals are less foul
(As being the brave lions' keen providers)
Than human insects, catering for spiders.

XXVIII.

Raise but an arm! 't will brush their web
away,

And without *that*, their poison and their
claws
Are useleß. Mind, good people! what I
say—

(Or rather peoples)—*go on* without pause!
The web of these tarantulas each day
Increases, till you shall make common
cause:

None, save the Spanish fly and Attic bee,
As yet are strongly stinging to be free.

XXIX.

Don Juan, who had shone in the late
slaughter,

Was left upon his way with the despatch,
Where blood was talk'd of as we would of
water;

And carcasses that lay as thick as thatch
O'er silenced cities, merely served to flatter
Fair Catherine's pastime—who look'd on
the match

Between these nations as a main of cocks,
Wherein she liked her own to stand like
rocks.

XXX.

And there in a *kibitka* he roll'd on,
(A cursed sort of carriage without springs,
Which on rough roads leaves scarcely a
whole bone,)

Pondering on glory, chivalry, and kings,
And orders, and on all that he had done—
And wishing that post-horses had the
wings
Of Pegasus, or at the least post-chaises
Had feathers, when a traveller on deep
ways is.

XXXI.

At every jolt—and they were many—still
He turn'd his eyes upon his little charge,
As if he wish'd that she should fare less ill
Than he, in these sad highways left at large
To ruts, and flints, and lovely Nature's skill,
Who is no paviour, nor admits a barge
On *her* canals, where God takes sea and land,
Fishery and farm, both into his own hand.

XXXII.

At least he pays no rent, and has best right
To be the first of what we used to call
"Gentlemen farmers" a race worn out quite,
Since lately there have been no rents at all,
And "gentlemen" are in a piteous plight,
And "farmers" can't raise Ceres from her
fall:

She fell with Buonaparte—What strange
thoughts
Arise, when we see emperors fall with oats!

XXXIII.

But Juan turn'd his eyes on the sweet child
Whom he had saved from slaughter—what
a trophy!

Oh! ye who build up monuments, defiled
With gore, like Nadir Shah, that costive
sophy,

Who, after leaving Hindostan a wild,
And scarce to the Mogul a cup of coffee
To soothe his woes withal, was slain, the
sinner!

Because he could no more digest his dinner;—

XXXIV.

Oh ye! or we! or he! or she! reflect,
That *one* life saved, especially if young
Or pretty, is a thing to recollect
Far sweeter than the greenest laurels
sprung
From the manure of human clay, though
deck'd

With all the praises ever said or sung:
Though hymn'd by every harp, unless within
Your heart joius chorus, Fame is but a din.

XXXV.

Oh! ye great authors luminous, voluminous!
Ye twice ten hundred thousand daily
scribes!

Whose pamphlets, volumes, newspapers,
illumine us!

Whether you're paid by government in
bribes,

To prove the public debt is not consuming
us—

Or, roughly treading on the "courtier's
kibes"

With clownish heel, your popular circulation
Feeds you by printing half the realm's
starvation;—

XXXVI.

Oh, ye great authors!—"Apropos des
bottes,"—

I have forgotten what I meant to say,
As sometimes have been greater sages' lots;—

'T was something calculated to allay
All wrath in barracks, palaces, or cots:

Certes it would have been but thrown away,
And that's one comfort for my lost advice,
Although no doubt it was beyond all price.

XXXVII.

But let it go:—it will one day be found
With other relics of "a former world,"

When this world shall be *former*, under-
ground,

Thrown topsy-turvy, twisted, crisp'd, and
curl'd,

Baked, fried, or burnt, turn'd inside-out, or
drown'd,

Like all the worlds before, which have been
hurl'd

First out of, and then back again to chaos,
The superstratum which will overlay us.

XXXVIII.

So Cuvier says:—and then shall come again
Unto the new creation, rising out

From our old crash, some mystic, ancient
strain

Of things destroy'd and left in airy doubt;
Like to the notions we now entertain

Of Titans, giants, fellows of about
Some hundred feet in height, *not* to say *miles*,
And mammoths, and your winged crocodiles.

XXXIX.

Think if then George the Fourth should be
dug up,

How the new worldlings of the then new
East

Will wonder where such animals could sup!
(For they themselves will be but of the
least:

Even worlds miscarry, when too oft they
pup,

And every new creation hath decreased
In size, from overworking the material—
Men are but maggots of some huge Earth's
burial).

XL.

How will—to these young people, just thrust
out

From some fresh Paradise, and set to
plough,

And dig, and sweat, and turn themselves
about,

And plant, and reap, and spin, and grind,
and sow,

Till all the arts at length are brought about,
Especially of war and taxing,—how,

I say, will these great relics, when they
see 'em,

Look like the monsters of a new museum!

XLI.

But I am apt to grow too metaphysical:

"The time is out of joint,"—and so am I;
I quite forget this poem's merely quizzical,

And deviate into matters rather dry.
I ne'er decide what I shall say, and this I
call

Much too poetical: men should know why
They write, and for what 'end; but, note or
text,

I never know the word which will come next.

XLII.

So on I ramble, now and then narrating,

Now pondering:—it is time we should
narrate.

I left Don Juan with his horses baiting—

Now we'll get o'er the ground at a great
rate.

I shall not be particular in stating

His journey, we've so many tours of late:
Suppose him then at Petersburgh; suppose
That pleasant capital of painted snows;

XLIII.

Suppose him in a handsome uniform;

A scarlet coat, black facings, a long plume,
Waving, like sails new shiver'd in a storm,

Over a cock'd hat in a crowded room,
And brilliant breeches, bright as a Cairn
Gorme,

Of yellow casimere we may presume,
White stockings drawn uncurdled as new
milk

O'er limbs whose symmetry set off the silk;

XLIV.

Suppose him sword by side, and hat in hand,
 Made up by youth, fame, and an army
 tailor—
 That great enchanter, at whose rod's com-
 mand
 Beauty springs forth, and Nature's self
 turns paler,
 Seeing how Art can make her work more
 grand
 (When she don't pin men's limbs in like a
 gaoler),—
 Behold him placed as if upon a pillar! He
 Seems Love turn'd a lieutenant of artillery!

XLV.

His bandage slipp'd down into a cravat;
 His wings subdued to epaulettes; his
 quiver
 Shrunk to a scabbard, with his arrows at
 His side as a small sword, but sharp as
 ever;
 His bow converted into a coek'd hat;
 But still so like, that Psyche were more
 clever
 Than some wives (who make blunders no less
 stupid),
 If she had not mistaken him for Cupid.

XLVI.

The courtiers stared, the ladies whisper'd,
 and
 The empress smiled: the reigning favourite
 frown'd—
 I quite forget which of them was in hand
 Just then; as they are rather numerous
 found,
 Who took by turns that difficult command
 Since first her majesty was singly crown'd:
 But they were mostly nervous six-foot fel-
 lows,
 All fit to make a Patagonian jealous.

XLVII.

Juan was none of these, but slight and slim,
 Blushing and beardless; and yet ne'erthe-
 less
 There was a something in his turn of limb,
 And still more in his eye, which seem'd to
 express,
 That though he look'd like one of the
 seraphim,
 There lurk'd a man beneath the spirit's
 dress.
 Besides, the empress sometimes liked a boy,
 And had just buried the fair-faced Lanskoil.

XLVIII.

No wonder then that Yermoloff, or Momonoff,
 Or Scherbatoff, or any other *off*
 Or *on*, might dread her majesty had not room
 enough
 Within her bosom (which was not too
 tough)
 For a new flame; a thought to cast of gloom
 enough
 Along the aspect, whether smooth or rough,
 Of him who, in the language of his station,
 Then held that "high official situation."

XLIX.

Oh, gentle ladies! should you seek to know
 The import of this diplomatic phrase,
 Bid Ireland's Londonderry's Marquess show
 His parts of speech; and in the strange
 displays
 Of that odd string of words, all in a row,
 Which none divine, and every one obeys,
 Perhaps you may pick out some queer *no*
 meaning,
 Of that weak wordy harvest the sole glean-
 ing.

L.

I think I can explain myself without
 That sad inexplicable beast of prey—
 That Sphinx, whose words would ever be a
 doubt,
 Did not his deeds unriddle them each day—
 That monstrous hieroglyphic—that long
 spout
 Of blood and water, leaden Castlereagh!
 And here I must an anecdote relate,
 But luckily of no great length or weight.

LI.

An English lady ask'd of an Italian,
 What were the actual and official duties
 Of the strange thing, some women set a value
 on,
 Which hovers oft about some married
 beauties,
 Call'd "Cavalier servente?" a Pygmalion
 Whose statues warm (I fear, alas! too
 true 'tis)
 Beneath his art. The dame, press'd to dis-
 close them,
 Said—"Lady, I beseech you to *suppose them.*"

LII.

And thus I supplicate your supposition,
 And mildest, matron-like interpretation,
 Of the imperial favourite's condition.
 'Twas a high place, the highest in the
 nation

In fact, if not in rank! and the suspicion
Of any one's attaining to his station
No doubt gave pain, where each new pair of
shoulders,
If rather broad, made stocks rise and their
holders.

LIII.

Juan, I said, was a most beautiful boy,
And had retain'd his boyish look beyond
The usual hirsute seasons which destroy,
With beards and whiskers, and the like,
the fond
Parisian aspect, which upset old Troy
And founded Doctors' Commons:—I have
conn'd
The history of divorces, which, though
chequer'd,
Calls Ilion's the first damages on record.

LIV.

And Catherine, who loved all things (save
her lord,
Who was gone to his place), and pass'd for
much,
Admiring those (by dainty dames abhorr'd)
Gigantic gentlemen, yet had a touch
Of sentiment: and he she most adored
Was the lamented Lanskoj, who was such
A lover as had cost her many a tear,
And yet but made a middling grenadier.

LV.

Oh thou "terrifica causa" of all "belli"—
Thou gate of life and death—thou nonde-
script!
Whence is our exit and our entrance, well I
May pause in pondering how all souls are
dipt
In thy perennial fountain: how man fell I
Know not, since knowledge saw her
branches stript
Of her first fruit; but how he falls and rises,
Since, thou hast settled beyond all surmises.

LVI.

Some call thee "the worst cause of war,"
but I
Maintain thou art the *best*: for after all,
From thee we come, to thee we go, and
why
To get at thee not batter down a wall,
Or waste a world? since no one can deny
Thou dost replenish worlds both great and
small:
With, or without thee, all things at a stand
Are, or would be, thou sea of life's dry land!

LVII.

Catherine, who was the grand epitome
Of that great cause of war, or peace, or
what
You please (it causes all the things which he,
So you may take your choice of this or
that)—
Catherine, I say, was very glad to see
The handsome herald, on whose plumage
sat
Victory; and, pausing as she saw him kneel
With his despatch, forgot to break the seal.

LVIII.

Then recollecting the whole empress, nor
Forgetting quite the woman (which com-
posed
At least three parts of this great whole), she
tore
The letter open with an air which posed
The court, that watch'd each look her visage
wore,
Until a royal smile at length disclosed
Fair weather for the day. Though rather
spacious,
Her face was noble, her eyes fine, mouth
gracious.

LIX.

Great joy was hers, or rather joys: the first
Was a ta'en city, thirty thousand slain.
Glory and triumph o'er her aspect burst,
As an East Indian sunrise on the main.
These quench'd a moment her ambition's
thirst—
So Arab deserts drink in summer's rain:
In vain!—As fall the dews on quenchless sands,
Blood only serves to wash Ambition's hands!

LX.

Her next amusement was more fanciful;
She smiled at mad Suwarrow's rhymes,
who threw
Into a Russian couplet rather dull
The whole gazette of thousands whom he
slew.
Her third was feminine enough to annul
The shudder which runs naturally through
Our veins, when things call'd sovereigns
think it best
To kill, and generals turn it into jest.

LXI.

The two first feelings ran their course com-
plete,
And lighted first her eye, and then her
mouth:
The whole court look'd immediately most
sweet,
Like flowers well water'd after a long
drouth:—

But when on the lieutenant at her feet

Her majesty, who liked to gaze on youth
Almost as much as on a new despatch,
Glanced mildly, all the world was on the watch.

LXII.

Though somewhat large, exuberant, and
truculent,

When *wroth*—while *pleased*, she was as
fine a figure

As those who like things rosy, ripe, and
succulent,

Would wish to look on, while they are in
vigour.

She could repay each amatory look you lent
With interest, and in turn was wont with
rigour

To exact of Cupid's bills the full amount
At sight, nor would permit you to discount.

LXIII.

With her the latter, though at times con-
venient,

Was not so necessary; for they tell
That she was handsome, and though fierce
look'd lenient,

And always used her favourites too well.
If once beyond her *boudoir's* precincts in ye
went,

Your "fortune" was in a fair way "to
swell

A man" (as Giles says); for though she
would widow all

Nations, she liked man as an individual.

LXIV.

What a strange thing is man! and what a
stranger

Is woman! What a whirlwind is her head,
And what a whirlpool full of depth and
danger

Is all the rest about her! Whether wed,
Or widow, maid, or mother, she can change her

Mind like the wind: whatever she has said
Or done, is light to what she'll say or do;—
The oldest thing on record, and yet new!

LXV.

Oh Catherine! (for of all interjections,

To thee both *oh!* and *ah!* belong of right
In love and war) how odd are the connexions
Of human thoughts, which jostle in their
flight!

Just now *yours* were cut out in different
sections:

First Ismail's capture caught your fancy
quite;

Next of new knights, the fresh and glorious
hatch;

And *thirdly* he who brought you the despatch!

LXVI.

Shakspeare talks of "the herald Mercury
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill:"

And some such visions cross'd her majesty,
While her young herald knelt before her
still.

'T is very true the hill seem'd rather high,

For a lieutenant to climb up; but skill
Smooth'd even the Simplon's steep, and by
God's blessing,

With youth and health all kisses are "hea-
ven-kissing."

LXVII.

Her majesty look'd down, the youth look'd
up—

And so they fell in love;—she with his
face,

His grace, his God-knows-what: for Cupid's
cup

With the first draught intoxicates apace,
A quintessential laudanum or "black drop,"

Which makes one drunk at once, without
the base

Expedient of full bumpers; for the eye
In love drinks all life's fountains (save tears)
dry.

LXVIII.

He, on the other hand, if not in love,

Fell into that no less imperious passion,
Self-love—which, when some sort of thing
above

Ourselves, a singer, dancer, much in fashion,
Or duchess, princess, empress, "deigns to
prove"

('T is Pope's phrase) a great longing, though
a rash one,

For one especial person out of many,
Makes us believe ourselves as good as any.

LXIX.

Besides, he was of that delighted age

Which makes all female ages equal—when
We don't much care with whom we may
engage,

As hold as Daniel in the lions' den,
So that we can our native sun assuage

In the next ocean, which may flow just
then,

To make a twilight in, just as Sol's heat is
Quench'd in the lap of the salt sea, or Thetis.

LXX.

And Catherine (we must say thus much for
Catherine),

Though bold and bloody, was the kind of
thing

Whose temporary passion was quite flattering,
Because each lover look'd a sort of king,

Made up upon an amatory pattern,
 A royal husband in all save the *ring*—
 Which, being the damu'dest part of matri-
 mony,
 Seem'd taking out the sting to leave the honey.

LXXI.

And when you add to this, her womanhood
 In its meridian, her blue eyes or gray—
 (The last, if they have soul, are quite as good,
 Or better, as the best examples say:
 Napoleon's, Mary's (queen of Scotland),
 should
 Lend to that colour a transcendent ray;
 And Pallas also sanctions the same hue,
 Too wise to look through optics black or
 blue)—

LXXII.

Her sweet smile, and her then majestic figure,
 Her plumpness, her imperial condescen-
 sion,
 Her preference of a boy to men much bigger
 (Fellows whom Messalina's self would pen-
 sion),
 Her prime of life, just now in juicy vigour,
 With other *extras*, which we need not
 mention,—
 All these, or any one of these, explain
 Enough to make a stripling very vain.

LXXIII.

And that's enough, for love is vanity,
 Selfish in its beginning as its end,
 Except where 't is a mere insanity,
 A maddening spirit which would strive to
 blend
 Itself with beauty's frail inanity,
 On which the passion's self seems to depend;
 And hence some heathenish philosophers
 Make love the main-spring of the universe.

LXXIV.

Besides Platonic love, besides the love
 Of God, the love of sentiment, the loving
 Of faithful pairs—(I needs must rhyme with
 dove,
 That good old steam-boat which keeps
 verses moving
 'Gainst reason—Reason ne'er was hand-and-
 glove
 With rhyme, but always leant less to im-
 proving
 The sound than sense) besides all these pre-
 tences
 To love, there are those things which words
 name senses;

LXXV.

Those movements, those improvements in
 our bodies
 Which make all bodies anxious to get ont
 Of their own sand-pits, to mix with a god-
 dess,
 For such all women are at first no doubt.
 How beautiful that moment! and how odd is
 That fever which precedes the languid rout
 Of our sensations! What a curious way
 The whole thing is of clothing souls in clay!

LXXVI.

The noblest kind of love is love Platonical,
 To end or to begin with; the next grand
 Is that which may be christen'd love ca-
 nonical,
 Because the clergy take the thing in hand;
 The third sort to be noted in our chronicle
 As flourishing in every Christian land,
 Is, when chaste matrons to their other ties
 Add what may be call'd *marriage in disguise*.

LXXVII.

Well, we won't analyse—our story must
 Tell for itself: the sovereign was smitten,
 Juan much flatter'd by her love, or lust;—
 I cannot stop to alter words once written,
 And the two are so mix'd with human dust,
 That he who *names one*, both perchance
 may hit on:
 But in such matters Russia's mighty em-
 press
 Behaved no better than a common semp-
 stress.

LXXVIII.

The whole court melted into one wide whis-
 per,
 And all lips were applied unto all ears!
 The elder ladies' wrinkles curl'd much crisper
 As they beheld; the younger cast some
 leers
 On one another, and each lovely lisper
 Smiled as she talk'd the matter o'er; but
 tears
 Of rivalry rose in each clouded eye
 Of all the standing army who stood by.

LXXIX.

All the ambassadors of all the powers
 Inquired, Who was this very new young
 man,
 Who promised to be great in some few hours?
 Which is full soon (though life is but a span.)
 Already they beheld the silver showers
 Of rubles rain, as fast as specie can,
 Upon his cabinet, besides the presents
 Of several ribands, and some thousand
 peasants.

LXXX.

Catherine was generous,—all such ladies are:
 Love—that great opener of the heart and
 all
 The ways that lead there, be they near or far,
 Above, below, by turnpikes great or
 small,—
 Love—(though she had a cursed taste for war,
 And was not the best wife, unless we call
 Such Clytemnestra, though perhaps 't is
 better
 That one should die, than two drag on the
 fetter)—

LXXXI.

Love had made Catherine make each lover's
 fortune,
 Unlike our own half-chaste Elizabeth,
 Whose avarice all disbursements did impor-
 tune,
 If history, the grand liar, ever saith
 The truth; and though grief her old age
 might shorten,
 Because she put a favourite to death,
 Her vile, ambiguous method of flirtation,
 And stinginess, disgrace her sex and station.

LXXXII.

But when the levée rose, and all was hustle
 In the dissolving circle, all the nations'
 Ambassadors began as 't were to hustle
 Round the young man with their congratu-
 lations.
 Also the softer silks were heard to rustle
 Of gentle dames, among whose recreations
 It is to speculate on handsome faces,
 Especially when such lead to high places.

LXXXIII.

Juan, who found himself, he knew not how,
 A general object of attention, made
 His answers with a very graceful how,
 As if born for the ministerial trade.
 Though modest, on his unembarrass'd brow
 Nature had written "gentleman." He said
 Little, but to the purpose; and his manner
 Flung hovering graces o'er him like a hanner.

LXXXIV.

An order from her majesty consign'd
 Our young lieutenant to the genial care
 Of those in office: all the world look'd kind,
 (As it will look sometimes with the first stare,
 Which youth would not act ill to keep in
 mind.)
 As also did Miss Protasoff then there,
 Named from her mystic office "l'Éprouveuse,"
 A term inexplicable to the Muse.

LXXXV.

With *her* then, as in humble duty bound,
 Juan retired,—and so will I, until
 My Pegasus shall tire of touching ground.
 We have just lit on a "heaven-kissing
 hill,"
 So lofty that I feel my brain turn round,
 And all my fancies whirling like a mill;
 Which is a signal to my nerves and brain,
 To take a quiet ride in some green lane.

Canto the Tenth.

I.

WHEN Newton saw an apple fall, he found
 In that slight startle from his contem-
 plation—
 'T is said (for I'll not answer above ground
 For any sage's creed or calculation)—
 A mode of proving that the earth turn'd round
 In a most natural whirl, called "gravi-
 tation;"
 And this is the sole mortal who could
 grapple,
 Since Adam, with a fall, or with an apple.

II.

Man fell with apples, and with apples rose,
 If this be true; for we must deem the mode
 In which Sir Isaac Newton could disclose
 Through the then unpaved stars the turn-
 pike road,
 A thing to counterbalance human woes:
 For ever since immortal man hath glow'd
 With all kinds of mechanics, and full soon
 Steam-engines will conduct him to the moon.

III.

And wherefore this exordium?—Why, just
 now,
 In taking up this paltry sheet of paper,
 My hosom underwent a glorious glow,
 And my internal spirit cut a caper:
 And though so much inferior, as I know,
 To those who, by the dint of glass and
 vapour,
 Discover stars, and sail in the wind's eye,
 I wish to do as much by poesy.

IV.

In the wind's eye I have sail'd, and sail; but
 for
 The stars, I own my telescope is dim;
 But at the least I have shunn'd the common
 shore,
 And leaving land far out of sight, would
 skim

The ocean of eternity; the rear
Of breakers has not daunted my slight,
trim,
But *still* sea-worthy skiff; and she may float
Where ships have foundered, as doth many a
beat.

V.

We left our hero, Juan, in the bloom
Of favouritism, but not yet in the blush;—
And far be it from my *Muses* to presume
(For I have more than one Muse at a push)
To fellow him beyond the drawing-room:
It is enough that Fortune found him flush
Of youth, and vigour, beauty, and these
things
Which for an instant clip enjoyment's wings.

VI.

But soon they grew again and leave their
nest.
"Oh!" saith the Psalmist, "that I had a
dove's
Piniens to flee away, and be at rest!"
And who that recollects young years and
leaves,—
Though heavy now, and with a withering
breast,
And palsied fancy, which no longer revels
Beyond its dimm'd eye's sphere,—but would
much rather
Sigh like his son, than cough like his grand-
father?

VII.

But sighs subside, and tears (even widows')
shrink,
Like Arno in the summer, to a shallow,
So narrow as to shame their wintry brink,
Which threatens inundations deep and yellow!
Such difference doth a few months make.
You'd think
Grief a rich field which never would lie
fallow;
No more it doth, its ploughs but change their
boys,
Who furrow some new soil to sow for joys.

VIII.

But coughs will come when sighs depart—
and new
And then before sighs cease; for oft the one
Will bring the other, ere the lake-like brow
Is ruffled by a wrinkle, or the sun
Of life reach'd ten o'clock: and while a glow,
Hectic and brief as summer's day nigh done,
O'erspreads the cheek which seems too pure
for clay,
Thousands blaze, love, hope, die,—how happy
they!—

IX.

But Juan was not meant to die so soon.
We left him in the focus of such glory
As may be won by favour of the moon
Or ladies' fancies—rather transitory
Perhaps; but who would scorn the month of
June,
Because December, with his breath so
heavy,
Must come? Much rather should he court
the ray,
To heard up warmth against a wintry day.

X.

Besides, he had some qualities which fix
Middle aged ladies even more than young:
The former know what's what; while new-
fledged chicks
Know little more of love than what is sung
In rhymes, or dreamt (for fancy will play
tricks)
In visions of those skies from whence Love
sprung.
Some reckon women by their suns or years,
I rather think the moon should date the
dears.

XI.

And why? because she's changeable and
chaste.
I know no other reason, whatsee'er
Suspicious people, who find fault in haste,
May chide to tax me with; which is not
fair,
Nor flattering to "their temper or their
taste,"
As my friend Jeffrey writes with such an
air:
However, I forgive him, and I trust
He will forgive himself;—if not, I must.

XII.

Old enemies who have become new friends
Should so continue—'t is a point of honour;
And I knew nothing which could make a-
mend
For a return to hatred: I would shun her
Like garlic, howsoever she extends
Her hundred arms and legs, and faint
eutral her.
Old flames, new wives, become our bitterest
foes—
Converted foes should scorn to join with
those.

XIII.

This were the worst desertion:—renegades,
Even shuffling Seuthey, that incarnate lie,
Would scarcely join again the "referma-
does,"
Whom he forsook to fill the laureate's sty:

And honest men from Iceland to Barbadoes,
 Whether in Caledon or Italy,
 Should not veer round with every breath, nor
 seize
 To pain, the moment when you cease to
 please.

XIV.

The lawyer and the critic but behold
 The baser sides of literature and life,
 And nought remains unseen, but much un-
 told,
 By those who scour those double vales of
 strife.
 While common men grow ignorantly old,
 The lawyer's brief is like the surgeon's
 knife,
 Dissecting the whole inside of a question,
 And with it all the process of digestion.

XV.

A legal broom's a moral chiraney-sweeper,
 And that's the reason he himself's so
 dirty!
 The endless soot bestows a tint far deeper
 Than can be hid by altering his shirt; he
 Retains the sable stains of the dark creeper,
 At least some twenty-nine do out of thirty,
 In all their habits;—not so *you*, I own;
 As Cæsar wore his robe you wear your gown.

XVI.

And all our little feuds, at least all *mine*,
 Dear Jeffrey, once my most redoubted foe
 (As far as rhyme and criticism combine
 To make such puppets of us things below),
 Are over: Here's a health to "Auld Lang
 Syne!"
 I do not know you, and may never know
 Your face—but you have acted on the whole
 Most nobly, and I own it from my soul.

XVII.

And when I use the phrase of "Auld Lang
 Syne!"
 'T is not address'd to you—the more's the
 pity
 For me, for I would rather take my wine
 With you, than aught (save Scott) in your
 proud city.
 But somehow—it may seem a schoolboy's
 whine,
 And yet I seek not to be grand nor witty,
 But I am half a Scot by birth, and bred
 A whole one, and my heart flies to my
 head,—

XVIII.

As "Auld Lang Syne" brings Scotland, one
 and all,
 Scotch plaids, Scotch snoods, the blue hills,
 and clear streams,
 The Dee, the Don, Balgownie's brig's *black*
wall,
 All my boy feelings, all my gentler dreams
 Of what I *then dreamt*, clothed in their own
 pall,
 Like Banquo's offspring:—floating past me
 seems
 My childhood in this childishness of mine:
 I care not—'t is a glimpse of Auld Lang
 Syne."

XIX.

And though, as you remember, in a fit
 Of wrath and rhyme, when juvenile and
 curly,
 I rail'd at Scots to show my wrath and
 wit,
 Which must be own'd was sensitive and
 surly,
 Yet 'tis in vain such sallies to permit,
 They cannot quench young feelings fresh
 and early:
 I "*scotch'd* not kill'd" the Scotchman in my
 blood,
 And love the land of "mountain and of
 flood."

XX.

Don Juan, who was real, or ideal,—
 For both are much the same, since what
 men think
 Exists when the once thinkers are less real
 Than what they thought, for mind can
 never sink,
 And 'gainst the body makes a strong appeal;
 And yet 't is very puzzling on the brink
 Of what is call'd eternity, to stare,
 And know no more of what is here, than
 there;—

XXI.

Don Juan grew a very polish'd Russian—
How we won't mention, *why* we need not
 say:
 Few youthful minds can stand the strong
 concussion
 Of any slight temptation in their way;
 But *his* just now were spread as is a
 cushion
 Smooth'd for a monarch's seat of honour:
 gay
 Damsels, and dances, revels, ready money,
 Made ice seem paradise, and winter sunny.

XXII.

The favour of the empress was agreeable ;
And though the duty wax'd a little hard,
Young people at his time of life should be
able

To come off handsomely in that regard.
He was now growing up like a green tree,
able

For love, war, or ambition, which reward
Their luckier votaries, till old age's tedium
Make some prefer the circulating medium.

XXIII.

About this time, as might have been antici-
pated,

Seduced by youth and dangerous examples,
Don Juan grew, I fear, a little dissipated ;

Which is a sad thing, and not only tramples
On our fresh feelings, hut—as being partici-
pated

With all kinds of incorrigible samples
Of frail humanity—must make us selfish,
And shut our souls up in us like a shell-fish.

XXIV.

This we pass over. We will also pass
The usual progress of intrigues between
Unequal matches, such as are, alas !

A young lieutenant's with a *not old* queen,
But one who is not so youthful as she was
In all the royalty of sweet seventeen.

Sovereigns may sway materials, hut not
matter,
And wrinkles, the d—d democrats, won't
flatter.

XXV.

And death, the sovereign's sovereign, though
the great

Gracchus of all mortality, who levels,
With his *Agrarian* laws, the high estate
Of him who feasts, and fights, and roars,
and revels,

To one small grass-grown patch (which must
await

Corruption for its crop) with the poor
devils

Who never had a foot of land till now,—
Death's a reformer, all men must allow.

XXVI.

He lived (not Death, but Juan) in a hurry
Of waste, and haste, and glare, and gloss,
and glitter,

In this gay clime of bear-skins black and
furry—

Which (though I hate to say a thing that's
bitter)

Peep out sometimes, when things are in a
flurry,

Through all the "purple and fine linen,"
fitter

For Babel's than Russia's royal harlot—
And neutralise her outward show of scarlet.

XXVII.

And this same state we won't describe: we
would

Perhaps from hearsay, or from recollection ;
But getting nigh grim Dante's "obscure
wood,"

That horrid equinox, that hateful section
Of human years, that half-way house, that
rude

Hut, whence wise travellers drive with
circumspection

Life's sad post-horses o'er the dreary frontier
Of age, and looking back to youth, give *one*
tear ;—

XXVIII.

I won't describe,—that is, if I can help
Description ; and I won't reflect,—that is,
if I can stave off thought, which—as a whelp
Clings to its teat—sticks to me through the
abyss

Of this odd labyrinth ; or as the kelp
Holds by the rock ; or as a lover's kiss
Drains its first draught of lips :—but, as I
said,

I *won't* philosophise, and *will* he read.

XXIX.

Juan, instead of courting courts, was
courted,—

A thing which happens rarely ; this he
owed

Much to his youth, and much to his reported
Valour ; much also to the blood he show'd,
Like a race-horse ; much to each dress he
sporting,

Which set the beauty off in which he
glow'd,

As purple clouds befringe the sun ; but most
He owed to an old woman and his post.

XXX.

He wrote to Spain ;—and all his near re-
lations,

Perceiving he was in a handsome way
Of getting on himself, and finding stations
For cousins also, answer'd the same day.

Several prepared themselves for emigrations ;
And eating ices, were o'erheard to say,
That with the addition of a slight pelisse,
Madrid's and Moscow's climes were of a
piece.

XXXI.

His mother, Donna Inez, finding, too,
That in the lieu of drawing on his banker,
Where his assets were waxing rather few,
He had brought his spending to a hand-
some anchor,—
Replied, "that she was glad to see him
through
Those pleasures after which wild youth
will hanker ;
As the sole sign of man's being in his senses
Is, learning to reduce his past expenses.

XXXII.

"She also recommended him to God,
And no less to God's Son, as well as
Mother,
Warn'd him against Greek worship, which
looks odd
In Catholic eyes; but told him, too, to
smother
Outward dislike, which don't look well
abroad ;
Inform'd him that he had a little brother
Born in a second wedlock; and above
All, praised the empress's maternal love.

XXXIII.

"She could not too much give her appro-
bation
Unto an empress, who prefer'd young
men
Whose age, and what was better still, whose
nation
And climate, stopp'd all scandal (now and
then);—
At home it might have given her some
vexation ;
But where thermometers sink down to ten,
Or five, or one, or zero, she could never
Believe that virtue thaw'd before the river."

XXXIV.

Oh for a *forty-parson power* to chant
Thy praise, Hypocrisy! Oh for a hymn
Loud as the virtues thou dost loudly vaunt,
Not practise! Oh for trump of cherubim!
Or the ear-trumpet of my good old aunt,
Who, though her spectacles at last grew
dim,
Drew quiet consolation through its hint,
When she no more could read the pious print.

XXXV.

She was no hypocrite at least, poor soul,
But went to heaven in as sincere a way
As anybody on the elected roll,
Which portions out upon the judgment day

Heaven's freeholds, in a sort of doomsday
scroll,

Such as the conqueror William did repay
His knights with, lotting others' properties
Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees.

XXXVI.

I can't complain, whose ancestors are there,
Erneis, Radulphus—eight-and-forty manors
(If that my memory doth not greatly err)
Were their reward for following Billy's
banners :
And though I can't help thinking 't was
scarce fair
To strip the Saxons of their *hydes*, like
tanners ;
Yet as they founded churches with the
prodnce,
You'll deem, no doubt, they put it to a good
use.

XXXVII.

The gentle Juan flourish'd, though at times
He felt like other plants call'd sensitive,
Which shrink from touch, as monarchs do
from rhymes,
Save such as Sonthey can afford to give.
Perhaps he long'd in bitter frosts for climes
In which the Neva's ice would cease to live
Before May-day? perhaps, despite his duty,
In royalty's vast arms he sigh'd for beauty :

XXXVIII.

Perhaps—but, sans perhaps, we need not
seek
For causes young or old: the canker-worm
Will feed upon the fairest, freshest cheek,
As well as further drain the wither'd form:
Care, like a housekeeper, brings every week
His bills in, and however we may storm,
They must be paid: though six days smoothly
run,
The seventh will bring blue devils or a dnu.

XXXIX.

I don't know how it was, but he grew sick :
The empress was alarm'd, and her phy-
sician
(The same who physick'd Peter) found the
tick
Of his fierce pulse betoken a condition
Which augur'd of the dead, however *quick*
Itself, and show'd a feverish disposition ;
At which the whole court was extremely
troubled,
The sovereign shock'd, and all his medicines
doubled.

XL.

Low were the whispers, manifold the rumours,
Some said he had been poison'd by Potemkin;
Others talk'd learnedly of certain tumours,
Exhaustion, or disorders of the same kin;
Some said 't was a concoction of the humours,
Which with the blood too readily will claim kin;
Others again were ready to maintain,
" 'T was only the fatigue of last campaign."

XLI.

But here is one prescription out of many:
"Sodæ sulphat. ʒvj. ʒfs. Mannæ optim.
Aq. fervent. f. ʒ ifs. ʒij. tinct. Sennæ
Haustus" (and here the surgeon came and
cupp'd him),
"R. Pulv. Com. gr. iij. Ipecacuanhæ"
(With more beside if Juan had not stopp'd
'em).
"Bolus Potassæ Sulphuret. sumendus,
Et haustus ter in die capiendus."

XLII.

This is the way physicians mend or end us,
Secundum artem: but although we sneer
In health—when ill, we call them to attend
us,
Without the least propensity to jeer;
While that "hiatus maxime defendus,"
To be fill'd up by spade or mattock, 's near,
Instead of gliding graciously down Lethe,
We tease mild Baillie, or soft Abernethy.

XLIII.

Juan demurr'd at this first notice to
Quit; and though death had threaten'd an
ejection,
His youth and constitution bore him through,
And sent the doctors in a new direction.
But still his state was delicate: the hue
Of health but flicker'd with a faint re-
flection
Along his wasted cheek, and seem'd to gravel
The faculty—who said that he must travel.

XLIV.

The climate was too cold, they said, for him,
Meridian-born, to bloom in. This opinion
Made the chaste Catherine look a little grim,
Who did not like at first to lose her minion:
But when she saw his dazzling eye wax dim,
And drooping like an eagle's with chipt
pinion,
She then resolved to send him on a mission,
But in a style becoming his condition,

XLV.

There was just then a kind of a discusson,
A sort of treaty or negotiation,
Between the British cabinet and Russian,
Maintain'd with all the due prevarication
With which great states such things are apt
to push on;
Something about the Baltic's navigation,
Hides, train-oil, tallow, and the rights of
Thetis,
Which Britons deem their "uti possidetis."

XLVI.

So Catherine, who had a handsome way
Of fitting out her favourites, conferr'd
This secret charge on Juan, to display
At once her royal splendour, and reward
His services. He kiss'd hands the next day,
Received instructions how to play his card,
Was laden with all kinds of gifts and
honours,
Which show'd what great discernment was
the donor's.

XLVII.

But she was lucky, and luck's all. Your
queens
Are generally prosperous in reigning;
Which puzzles us to know what Fortune
means:
But to continue: though her years were
waning,
Her climacteric teased her like her teens;
And though her dignity brook'd no com-
plaining,
So much did Juan's setting off distress her,
She could not find at first a fit successor.

XLVIII.

But time, the comforter, will come at last;
And four-and-twenty hours, and twice that
number
Of candidates requesting to be placed,
Made Catherine taste next night a quiet
slumber:—
Not that she meant to fix again in haste,
Nor did she find the quantity encumber,
But always choosing with deliberation,
Keep the place open for their emulation.

XLIX.

While this high post of honour's in abeyance,
For one or two days, reader, we request
You'll mount with our young hero the con-
veyance
Which wafted him from Petersburg: the
best

Barouche, which had the glory to display once
The fair czarina's autocratic crest
When, a new Iphigene, she went to Tauris,
Was given to her favourite, and now bore his.

I.

A bull-dog, and a bull-finch, and an ermine,
All private favourites of Don Juan;—for
(Let deeper sages the true cause determine)
He had a kind of inclination, or
Weakness, for what most people deem mere
vermin,
Live animals: an old maid of threescore
For cats and birds more penchant ne'er display'd,
Although he was not old, nor even a maid;—

II.

The animals aforesaid occupied
Their station: there were valets, secretaries,
In other vehicles; but at his side
Sat little Leila, who survived the parries
He made 'gainst Cossaque sabres in the wide
Slaughter of Ismail. Though my wild
Muse varies
Her note, she don't forget the infant girl
Whom he preserved, a pure and living pearl.

LII.

Poor little thing! She was as fair as docile,
And with that gentle, serious character,
As rare in living beings as a fossile
Man, 'midst thy mouldy mammoths, "grand
Cuvier!"
Ill fitted was her ignorance to jostle
With this o'erwhelming world, where all
must err:
But she was yet but ten years old, and therefore
Was tranquil, though she knew not why or
wherefore.

LIII.

Don Juan loved her, and she loved him; as
Nor brother, father, sister, daughter love.
I cannot tell exactly what it was;
He was not yet quite old enough to prove
Parental feelings, and the other class,
Call'd brotherly affection, could not move
His bosom,—for he never had a sister:
Ah! if he had, how much he would have
miss'd her!

LIV.

And still less was it sensual; for besides
That he was not an ancient debauchee,
(Who likè sour fruit, to stir their veins' salt
tides,
As acids rouse a dormant alkali,)

Although ('t will happen as our planet guides)
His youth was not the chastest that might
be,
There was the purest Platonism at bottom
Of all his feelings—only he forgot 'em.

LV.

Just now there was no peril of temptation;
He loved the infant orphan he had saved,
As patriots (now and then) may love a nation;
His pride, too, felt that she was not enslaved
Owing to him;—as also her salvation
Through his means and the church's might
be paved.
But one thing's odd, which here must be
inserted,
The little Turk refused to be converted.

LVI.

'T was strange enough she should retain the
impression
Through such a scene of change, and dread,
and slaughter;
But though three bishops told her the transgression,
She show'd a great dislike to holy water:
She also had no passion for confession;
Perhaps she had nothing to confess:—no
matter
Whate'er the cause, the church made little
of it—
She still held out that Mahomet was a
prophet.

LVII.

In fact, the only Christian she could bear
Was Juan; whom she seem'd to have
selected
In place of what her home and friends once
were.
He naturally loved what he protected:
And thus they form'd a rather curious pair,
A guardian green in years, a ward connected
In neither clime, time, blood, with her defender;
And yet this wau' of ties made theirs more
tender.

LVIII.

They journey'd on through Poland and
through Warsaw,
Famous for mines of salt and yokes of iron:
Through Courland also, which that famous
farce saw
Which gave her dukes the graceless name
of "Biron."

'tis the same landscape which the modern
Mars saw
Who march'd to Moscow, led by Fame, the
siren!
'o lose by one month's frost some twenty
years
of conquest, and his guard of grenadiers.

LIX.

Let this not seem an anti-climax:—"Oh!
My guard! my old guard!" exclaim'd that
god of clay.
Think of the Thunderer's falling down below
Carotid-artery-cutting Castlereagh!
Alas! that glory should be chill'd by snow!
But should we wish to warm us on our way
through Poland, there is Kosciusko's name
light scatter fire through ice, like Hecla's
flame.

LX.

From Poland they came on through Prussia
Proper.
And Königsberg, the capital, whose vaunt,
besides some veins of iron, lead, or copper,
Has lately been the great Professor Kant.
Juan, who cared not a tobacco-stopper
About philosophy, pursued his jaunt
To Germany, whose somewhat tardy millions
Have princes who spur more than their pos-
tilions.

LXI.

And thence through Berlin, Dresden, and the
like,
Until he reach'd the castellated Rhine:—
The glorious Gothic scenes! how much ye
strike
All phantasies, not even excepting mine!
A grey wall, a green ruin, rusty pike,
Make my soul pass the equinoctial line
Between the present and past worlds, and
hover
Upon their airy confines, half-seas-over.

LXII.

But Juan posted on through Mannheim, Bonn,
Which Drachenfels frowns over like a
spectre
Of the good feudal times for ever gone,
On which I have not time just now to
lecture.
From thence he was drawn onwards to
Cologne,
A city which presents to the inspector
Eleven thousand maidenheads of bone,
The greatest number flesh hath ever known.

LXIII.

From thence to Holland's Hague and Hel-
voetsluis,
That water-land of Dutchmen and of
ditches,
Where juniper expresses its best juice,
The poor man's sparkling substitute for
riches.
Senates and sages have condemn'd its use—
But to deny the mob a cordial, which is
Too often all the clothing, meat, or fuel,
Good government has left them, seems but
cruel.

LXIV.

Here he embark'd, and with a flowing sail
Went bounding for the island of the free,
Towards which the impatient wind blew half
a gale;
High dash'd the spray, the bows dipp'd in
the sea,
And sea-sick passengers turn'd somewhat
pale;
But Juan, season'd, as he well might be,
By former voyages, stood to watch the skiffs,
Which pass'd, or catch the first glimpse of
the cliffs.

LXV.

At length they rose, like a white wall along
The blue sea's horder; and Don Juan felt—
What even young strangers feel a little strong
At the first sight of Albion's chalky belt—
A kind of pride that he should be among
Those haughty shopkeepers, who sternly
dealt
Their goods and edicts out from pole to pole
And made the very billows pay them toll.

LXVI.

I've no great cause to love that spot of earth,
Which holds what *might have been* the
noblest nation;
But though I owe it little but my birth,
I feel a mix'd regret and veneration
For its decaying fame and former worth.
Seven years (the usual term of transporta-
tion)
Of absence lay one's old resentments level,
When a man's country's going to the devil.

LXVII.

Alas! could she but fully, truly, know
How her great name is now throughout
abhor'd;
How eager all the earth is for the blow
Which shall lay bare her bosom to the
sword;

How all the nations deem her their worst foe,
That worse than *worst of foes*, the once
adored
False friend, who held out freedom to man-
kind,
And now would chain them, to the very
mind;—

LXVIII.

Would she be proud, or boast herself the
free,
Who is but first of slaves? The nations
are
In prison,—but the gaoler, what is he?
No less a victim to the bolt and bar.
Is the poor privilege to turn the key
Upon the captive, freedom? He's as far
From the enjoyment of the earth and air
Who watches o'er the chain, as they who
wear.

LXIX.

Don Juan now saw Albion's earliest beauties,
Thy cliffs, *dear Dover!* harbour, and hotel;
Thy custom-house, with all its delicate duties;
Thy waiters running mucks at every bell;
Thy packets, all whose passengers are booties
To those who upon land or water dwell;
And last, not least, to strangers uninstructed,
Thy long, long bills, whence nothing is ded-
ucted.

LXX.

Juan, though careless, young, and magnifique,
And rich in rubles, diamonds, cash, and
credit,
Who did not limit much his bills per week,
Yet stared at this a little, though he paid
it—
(His *Maggior Duomo*, a smart, subtle Greek,
Before him summ'd the awful scroll and
read it):
But, doubtless, as the air, though seldom
sunny,
Is free, the respiration's worth the money.

LXXI.

On with the horses! Off to Canterbury!
Tramp, tramp o'er pebble, and splash, splash
through puddle;
Hurrah! how swiftly speeds the post so merry!
Not like slow Germany, wherein they
muddle
Along the road, as if they went to bury
Their fare; and also pause besides, to
fuddle,
With "schnapps"—sad dogs! whom "Hunds-
fot," or "Verflucter,"
Affect no more than lightning a conductor.

LXXII.

Now there is nothing gives a man such spirits,
Leavening his blood as cayenne doth a
curry,
As going at full speed—no matter where its
Direction be, so 'tis but in a hurry,
And merely for the sake of its own merits;
For the less cause there is for all this
flurry,
The greater is the pleasure in arriving
And the great *end* of travel—which is driving.

LXXIII.

They saw at Canterbury the cathedral;
Black Edward's helm, and Becket's bloody
stone,
Were pointed out as usual by the bedral,
In the same quaint, uninterested tone:—
There's glory again for you, gentle reader!
All
Ends in a rusty casque and dubious bone,
Half-solved into these sodas or magnesias,
Which form that bitter draught, the human
species.

LXXIV.

The effect on Juan was of course sublime:
He breathed a thousand Cressys, as he saw
That casque, which never stoop'd except to
'time.
Even the bold Churchman's tomb excited
awe,
Who died in the then great attempt to climb
O'er kings, who *now* at least *must talk of*
law
Before they butcher. Little Leila gazed,
And ask'd why such a structure had been
raised;

LXXV.

And being told it was "God's house," she
said
He was well lodged, but only wonder'd how
He suffer'd Infidels in his homestead,
The cruel Nazarenes, who had laid low
His holy temples in the lands which bred
The True Believers;—and her infant brow
Was bent with grief that Mahomet should
resign
A mosque so noble, flung like pearls to swine.

LXXVI.

On! on! through meadows, managed like a
garden,
A paradise of hops and high production;
For, after years of travel by a bard in
Countries of greater heat, but lesser suction,

green field is a sight which makes him
 pardon
 The absence of that more sublime con-
 struction
 Which mixes up vines, olives, precipices,
 laciers, volcanos, oranges, and ices.

LXXVII.

And when I think upon a pot of beer—
 But I won't weep!—and so drive on, pos-
 sibilities!
 As the smart boys spurr'd fast in their career,
 Juan admired these highways of free
 millions;
 A country in all senses the most dear
 To foreigner or native, save some silly ones,
 Who "kick against the pricks" just at this
 juncture,
 And for their pains get only a fresh puncture.

LXXVIII.

What a delightful thing's a turnpike road!
 So smooth, so level, such a mode of shaving
 The earth, as scarce the eagle in the broad
 Air can accomplish, with his wide wings
 waving.
 Had such been cut in Phaeton's time, the
 god
 Had told his son to satisfy his craving
 With the York mail;—but onward as we
 roll,
 Surgit amari aliquid"—the toll!

LXXIX.

Jas! how deeply painful is all payment!
 Take lives, take wives, take aught except
 men's purses.
 As Machiavel shows those in purple raiment,
 Such is the shortest way to general curses.
 They hate a murderer much less than a
 claimant
 On that sweet ore which everybody
 nurses.—
 Kill a man's family, and he may brook it,
 But keep your hands out of his breeches'
 pocket:

LXXX.

So said the Florentine; ye monarchs, hearken
 To your instructor. Juan now was borne,
 Just as the day began to wane and darken,
 O'er the high hill, which looks with pride
 or scorn
 Toward the great city.—Ye who have a
 spark in
 Your veins of Cockney spirit, smile or mourn
 According as you take things well or ill;
 Bold Britons, we are now on Shooter's Hill!

LXXXI.

The sun went down, the smoke rose up, as
 from
 A half-unquench'd volcano, o'er a space
 Which well besem'd the "Devil's drawing-
 room,"
 As some have qualified that wondrous place:
 But Juan felt, though not approaching home,
 As one who, though he were not of the race,
 Revered the soil, of those true sons the
 mother,
 Who butcher'd half the earth, and bullied
 t'other.

LXXXII.

A mighty mass of brick, and smoke, and
 shipping,
 Dirty and dusky, but as wide as eye
 Could reach, with here and there a sail just
 skipping
 In sight, then lost amidst the forestry
 Of masts; a wilderness of steeples peeping
 On tiptoe through their sea-coal canopy;
 A huge, dun capola, like a foolscap crown
 On a fool's head—and there is London Town

LXXXIII.

But Juan saw not this: each wreath of smoke
 Appear'd to him but as the magic vapour
 Of some alchymic furnace, from whence broke
 The wealth of worlds (a wealth of tax and
 paper):
 The gloomy clouds, which o'er it as a yoke
 Are how'd, and put the sun out like a taper,
 Were nothing but the natural atmosphere,
 Extremely wholesome, though but rarely
 clear.

LXXXIV.

He paused—and so will I; as doth a crew
 Before they give their broadside. By and by,
 My gentle countrymen, we will renew
 Our old acquaintance; and at least I'll try
 To tell you truths you will not take as true,
 Because they are so;—a male Mrs. Fry,
 With a soft besom will I sweep your halls,
 And brush a web or two from off the walls.

LXXXV.

Oh Mrs. Fry! Why go to Newgate? Why
 Preach to poor rogues? And wherefore not
 begin
 With Carlton, or with other houses? Try
 Your hand at harden'd and imperial sin.
 To mend the people's an absurdity,
 A jargon, a mere philanthropic din,
 Unless you make their betters better:—Fy!
 I thought you had more religion, Mrs. Fry.

LXXXVI.

Teach them the decencies of good threescore ;
 Cure them of tours, hussar and highland
 dresses ;
 Tell them that youth once gone returns no
 more,
 That hired huzzas redeem no land's dis-
 tresses ;
 Tell them Sir William Curtis is a bore,
 Too dull even for the dullest of excesses,
 The witless Falstaff of a hoary Hal,
 A fool whose bells have ceased to ring at all.

LXXXVII.

Tell them, though it may be perhaps too late
 On life's worn confine, jaded, bloated, sated,
 To set up vain pretences of being great,
 'Tis not so to be good ; and be it stated,
 The worthiest kings have ever loved least
 state ;
 And tell them—But you won't, and I
 have prated
 Just now enough ; but by and by I'll prattle
 Like Roland's horn in Roncesvalles' battle.

Canto the Eleventh.

I.

WHEN Bishop Berkeley said "there was no
 matter,"
 And proved it—'t was no matter what 'he
 said :
 They say his system 'tis in vain to batter,
 'Too subtle for the airiest human head ;
 And yet who can believe it ? I would shatter
 Gladly all matters down to stone or lead,
 Or adamant, to find the world a spirit,
 And wear my head, denying that I wear it.

II.

What a sublime discovery 't was to make the
 Universe universal egotism,
 That all's ideal—all ourselves ! I'll stake the
 World (be it what you will) that *that's* no
 schism :
 Oh Doubt !—if thou be'st Doubt, for which
 some take thee,
 But which I doubt extremely—thou sole
 prism
 Of the Truth's rays, spoil not my draught of
 spirit !
 Heaven's brandy, though our brain can hardly
 bear it.

III.

For ever and anon comes Indigestion
 (Not the most "dainty Ariel"), and per-
 plexes
 Our soarings with another sort of question :
 And that which after all my spirit vexes,
 Is, that I find no spot where man can rest
 eye on,
 Without confusion of the sorts and sexes,
 Of beings, stars, and this unriddled wonder,
 The world, which at the worst's a glorious
 blunder—

IV.

If it be chance ; or if it be according
 To the old text, still better :—lest it should
 Turn out so, we'll say nothing 'gainst the
 wording,
 As several people think such hazards rnde.
 They're right ; our days are too brief for
 affording
 Space to dispute what *no one* ever could
 Decide, and *everybody one day* will
 Know very clearly—or at least lie still.

V.

And therefore will I leave off metaphysical
 Discussion, which is neither here nor there :
 If I agree that what is, is ; then this I call
 Being quite perspicuous and extremely fair ;
 The truth is, I've grown lately rather phthi-
 sical :
 I don't know what the reason is—the air
 Perhaps ; but as I suffer from the shocks
 Of illness, I grow much more orthodox.

VI.

The first attack at once proved the Divinity
 (But *that* I never doubted, nor the Devil) ;
 The next, the Virgin's mystical virginity ;
 The third, the usual Origin of Evil ;
 The fourth at once establish'd the whole
 Trinity
 On so uncontrovertible a level,
 That I devoutly wish'd the three were four
 On purpose to believe so much the more.

VII.

To our theme.—The man who has stood on
 the Acropolis
 And look'd down over Attica ; or he
 Who has sail'd where picturesque Constanti-
 nople is,
 Or seen Timbuctoo, or hath taken tea
 In small-eyed China's crockery-ware metro-
 polis,
 Or sat amidst the bricks of Nineveh,
 May not think much of London's first appear-
 ance—
 But ask him what he thinks of it a year hence ?

VIII.

Don Juan had got out on Shooter's Hill ;
 Sunset the time, the place the same de-
 clivity
 Which looks along that vale of good and ill
 Where London streets ferment in full
 activity ;
 While everything around was calm and still,
 Except the creak of wheels, which on their
 pivot he
 Heard,—and that bee-like, bubbling, busy hum
 Of cities, that boil over with their scum :—

IX.

I say, Don Juan, wrapt in contemplation,
 Walk'd on behind his carriage, o'er the
 summit,
 And lost in wonder of so great a nation,
 Gave way to't, since he could not over-
 come it.
 "And here," he cried, "is Freedom's chosen
 station ;
 Here peal's the people's voice, nor can
 entomb it
 Racks, prisons, inquisitions ; resurrection
 Awaits it, each new meeting or election.

X.

"Here are chaste wives, pure lives ; here
 people pay
 But what they please ; and if that things
 be dear,
 'Tis only that they love to throw away
 Their cash, to show how much they have a
 year.
 Here laws are all inviolate ; none lay
 Traps for the traveller ; every highway's
 clear ;
 Here"—he was interrupted by a knife,
 With—"Damn your eyes ! your money or
 your life !"—

XI.

These freeborn sounds proceeded from four
 pads
 In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
 Behind his carriage ; and, like handy lads,
 Had seized the lucky hour to reconnoitre,
 In which the heedless gentleman who gads
 Upon the road, unless he prove a fighter,
 May find himself within that isle of riches
 Exposed to lose his life as well as breeches.

XII.

Juan, who did not understand a word
 Of English, save their shibboleth, "God
 damn !"
 And even that he had so rarely heard,
 He sometimes thought 't was only their
 "Salām,"

Or "God be with you !"—and 'tis not absurd
 To think so : for half English as I am
 (To my misfortune), never can I say
 I heard them wish "God with you," save that
 way ;—

XIII.

Juan yet quickly understood their gesture,
 And being somewhat choleric and sudden,
 Drew forth a pocket-pistol from his vesture,
 And fired it into one assailant's pudding—
 Who fell, as rolls an ox o'er in his pasture,
 And roar'd out, as he writhed his native
 mud in,
 Unto his nearest follower or henchman,
 "Oh Jack ! I'm floor'd by that 'ere bloody
 Frenchman !"

XIV.

On which Jack and his train set off at
 speed,
 And Juan's suite, late scatter'd at a dis-
 tance,
 Came up, all marvelling at such a deed,
 And offering, as usual, late assistance.
 Juan, who saw the moon's late minion bleed
 As if his veins would pour out his exist-
 ence,
 Stood calling out for bandages and lint,
 And wish'd he had been less hasty with his
 flint.

XV.

"Perhaps," thought he, "it is the country's
 wont
 To welcome foreigners in this way : now
 I recollect some innkeepers who don't
 Differ, except in robbing with a bow,
 In lieu of a bare blade and brazen front.
 But what is to be done ? I can't allow
 The fellow to lie groaning on the road :
 So take him up ; I'll help you with the load."

XVI.

But ere they could perform this pious duty,
 The dying man cried, "Hold ! I've got my
 gruel !
 Oh ! for a glass of *max* ! We've miss'd our
 booty ;
 Let me die where I am !" And as the fuel
 Of life shrunk in his heart, and thick and
 sooty
 The drops fell from his death-wound, and
 he drew ill
 His breath,—he from his swelling throat
 untied
 A kerchief, crying "Give Sal that !"—and
 died.

XVII.

The cravat stain'd with bloody drops fell
down

Before Don Juan's feet: he could not tell
Exactly why it was before him thrown,
Nor what the meaning of the man's
farewell.

Poor Tom was once a kiddy upon town,
A thorough varmint, and a *real* swell,
Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled,
His pockets first and then his body riddled.

XVIII.

Don Juan, having done the best he could
In all the circumstances of the case,
As soon as "Crownor's quest" allow'd, pur-
sued

His travels to the capital apace;—
Esteeming it a little hard he should
In twelve hours' time, and very little
space,

Have been obliged to slay a free-born native
In self-defence: this made him meditative.

XIX.

He from the world had cut off a great man,
Who in his time had made heroic bustle.
Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the spellken hustle?
Who queer a flat? Who (spite of Bow-street's
ban)

On the high toby-spice so flash the muzzle?
Who on a lark, with black-eyed Sal (his
blowing),
So prime, so swell, so nutty, and so knowing?

XX.

But Tom's no more—and so no more of Tom.
Heroes must die; and by God's blessing
't is

Not long before the most of them go home.
Hail! Thamis, hail! Upon thy verge it is
That Juan's chariot, rolling like a drum

In thunder, holds the way it can't well
miss,
Through Kennington and all the other
"tons,"

Which make us wish ourselves in town at
once;—

XXI.

Through Groves, so call'd as being void of
trees,

(Like *lucus* from *no* light); through pros-
pects named

Mount Pleasant, as containing nought to
please,

Nor much to climb; through little boxes
framed

Of bricks, to let the dust in at your ease,
With "To be let," upon their doors pro-
claim'd;
Through "Rows" most modestly call'd
"Paradise,"
Which Eve might quit without much
sacrifice;—

XXII.

Through coaches, drays, choked turnpikes,
and a whirl
Of wheels, and roar of voices, and con-
fusion;

Here taverns wooing to a pint of "purl,"
There mails fast flying off like a delusion;
There barbers' blocks with periwigs in curl
In windows; here the lamplighter's in-
fusion

Slowly distill'd into the glimmering glass
(For in those days we had not got to gas—);

XXIII.

Through this, and much, and more, is the
approach

Of travellers to mighty Babylon:
Whether they come by horse, or chaise, or
coach,

With slight exceptions, all the ways seem
one.

I could say more, but do not choose to
encroach

Upon the Guide-book's privilege. The sun
Had set some time, and night was on the
ridge

Of twilight, as the party cross'd the bridge.

XXIV.

That's rather fine, the gentle sound of
Thamis—

Who vindicates a moment, too, his stream—
Though hardly heard through multifarious
"damme's."

The lamps of Westminster's more regular
gleam,

The breadth of pavement, and you shrine
where fame is

A spectral resident—whose pallid beam
In shape of moonshine hovers o'er the pile—
Make this a sacred part of Albion's isle.

XXV.

The Druid's groves are gone—so much the
better:

Stone-Henge is not—but what the devil
is it?—

But Bedlam still exists with its sage fetter,
That madmen may not bite you on a visit;

The Bench too seats or suits full many a debtor;

The Mansion-House, too (though some people quiz it),
To me appears a stiff yet grand erection;
But then the Abbey's worth the whole collection.

XXVI.

The line of lights, too, up to Charing Cross,
Pall Mall, and so forth, have a coruscation
Like gold as in comparison to dress,

Match'd with the Continent's illumination,
Whose cities Night by no means deigns to gloss.

The French were not yet a lamp-lighting nation,
And when they grew so—on their new-found lantern,
Instead of wicks, they made a wicked man turn.

XXVII.

A row of gentlemen along the streets
Suspended, may illuminate mankind,
As also bonfires made of country-seats;
But the old way is best for the purblind:
The other looks like phosphorus on sheets,
A sort of ignis fatuus to the mind,
Which, though 'tis certain to perplex and frighten,
Must burn more mildly ere it can enlighten.

XXVIII.

But London's so well lit, that if Diogenes
Could recommence to hunt his *honest man*,
And found him not amidst the various progenies

Of this enormous city's spreading spawn,
'T were not for want of lamps to aid his dodging his

Yet undiscover'd treasure. What I can,
I've done to find the same throughout life's journey,
But see the world is only one attorney.

XXIX.

Over the stones still rattling, up Pall Mall,
Through crowds and carriages, but waxing thinner

As thunder'd knockers broke the long-seal'd spell

Of doors 'gainst duns, and to an early dinner

Admitted a small party as night fell,—

Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
St. James's Palace and St. James's "Hells."

XXX.

They reach'd the hotel: forth stream'd from the front door

A tide of well-clad waiters, and around
The mob stood, and as usual several score
Of those pedestrian Paphians who abound
In decent London when the daylight's o'er;
Commodious but immoral, they are found
Useful, like Malthus, in promoting marriage.—

But Juan now is stepping from his carriage

XXXI.

Into one of the sweetest of hotels,
Especially for foreigners—and mostly
For those whom favour or whom fortune swells,

And cannot find a bill's small items costly.
There many an envoy either dwelt or dwells
(The den of many a diplomatic lost lie),
Until to some conspicuous square they pass,
And blazon o'er the door their names in brass.

XXXII.

Juan, whose was a delicate commission,
Private, though publicly important, bore
No title to point out with due precision
The exact affair on which he was sent o'er.

'T was merely known, that on a secret mission

A foreigner of rank had graced our shore,
Young, handsome, and accomplish'd, who was said
(In whispers) to have turn'd his sovereign's head.

XXXIII.

Some rumour also of some strange adventures

Had gone before him, and his wars and loves;

And as romantic heads are pretty painters,
And, above all, an Englishwoman's roves
Into the excursive, breaking the indentures
Of sober reason, wheresoe'er it moves,
He found himself extremely in the fashion,
Which serves our thinking people for a passion.

XXXIV.

I don't mean that they are passionless, but quite

The contrary; but then 'tis in the head;
Yet as the consequences are as bright

As if they acted with the heart instead,
What after all can signify the site
Of ladies' lucubrations? So they lead
In safety to the place for which you start,
What matters if the road be head or heart?

XXXV.

Juan presented in the proper place,
 To proper placemen, every Russ credential,
 And was received with all the due grimace
 By those who govern in the mood potential,
 Who, seeing a handsome stripling with
 smooth face,
 Thought (what in state affairs is most
 essential)
 That they as easily might *do* the youngster,
 As hawks may pounce upon a woodland
 songster.

XXXVI.

They err'd, as aged men will do; but by
 And by we'll talk of that; and if we don't,
 'T will be because our notion is not high
 Of politicians and their double front,
 Who live by lies, yet dare not holdly lie:—
 Now what I love in women is, they won't
 Or can't do otherwise than lie, but do it
 So well, the very truth seems falsehood to it.

XXXVII.

And, after all, what is a lie? 'T is but
 The truth in masquerade; and I defy
 Historians, heroes, lawyers, priests, to put
 A fact without some leaven of a lie.
 The very shadow of true Truth would shut
 Up annals, revelations, poesy,
 And prophecy—except it should be dated
 Some years before the incidents related

XXXVIII.

Praised be all liars and all lies! Who now
 Can tax my mild Muse with misanthropy?
 She rings the world's "Te Deum," and her
 brow
 Blushes for those who will not:—but to
 sigh
 Is idle; let us like most others bow,
 Kiss hands, feet, any part of majesty,
 After the good example of "Green Erin,"
 Whose Shamrock now seems rather worse
 for wearing.

XXXIX.

Don Juan was presented, and his dress
 And mien excited general admiration—
 I don't know which was more admired or
 less:
 One monstrous diamond drew much obser-
 vation,
 Which Catherine in a moment of "ivresse"
 (In love or brandy's fervent fermentation)
 Bestow'd upon him, as the public learn'd;
 And, to say truth, it had been fairly earn'd.

XL.

Besides the ministers and underlings,
 Who must be courteous to the accredited
 Diplomats of rather wavering kings,
 Until their royal riddle's fully read,
 The very clerks,—those somewhat dirty
 springs
 Of office, or the house of office, fed
 By foul corruption into streams,—even they
 Were hardly rude enough to earn their pay:

XLI.

And insolence no doubt is what they are
 Employ'd for, since it is their daily labour,
 In the dear offices of peace or war;
 And should you doubt, pray ask of your
 next neighbour,
 When for a passport, or some other bar
 To freedom, he applied (a grief and a
 bore),
 If he found not in this spawn of taxborn
 riches,
 Like lap-dogs, the least civil sons of b—s.

XLII.

But Juan was received with much "em-
 pressement:"—
 These phrases of refinement I must bor-
 row
 From our next neighbour's land, where, like
 a chessman,
 There is a move set down for joy or
 sorrow,
 Not only in mere talking, but the press.
 Man
 In islands is, it seems, downright and
 thorough,
 More than on continents—as if the sea
 (See Billingsgate) made even the tongue
 more free.

XLIII.

And yet the British "Damme"'s rather At-
 tic;
 Your continental oaths are but inconti-
 nent,
 And turn on things which no aristocratic
 Spirit would name, and therefore even I
 won't anent
 This subject quote; as it would be schis-
 matic
 In politesse, and have a sound affronting
 in't;—
 But "Damme"'s quite ethereal, though too
 daring—
 Platonic blasphemy, the soul of swearing.

XLIV.

For downright rudeness, ye may stay at home;

For true or false politeness (and scarce *that*

Now) you may cross the blue deep and white foam—

The first the emblem (rarely though) of what

You leave behind, the next of much you come To meet. However, 'tis no time to chat

On general topics: poems must confine Themselves to unity, like this of mine.

XLV.

In the great world,—which, being interpreted, Meaneth the west or worst end of a city,

And about twice two thousand people bred By no means to be very wise or witty,

But to sit up while others lie in bed,

And look down on the universe with pity,— Juan, as an inveterate patrician,

Was well received by persons of condition.

XLVI.

He was a bachelor, which is a matter

Of import both to virgin and to bride,

The former's hymeneal hopes to flatter;

And (should she not hold fast by love or pride)

'T is also of some moment to the latter:

A rib's a thorn in a wed gallant's side,

Requires decorum, and is apt to double

The horrid sin—and what's still worse, the trouble.

XLVII.

But Juan was a bachelor—of arts,

And parts, and hearts: he danced and sung, and had

An air as sentimental as Mozart's

Softest of melodies; and could be sad

Or cheerful, without any "flaws or starts,"

Just at the proper time: and though a lad,

Had seen the world—which is a curious sight, And very much unlike what people write.

XLVIII.

Fair virgins blush'd upon him; weddèd dames

Bloom'd also in less transitory hues;

For both commodities dwell by the Thames,

The painting and the painted; youth, course,

Against his heart prefer'd their usual claims,

Such as no gentleman can quite refuse;

Daughters admired his dress, and pious mothers

Inquired his income, and if he had brothers.

XLIX.

The milliners who furnish "drapery Misses"

Throughout the season, upon speculation

Of payment ere the honey-moon's last kisses

Have waned into a crescent's coruscation,

Thought such an opportunity as this is,

Of a rich foreigner's initiation,

Not to be overlook'd—and gave such credit,

That future bridegrooms swore, and sigh'd, and paid it.

L.

The Blues, that tender tribe, who sigh o'er sonnets,

And with the pages of the last Review

Line the interior of their heads or bonnets,

Advanced in all their azure's highest hue:

They talk'd bad French or Spanish, and upon its

Late authors ask'd him for a hint or two;

And which was softest, Russian or Castilian?

And whither in his travels he saw Ilion?

LI.

Juan, who was a little superficial,

And not in literature a great Drawcansir,

Examined by this learned and especial

Jury of matrons, scarce knew what to answer:

His duties warlike, loving, or official,

His steady application as a dancer,

Had kept him from the brink of Hippocrene,

Which now he found was blue instead of green.

LII.

However, he replied at hazard, with

A modest confidence and calm assurance,

Which lent his learned lucubrations pith,

And pass'd for arguments of good endurance.

That prodigy, Miss Araminta Smith

(Who at sixteen translated "Hercules Furens"

Into as furious English), with her best look,

Set down his sayings in her common-place book.

LIII.

Juan knew several languages—as well

He might—and brought them up with skill, in time

To save his fame with each accomplish'd belle,

Who still regretted that he did not rhyme.

There wanted but this requisite to swell

His qualities (with them) into sublime:

Lady Fitz-Frisky, and Miss Mævia Mannish,

Both long'd extremely to be sung in Spanish.

LIV.

However, he did pretty well, and was
Admitted as an aspirant to all
The coteries, and, as in Bauquo's glass,
At great assemblies or in parties small,
He saw ten thousand living authors pass,
That being about their average numeral;
Also the eighty "greatest living poets,"
As every paltry magazine can show it's.

LV.

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"
Like to the champion in the fisty ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim, or show it,
Although 't is an imaginary thing.
Even I—albeit I'm sure I did not know it,
Nor sought of foolscap subjects to be
king,—
Was reckon'd, a considerable time,
The grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme.

LVI.

But Juan was my Moscow, and Faliero
My Leipsic, and my Mont Saint Jean seems
Cain:
"La Belle Alliance" of dunces down at zero,
Now that the Lion's fall'n, may rise again:
But I will fall at least as fell my hero;
Nor reign at all, or as a monarch reign;
Or to some lonely isle of gaolers go,
With turncoat Southey for my turnkey Lowe.

LVII.

Sir Walter reign'd before me; Moore and
Campbell
Before and after: but now grown more
holy,
The Muses upon Sion's hill must ramble
With poets almost clergymen, or wholly:
And Pegasus has a psalmodic amble
Beneath the very Reverend Rowley Pow-
ley,
Who shoes the glorious animal with stilts,
A modern Ancient Pistol—by the hilts!

LVIII.

Still he excels that artificial hard
Labourer in the same vineyard, though
the vine
Yields him but vinegar for his reward,—
That neutralised dull Dorus of the Nine;
That swarthy Sporus, neither man nor bard;
That ox of verse, who ploughs for every
line:—
Cambyeses' roaring Romans beat at least
The howling Hebrews of Cybele's priest.—

LIX.

Then there's my gentle Euphues; who, they
say,
Sets up for being a sort of *moral me*;
He'll find it rather difficult some day
To turn out both, or either, it may be.
Some persons think that Coleridge hath the
sway;
And Wordsworth has supporters, two or
three;
And that deep-mouth'd Bœotian "Savage
Landor"
Has taken for a swan rogue Southey's gan-
der.

LX.

John Keats, who was kill'd off by one cri-
tique,
Just as he really promised something
great,
If not intelligible, without Greek
Contrived to talk about the Gods of late,
Much as they might have been supposed to
speak.
Poor fellow! His was an untoward fate;
'T is strange the mind, that fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuff'd out by an article.

LXI.

The list grows long of live and dead pre-
tenders
To that which none will gain—or none will
know
The conqueror at least; who, ere Time ren-
ders
His last award, will have the long grass
grow
Above his hurnt-out brain, and sapless cin-
ders.
If I might augur, I should rate but low
Their chances;—they're too numerous, like
the thirty
Mock tyrants, when Rome's annals wax'd
but dirty.

LXII.

This is the literary *lower* empire,
"Where the pretorian hands take up the
matter;—
A "dreadful trade," like his who "gathers
samphire,"
The insolent soldiery to soothe and flatter,
With the same feelings as you'd coax a vamp-
pire.
Now, were I once at home, and in good
satire,
I'd try conclusions with those Janizaries,
And show them *what* an intellectual war is.

LXIII.

I think I know a trick or two, would turn
 Their flanks;—but it is hardly worth my
 while
 With such small gear to give myself concern:
 Indeed I've not the necessary bile;
 My natural temper's really aught but stern,
 And even my Muse's worst reproof's a
 smile;
 And then she drops a brief and modern curtsy,
 And glides away, assured she never hurts ye.

LXIV.

My Juan, whom I left in deadly peril
 Amongst live poets and blue ladies, pass'd
 With some small profit through that field so
 sterile,
 Being tired in time, and neither least nor
 last,
 Left it before he had been treated very ill;
 And henceforth found himself more gaily
 class'd
 Amongst the higher spirits of the day,
 The sun's true sou, no vapour, but a ray.

LXV.

His morns he pass'd in business—which dis-
 sected,
 Was like all business, a laborious nothing
 That leads to lassitude, the most infected
 And Centaur Nessus garb of mortal cloth-
 ing,
 And on our sofas makes us lie dejected,
 And talk in tender horrors of our loathing
 All kinds of toil, save for our country's
 good—
 Which grows no better, though 'tis time it
 should.

LXVI.

His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons,
 Lounging, and boxing; and the twilight hour
 In riding round those vegetable puncheons
 Call'd "Parks," where there is neither
 fruit nor flower
 Enough to gratify a bee's slight munchings;
 But after all it is the only "bower"
 (In Moore's phrase) where the fashionable
 fair
 Can form a slight acquaintance with fresh
 air.

LXVII.

Then dress, then dinner, then awakes the
 world!
 Then glare the lamps, then whirl the wheels,
 then roar
 Through street and square fast flashing
 chariots hurl'd
 Like harness'd meteors; then along the floor

Chalk mimics painting; then festoons are
 twirl'd;
 Then roll the brazen thunders of the door,
 Which opens to the thousand happy few
 An earthly Paradise of "Or Molu."

LXVIII.

There stands the noble hostess, nor shall
 sink
 With the three-thousandth curtsy; there
 the waltz,
 The only dance which teaches girls to think,
 Makes one in love even with its very faults.
 Saloon, room, hall, o'erflow beyond their
 brink,
 And long the latest of arrivals halts,
 'Midst royal dukes and dames condemn'd to
 climb,
 And gain an inch of staircase at a time.

LXIX.

Thrice happy he who, after a survey
 Of the good company, cau wiu a corner,
 A door that's *in* or boudoir *out* of the way,
 Where he may fix himself like small "Jack
 Horner,"
 And let the Babel round run as it may,
 And look on as a mourner, or a scorner,
 Or an approver, or a mere spectator,
 Yawning a little as the night grows later.

LXX.

But this won't do, save by and by; and he
 Who, like Don Juan, takes an active share,
 Must steer with care through all that glitter-
 ing sea
 Of gems and plumes and pearls and silks,
 to where
 He deems it is his proper place to be;
 Dissolving in the waltz to some soft air,
 Or prouder prancing with mercurial skill,
 Where Science marshals forth her own
 quadrille.

LXXI.

Or, if he dance not, but hath higher views
 Upon an heiress or his neighbour's bride,
 Let him take care that that which he pursues
 Is not at once too palpably descried.
 Full many an eager gentleman oft rues
 His haste; impatience is a blundering
 guide,
 Amongst a people famous for reflection,
 Who like to play the fool with circumspec-
 tion.

LXXII.

But, if you can contrive, get next at supper;
 Or if forestall'd, get opposite and ogle:—
 Oh, ye ambrosial moments! always upper
 In mind, a sort of sentimental bogle,

Which sits for ever upon memory's crupper,
The ghost of vanish'd pleasures once in
vogue! Ill
Can tender souls relate the rise and fall
Of hopes and fears which shake a single ball.

LXXIII.

But these precautionary hints can touch
Only the common run, who must pursue,
And watch, and ward; whose plans a word
too much
Or little overturns; and not the few
Or many (for the number's sometimes such)
Whom a good mien, especially if new,
Or fame, or name, for wit, war, sense, or
nonsense,
Permits whate'er they please, or *did* not long
since.

LXXIV.

Our hero, as a hero, young and handsome,
Noble, rich, celebrated, and a stranger,
Like other slaves of course must pay his
ransom,
Before he can escape from so much danger
As will environ a conspicuous man. Some
Talk about poetry, and "rack and man-
ger,"
And ugliness, disease, as toil and trouble;—
I wish they knew the life of a young noble.

LXXV.

They are young, but know not youth—it is
anticipated;
Handsome but wasted, rich without a sou;
Their vigour in a thousand arms is dissi-
pated;
Their cash comes *from*, their wealth goes to
a Jew;
Both senates see their nightly votes par-
ticipated
Between the tyrant's and the tribunes'
crew;
And having voted, dined, drank, gamed, and
whored,
The family vault receives another lord.

LXXVI.

"Where is the world?" cries Young, at
eighty—"Where
The world in which a man was born?" Alas!
Where is the world of *eight* years past?
'Twas there—
I look for it—'t is gone, a globe of glass!
Crack'd, shiver'd, vanish'd, scarcely gazed
on, ere
A silent change dissolves the glittering
mass.
Statesmen, chiefs, orators, queens, patriots,
kings,
And dandies, all are gone on the wind's wings.

LXXVII.

Where is Napoleon the Grand? God knows:
Where little Castlereagh? The devil can
tell:
Where Grattan, Curran, Sheridan, all those
Who bound the bar or senate in their spell?
Where is the unhappy Queen, with all her
woes?
And where the Daughter, whom the Isles
loved well?
Where are those martyr'd saints the Five
per Cents?
And where—oh, where the devil are the
Rents?

LXXVIII.

Where's Brumel? Dish'd. Where's Long
Pole Wellesley? Diddled.
Where's Whitbread? Romilly? Where's
George the Third?
Where is his will? (That's not so soon un-
riddled.)
And where is "Fnm" the Fourth, our
"royal bird?"
Gone down, it seems, to Scotland to be fid-
dled
Unto by Sawney's violin, we have heard:
"Caw me, caw thee"—for six months hath
been hatching
This scene of royal itch and loyal scratching.

LXXIX.

Where is Lord This? And where my Lady
That?
The Honourable Mistresses and Misses?
Some laid aside like an old Opera hat,
Married, unmarried, and remarried: (this is
An evolution oft performed of late).
Where are the Dublin shouts—and London
hisses?
Where are the Grenvilles? Turn'd as usual.
Where
My friends the Whigs? Exactly where they
were.

LXXX.

Where are the Lady Carolines and Fran-
ceses?
Divorced or doing thereanent. Ye annals
So brilliant, where the list of routs and
dances is,—
Thou Morning Post, sole record of the
panels
Broken in carriages, and all the phantasies
Of fashion,—say what streams now fill
those channels?
Some die, some fly, some languish on the
Continent,
Because the times have hardly left them one
tenant.

LXXXI.

Some who once set their caps at cautious dukes,
 Have taken up at length with younger brothers :
 Some heiresses have bit at sharpers' hooks :
 Some maids have been made wives, some merely mothers :
 Others have lost their fresh and fairy looks :
 In short, the list of alterations bothers.
 There's little strange in this, but something strange is
 The unusual quickness of these common changes.

LXXXII.

Talk not of seventy years as age; in seven
 I have seen more changes, down from monarchs to
 The humblest individual under heaven,
 Than might suffice a moderate century through.
 I knew that nought was lasting, but now even
 Change grows too changeable, without being new :
 Nought's permanent among the human race,
 Except the Whigs *not* getting into place.

LXXXIII.

I have seen Napoleon, who seem'd quite a Jupiter,
 Shrink to a Saturn. I have seen a Duke
 (No matter which) turn politician stupider,
 If that can well be, than his wooden look ;
 But it is time that I should hoist my "blue Peter,"
 And sail for a new theme :—I have seen—
 and shook
 To see it—the king hiss'd, and then carest ;
 But don't pretend to settle which was best.

LXXXIV.

I have seen the Landholders without a rap—
 I have seen Joanna Southcote—I have seen
 The House of Commons turn'd to a tax-trap—
 I have seen that sad affair of the late Queen—
 I have seen crowns worn instead of a fool's cap—
 I have seen a Congress doing all that's mean—
 I have seen some nations, like o'erloaded asses,
 Kick off their burthens—meaning the high classes.

LXXXV.

I have seen small poets, and great prozers,
 and
 Interminable—*not eternal*—speakers—
 I have seen the funds at war with house and land—
 I have seen the country gentlemen turn squeakers—
 I have seen the people ridden o'er like sand
 By slaves on horseback—I have seen malt liquors
 Exchanged for "thin potations" by John Bull—
 I have seen John half detect himself a fool.—

LXXXVI.

But "carpe diem," Juan, "carpe, carpe!"
 To-morrow sees another race as gay
 And transient, and devour'd by the same harpy.
 "Life's a poor player,"—then "play out the play,
 Ye villains!" and above all keep a sharp eye
 Much less on what you do than what you say :
 Be hypocritical, be cautious, be
 Not what you *seem*, but always what you *see*.

LXXXVII.

But how shall I relate in other cantos
 Of what befell our hero in the land,
 Which 't is the common cry and lie to vaunt
 as
 A moral country? But I hold my hand—
 For I disdain to write an Atalantis ;
 But 't is as well at once to understand
 You are *not* a moral people, and you know it
 Without the aid of too sincere a poet.

LXXXVIII.

What Juan saw and underwent shall be
 My topic, with of course the due restriction
 Which is required by proper courtesy ;
 And recollect the work is only fiction,
 And that I sing of neither mine nor me,
 Though every scribe, in some slight turn
 of diction,
 Will hint allusions never *meant*. Ne'er doubt
 This—when I speak, I *don't* hint, but *speak*
 out.

LXXXIX.

Whether he married with the third or fourth
 Offspring of some sage husband-hunting
 countess,
 Or whether with some virgin of more worth
 (I mean in Fortune's matrimonial bounties)

He took to regularly peopling Earth,
Of which your lawful, awful wedlock fount
is,—
Or whether he was taken in for damages,
For being too excursive in his homages,—

XC.

Is yet within the unread events of time.
Thus far, go forth, thou lay, which I will
back
Against the same given quantity of rhyme,
For being as much the subject of attack
As ever yet was any work sublime,
By those who love to say that white is
black.
So much the better!—I may stand alone,
But would not change my free thoughts for
a throne.

Canto the Twelfth.

I.

OF all the barbarous middle ages, that
Which is most barbarous is the middle age
Of man! it is—I really scarce know what;
But when we hover between fool and sage,
And don't know justly what we would be
at—

A period something like a printed page,
Black letter upon foolscap, while our hair
Grows grizzled, and we are not what we
were;—

II.

Too old for youth,—too young, at thirty-five,
To herd with hoys, or hoard with good
threescore,—
I wonder people should be left alive;
But since they are, that epoch is a bore:
Love lingers still, although 't were late to
wive:

And as for other love, the illusion's o'er;
And money, that most pure imagination,
Gleams only through the dawn of its crea-
tion.

III.

O Gold! Why call we misers miserable?
Theirs is the pleasure that can never pall;
Theirs is the best bower anchor, the chain
cable
Which holds fast other pleasures great and
small.

Ye who but see the saving man at table,
And scorn his temperate board, as none at
all,
And wonder how the wealthy can be sparing,
Know not what visious spring from each
cheeseparing.

IV.

Love or lust makes man sick, and wine much
sicker;

Ambition rends, and gaming gains a loss;
But making money, slowly first, then quicker,
And adding still a little through each cross
(Which *will* come over things), beats love or
liquor,

The gamester's counter, or the statesman's
dress.

O Gold! I still prefer thee unto paper,
Which makes bank credit like a bark of
vapour.

V.

Who hold the balance of the world? Who
reign

O'er congress, whether royalist or liberal?
Who rouse the shirtless patriots of Spain?
(That make old Europe's journals squeak
and gibber all).

Who keep the world, both old and new, in
pain

Or pleasure? Who make politics run glib-
ber all?

The shade of Buonaparte's noble daring?—
Jew Rothschild, and his fellow-Christian,
Baring.

VI.

Those, and the truly liberal Lafitte,
Are the true lords of Europe. Every loan
Is not a merely speculative hit,

But seats a nation or upsets a throne.
Republics also get involved a bit;
Columbia's stock hath holders not unknown
On 'Change, and even thy silver soil, Peru,
Must get itself discounted by a Jew.

VII.

Why call the miser miserable? as
I said before: the frugal life is his,
Which in a saint or cynic ever was
The theme of praise: a hermit would not
miss

Canonization for the self-same cause,
And wherefore blame gaunt wealth's austerities?

Because, you'll say, nought calls for such a
trial;—

Then there's more merit in his self-denial.

VIII.

He is your only poet;—passion, pure
And sparkling on from heap to heap, dis-
plays,

Possess'd, the ore, of which *mere hopes* allure
Nations athwart the deep: the golden rays

Flash up in ingots from the mine obscure :
 On him the diamond pours its brilliant blaze,
 While the mild emerald's beam shades down
 the dies
 Of other stones, to soothe the miser's eyes.

IX.

The lands on either side are his ; the ship
 From Ceylon, Inde, or far Cathay, unloads
 For him the fragrant produce of each trip ;
 Beneath his cars of Ceres groan the roads,
 And the vine blushes like Aurora's lip ;
 His very cellars might be kings' abodes ;
 While he, despising every sensual call,
 Commands—the intellectual lord of all.

X.

Perhaps he hath great projects in his mind,
 To build a college, or to found a race,
 A hospital, a church,—and leave behind
 Some dome snrmounted by his meagre face :
 Perhaps he fain would liberate mankind
 Even with the very ore which makes them
 base ;
 Perhaps he would be wealthiest of his nation,
 Or revel in the joys of calculation.

XI.

But whether all, or each, or none of these
 May be the hoarder's principle of action,
 The fool will call such mania a disease :—
 What is his *own* ? Go—look at each trans-
 action,
 Wars, revels, loves—do these bring men more
 ease
 Than the mere plodding through each
 “vulgar fraction ?”
 Or do they benefit mankind ? Lean miser !
 Let spendthrifts' heirs inquire of yours—
 who's wiser ?

XII.

How beauteous are rouleaus ! how charming
 chests
 Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins
 (Not of old victors, all whose heads and crests
 Weigh not the thin ore where their visage
 shines,
 But) of fine unclipt gold, where dully rests
 Some likeness, which the glittering cirque
 confines,
 Of modern, reigning, sterling, stupid stamp :
 Yes ! ready money *is* Aladdin's lamp.

XIII.

“Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
 —for love
 Is heaven, and heaven is love :”—so sings
 the bard ;
 Which it were rather difficult to prove
 (A thing with poetry in general hard).

Perhaps there may be something in “the
 grove,”
 At least it rhymes to “love :” but I'm pre-
 pared
 To doubt (no less than landlords of their
 rental)
 If “courts” and “camps” be quite so senti-
 mental.

XIV.

But if Love don't, *Cash* does, and Cash
 alone :
 Cash rules the grove, and fells it too be-
 side ;
 Without cash, camps were thin, and courts
 were none ;
 Without cash, Malthus tells' you—“take
 no brides.”
 So Cash rules Love the ruler, on his own
 High ground, as virgin Cynthia sways the
 tides :
 And as for “Heaven being Love,” why not
 say honey
 Is wax ? Heaven is not Love, 'tis Matri-
 mony.

XV.

Is not all love prohibited whatever,
 Excepting marriage ? which is love, no
 doubt,
 After a sort ; but somehow people never
 With the same thought the two words have
 help'd out.
 Love may exist *with* marriage, and *should*
 ever,
 And marriage also may exist without ;
 But love *sans* bans is both a sin and shame,
 And ought to go by quite another name.

XVI.

Now if the “court,” and “camp,” and
 “grove,” be not
 Recruited all with constant married men,
 Who never coveted their neighbour's lot,
 I say *that* line's a lapsus of the pen ;—
 Strange too in my “*buon camerado*” Scott,
 So celebrated for his morals, when
 My Jeffrey held him up as an example
 To me ;—of which these morals are a sample.

XVII.

Well, if I don't succeed, I *have* succeeded,
 And that's enough ; succeeded in my youth,
 The only time when much success is needed ;
 And my success produced what I, in sooth,
 Cared most about ; it need not now be
 pleaded—
 Whate'er it was, 'twas mine ; I've paid, in
 truth,
 Of late, the penalty of such success,
 But have not learn'd to wish it any less.

XVIII.

That suit in Chancery,—which some persons plead

In an appeal to the unborn, whom they,
In the faith of their procreative creed,

Baptize posterity, or future clay,—
To me seems but a dubious kind of reed

To lean on for support in any way;
Since odds are that posterity will know
No more of them, than they of her, I trow.

XIX.

Why, I'm posterity—and so are you;
And whom do we remember? Not a hundred.

Were every memory written down all true,
The tenth or twentieth name would be but blundered;

Even Plutarch's Lives have but pick'd out a few,

And 'gainst those few your annalists have thunder'd;

And Mitford in the nineteenth century
Gives, with Greek truth, the good old Greek the lie.

XX.

Good people all, of every degree,

Ye gentle readers and ungentle writers,

In this twelfth Canto 'tis my wish to be

As serious as if I had for inditers

Malthus and Wilberforce:—the last set free
The Negroes, and is worth a million fighters;

While Wellington has but enslaved the Whites,

And Malthus does the thing 'gainst which he writes.

XXI.

I'm serious—so are all men upon paper;

And why should I not form my speculation,

And hold up to the sun my little taper?

Mankind just now seem wrapt in meditation

On constitutions and steam-boats of vapour;

While sages write against all procreation,

Unless a man can calculate his means

Of feeding brats the moment his wife weans.

XXII.

That's noble! That's romantic! For my part,

I think that "Philo-genitiveness" is—

(Now here's a word quite after my own heart,
Though there's a shorter a good deal than this

If that politeness set it not apart;

But I'm resolved to say nought that's amiss)—

I say, methinks that "Philo-genitiveness"
Might meet from men a little more forgiveness.

XXIII.

And now to business.—O my gentle Juan!

Thou art in London—in that pleasant place,

Where every kind of mischief's daily brewing,

Which can await warm youth in its wild race.

'Tis true, that thy career is not a new one;

Thou art no novice in the headlong chase

Of early life; but this is a new land,
Which foreigners can never understand.

XXIV.

What with a small diversity of climate,

Of hot or cold, mercurial or sedate,

I could send forth my mandate like a primate

Upon the rest of Europe's social state;

But thou art the most difficult to rhyme at,
Great Britain, which the Muse may penetrate.

All countries have their "Lions," but in thee

There is but one superb menagerie.

XXV.

But I am sick of politics. Begin,

"Paulo Majora." Juan, undecided

Amongst the paths of being "taken in,"

Above the ice had like a skater glided:

When tired of play, he flirted without sin

With some of those fair creatures who have prided

Themselves on innocent tantalisation,

And hate all vice except its reputation.

XXVI.

But these are few, and in the end they make

Some devilish escapade or stir, which shows

That even the purest people may mistake

Their way through virtue's primrose paths
of snows;

And then men stare, as if a new ass spake

To Balaam, and from tongue to ear o'erflows

Quicksilver small talk, ending (if you note it)

With the kind world's amen—"Who would
have thought it?"

XXVII.

The little Leila, with her Orient eyes,

And taciturn Asiatic disposition,

(Which saw all Western things with small
surprise,

To the surprise of people of condition,

Who think that novelties are butterflies
To be pursued as food for inauition,)
Her charming figure and romantic history
Became a kind of fashionable mystery.

XXVIII.

The women much divided—as is usual
Amongst the sex in little things or great.
Think not, fair creatures, that I mean to
abuse you all—

I have always liked you better than I state:
Since I've grown moral, still I must accuse
you all

Of being apt to talk at a great rate;
And now there was a general sensation
Amongst you, about Leila's education.

XXIX.

In one point only were you settled—and
You had reason; 't was that a young child
of grace,

As beautiful as her own native land,
And far away, the last bud of her race,
How'er our friend Don Juan might com-
mand

Himself for five, four, three, or two years'
space,
Would be much better taught beneath the eye
Of peeresses whose follies had run dry.

XXX.

So first there was a generous emulation,
And then there was a general competition,
To undertake the orphan's education.

As Juan was a person of condition,
It had been an affront on this occasion
To talk of a subscription or petition;
But sixteen dowagers, ten unwed she sages,
Whose tale belongs to "Hallam's Middle
Ages,"

XXXI.

And one or two sad, separate wives, without
A fruit to bloom upon their withering
bough—

Begg'd to bring up the little girl, and "out,"—
For that's the phrase that settles all things
now,

Meaning a virgin's first blush at a rout,
And all her points as thorough-bred to
show:

And I assure you, that like virgin honey
Tastes their first season (mostly if they have
moresy).

XXXII.

How all the needy honourable misters,
Each out-at-elbow peer, or desperate dandy,
The watchful mothers, and the careful sisters,
(Who, by the by, when clever, are more
handy

At making matches, where "'tis gold that
glisters,"

Than their *he* relatives), like flies o'er candy
Buzz round "the Fortune" with their busy
battery,

To turn her head with waltzing and with
flattery!

XXXIII.

Each aunt, each cousin, hath her speculation;
Nay, married dames will now and then
discover

Such pure disinterestedness of passion,
I've known them court an heiress for their
lover.

"Tantæne!" Such the virtues of high station,
Even in the hopeful Isle, whose outlet's
"Dover!"

While the poor rich wretch, object of these
cares,

Has cause to wish her sire had had male heirs.

XXXIV.

Some are soon bagg'd, and some reject three
dozen.

'Tis fine to see them scattering refusals
And wild dismay o'er every angry cousin
(Friends of the party), who begin accusals
Such as—"Unless Miss (Blank) meant to
have chosen

Poor Frederick, why did she accord pe-
rusals

To his billets? *Why* waltz with him? *Why*,
I pray,

Look *yes* last night, and yet say *no* to-day?

XXXV.

"Why?—Why?—Besides, Fred really was'
attach'd;

'T was not her fortune—he has enough
without:

The time will come she'll wish that she had
snatch'd

So good an opportunity, no doubt:—
But the old Marchioness some plan had
hatch'd,

As I'll tell Aurea at to-morrow's rout:
And after all poor Frederick may do better—
Pray did you see her answer to his letter?"

XXXVI.

Smart uniforms and sparkling coronets
Are spurn'd in turn, until her turn arrives,
After male loss of time, and hearts, and bets

Upon the sweepstakes for substantial wives;
And when at last the pretty creature gets
Some gentleman, who fights, or writes, or
drives,

It soothes the awkward squad of the rejected
To find how very badly she selected.

XXXVII.

For sometimes they accept some long pursuer,

Worn out with importunity; or fall
(But here perhaps the instances are fewer)

To the lot of him who scarce pursued at all.
A hazy widower turn'd of forty's sure
(If 'tis not vain examples to recall)

To draw a high prize: now, howe'er he got her, I

See nought more strange in this than t'other lottery.

XXXVIII.

I, for my part—(one "modern instance" more,

"True, 'tis a pity—pity 'tis, 'tis true")—
Was chosen from out an amatory score,

Albeit my years were less discreet than few;
But though I also had reform'd before

Those became one who soon were to be two,

I'll not gainsay the generous public's voice,
That the young lady made a monstrous choice.

XXXIX.

Oh, pardon my digression—or at least

Peruse! 'Tis always with a moral end
That I dissert, like grace before a feast:

For like an aged aunt, or tiresome friend,
A rigid guardian, or a zealous priest,

My Muse by exhortation means to mend
All people, at all times, and in most places,
Which puts my Pegasus to these grave paces.

XL.

But now I'm going to be immoral; now

I mean to show things really as they are,
Not as they ought to be: for I avow,

That till we see what's what in fact, we're far

From much improvement with that virtuous plough

Which skims the surface, leaving scarce a scar

Upon the black loam long manured by Vice,
Only to keep its corn at the old price.

XLI.

But first of little Leila we'll dispose;

For like a day-dawn she was young and pure,

Or like the old comparison of snows,
Which are more pure than pleasant to be sure.

Like many people everybody knows,

Don Juan was delighted to secure

A goodly guardian for his infant charge,
Who might not profit much by being at large.

XLII.

Besides, he had found out he was no tutor
(I wish that others would find out the same),

And rather wish'd in such things to stand neuter,

For silly wards will bring their guardians blame:

So when he saw each ancient dame a suitor
To make his little wild Asiatic tame,

Consulting "the Society for Vice Suppression," Lady Pinchbeck was his choice.

XLIII.

Olden she was—but had been very young:
Virtuous she was—and had been, I believe;

Although the world has such an evil tongue
That—but my chaster ear will not receive

An echo of a syllable that's wrong;
In fact, there's nothing makes me so much

grieve,
As that abominable tittle-tattle,
Which is the cud eschew'd by human cattle.

XLIV.

Moreover I've remark'd (and I was once
A slight observer in a modest way),

And so may every one except a dunce,
That ladies in their youth a little gay,

Besides their knowledge of the world, and sense
Of the sad consequence of going astray,

Are wiser in their warnings 'gainst the woe
Which the mere passionless can never know.

XLV.

While the harsh prude indemnifies her virtue
By railing at the unknown and envied

passion,
Seeking far less to save you than to hurt you,

Or, what's still worse, to put you out of fashion,—

The kinder veteran with calm words will court you,

Entreating you to pause before you dash on;

Expounding and illustrating the riddle
Of epic Love's beginning, end, and middle.

XLVI.

Now whether it be thus, or that they are stricter,

As better knowing why they should be so,
I think you'll find from many a family picture,

That daughters of such mothers as may know

The world by experience rather than by lecture,

Turn out much better for the Smithfield Show

Of vestals brought into the marriage mart,
Than those bred up by prudes without a heart.

XLVII.

I said that Lady Pinchbeck had been talk'd
about—
As who has not, if female, young, and
pretty?

But now no more the ghost of Scandal stalk'd
about;

She merely was deem'd amiable and witty,
And several of her best hon-mots were hawk'd
about:

Then she was given to charity and pity,
And pass'd (at least the latter years of life)
For being a most exemplary wife.

XLVIII.

High in high circles, gentle in her own,
She was the mild reprover of the young,
Whenever—which means every day—they'd
shown

An awkward inclination to go wrong.
The quantity of good she did's unknown,
Or at the least would lengthen out my song:
In brief, the little orphan of the East
Had raised an interest in her, which increased.

XLIX.

Juan, too, was a sort of favourite with her,
Because she thought him a good heart at
bottom,

A little spoil'd, but not so altogether;
Which was a wonder, if you think who got
him,
And how he had been toss'd, he scarce knew
whither:

Though this might ruin others, it did not
him,
At least entirely—for he had seen too many
Changes in youth, to be surprised at any.

L.

And these vicissitudes tell best in youth;
For when they happen at a riper age,
People are apt to blame the Fates, forsooth,
And wonder Providence is not more sage.
Adversity is the first path to truth:

He who hath proved war, storm, or woman's
rage,
Whether his winters be eighteen or eighty,
Hath won the experience which is deem'd so
weighty.

LI.

How far it profits is another matter.—
Our hero gladly saw his little charge
Safe with a lady, whose last grown-up
daughter
Being long married, and thus set at large,

Had left all the accomplishments she taught
her

To be transmitted, like the Lord Mayor's
barge,
To the next comer; or—as it will tell
More Muse-like—like to Cytherea's shell.

LII.

I call such things transmission; for there is
A floating balance of accomplishment,
Which forms a pedigree from Miss to Miss,
According as their minds or backs are bent.
Some waltz; some draw; some fathom the
abyssa

Of metaphysics; others are content
With music; the most moderate shine as wits;
While others have a genius turn'd for fits.

LIII.

But whether fits, or wits, or harpsichords,
Theology, fine arts, or finer atays,
May be the baits for gentlemen or lords
With regular descent, in these our days,
The last year to the new transfers its hoards;
New vestals claim men's eyes with the
same praise
Of "elegant" *et cætera*, in fresh batches—
All matchless creatures, and yet bent on
matches.

LIV.

But now I will begin my poem. 'Tis
Perhaps a little strange, if not quite new,
That from the first of Cantos up to this
I've not begun what we have to go through.
These first twelve books are merely flourishes,
Preludios, trying just a string or two
Upon my lyre, or making the pegs sure;
And when so, you shall have the overture.

LV.

My Muses do not care a pinch of rosin
About what's call'd success, or not suc-
ceeding:
Such thoughts are quite below the strain
they have chosen;
'Tis a "great moral lesson" they are
reading.

I thought, at setting off, about two dozen
Cantos would do; but at Apollo's pleading,
If that my Pegasus should not be founder'd,
I think to canter gently through a hundred.

LVI.

Don Juan saw that microcosm on stilts,
Yeapt the Great World; for it is the least,
Although the highest: but as swords have
hilts
By which their power of mischief is in-
creased,

When man in battle or in quarrel tilts,
 Thus the low world, north, south, or west,
 or east,
 Must still obey the high—which is their
 handle,
 Their moon, their sun, their gas, their farthing
 caudle.

LVII.

He had many friends who had many wives,
 and was

Well look'd upon by both, to that extent
 Of friendship which you may accept or pass,
 It does nor good, nor harm: being merely
 meant

To keep the wheels going of the higher class,
 And draw them nightly when a ticket's
 sent;

And what with masquerades, and fêtes, and
 balls,

For the first season such a life scarce palls.

LVIII.

A young unmarried man, with a good name
 And fortune, has an awkward part to play;

For good society is but a game,
 "The royal game of Goose," as I may say,
 Where everybody has some separate aim,

An end to answer, or a plan to lay—
 The single ladies wishing to be double,
 The married ones to save the virgins trouble.

LIX.

I don't mean this as general, but particular
 Examples may be found of such pursuits:

Though several also keep their perpendicular
 Like poplars, with good principles for roots;
 Yet many have a method more *reticular*—

"Fishers for men," like sirens with soft
 lutes:

For talk six times with the same single
 lady,

And you may get the wedding dresses ready.

LX.

Perhaps you'll have a letter from the mother,
 To say her daughter's feelings are tre-
 pann'd;

Perhaps you'll have a visit from the bro-
 ther,

All strut, and stays, and whiskers, to de-
 mand

What "your intentions are?"—One way or
 other

It seems the virgin's heart expects your
 hand:

And between pity for her case and yours,
 You'll add to Matrimony's list of cures.

LXI.

I've known a dozen weddings made even
thus,

And some of them high names: I have also
 known

Young men who—though they hated to
 discuss

Pretensions which they never dream'd to
 have shown—

Yet neither frighten'd by a female fuss,
 Nor by mustachios moved, were let alone,
 And lived, as did the broken-hearted fair,
 In happier plight than if they form'd a pair.

LXII.

There's also nightly, to the uninitiated,

A peril—not indeed like love or marriage,
 But not the less for this to be depreciated:

It is—I meant and mean not to disparage
 The show of virtue even in the vitiated—

It adds an outward grace unto their
 carriage—

But to denounce the amphibious sort of
 harlot,

"Coeur de rose," who's neither white nor
 scarlet.

LXIII.

Such is your cold coquette, who can't say
 "No,"

And won't say "Yes," and keeps you on
 and offing

On a lee-shore, till it begins to blow—

Then sees your heart wreck'd with an
 inward scoffing.

This works a world of sentimental woe,

And sends new Werters yearly to their
 coffin;

But yet is merely innocent flirtation,
 Not quite adultery, but adulteration.

LXIV.

"Ye gods, I grow a talker!" Let us prate.

The next of perils, though I place it
sternest,

Is when, without regard to "church or
 state,"

A wife makes or takes love in upright
 earnest.

Abroad, such things decide few women's
 fate—

(Such, early traveller! is the truth thou
 learnest)—

But in old England, when a young bride errs,
 Poor thing! Eve's was a trifling case to
 hers.

LXV.

For 't is a low, newspaper, humdrum, lawsuit
Country, where a young couple of the same
ages
Can't form a friendship, but, the world o'er-
awes it.

Then there's the vulgar trick of those
d—d damages!

A verdict—grievous foe to those who cause
it!—

Forms a sad climax to romantic homages;
Besides those soothing speeches of the
pleaders,

And evidences which regale all readers.

LXVI.

But they who blunder thus are raw be-
ginners;

A little genial sprinkling of hypocrisy
Has saved the fame of thousand splendid
sinners,

The loveliest oligarchs of our gynocracy;
You may see such at all the balls and
dinners,

Among the proudest of our aristocracy,
So gentle, charming, charitable, chaste—
And all by having *tact* as well as taste.

LXVII.

Juan, who did not stand in the predicament
Of a mere novice, had one safeguard more;
For he was sick—no, 't was not the word
sick I meant—

But he had seen so much good love before,
That he was not in heart so very weak;—
I meant

But thus much, and no sneer against the
shore

Of white cliffs, white necks, blue eyes, bluer
stockings,

Tithes, taxes, duns, and doors with double
knockings.

LXVIII.

But coming young from lands and scenes
romantic,

Where lives, not lawsuits, must be risk'd
for Passion,
And Passion's self must have a spice of
frantic,

Into a country where 't is half a fashion,
Seem'd to him half commercial, half pedantic,
How'er he might esteem this moral
nation:

Besides (alas! his taste—forgive and pity!)
At first he did not think the women pretty.

LXIX.

I say at *first*—for he found out at *last*,
But by degrees, that they were fairer far
Than the more glowing dames whose lot is
cast

Beneath the influence of the eastern star.
A further proof we should not judge in
haste;

Yet inexperience could not be his bar
To taste:—the truth is, if men would confess,
That novelties *please* less than they *impress*.

LXX.

Though travell'd, I have never had the luck to
Trace up those shuffling negroes, Nile or
Niger,

To that impracticable place Tîmbuctoo,
Where Geography finds no one to oblige
her

With such a chart as may be safely stuck
to—

For Europe ploughs in Afric like "bos
piger;"

But if I *had been* at Tîmbuctoo, there
No doubt I should be told that black is fair.

LXXI.

It is. I will not swear that black is white;
But I suspect in fact that white is black,
And the whole matter rests upon eye-sight.

Ask a blind man, the best judge. You'll
attack

Perhaps this new position—but I'm right;
Or if I'm wrong, I'll not be ta'en aback:—

He hath no morn nor night, but all is dark
Within; and what seest thou? A dubious
spark.

LXXII.

But I'm relapsing into metaphysics,
That labyrinth, whose clue is of the same
Construction as your cures for hectic
phthisics,

Those bright moths fluttering round a
dying flame:

And this reflection brings me to plain physics,
And to the beauties of a foreign dame,
Compared with those of our pure pearls of
price,

Those polar summers, *all* sun, and some ice.

LXXIII.

Or say they are like virtuous mermaids,
whose

Beginnings are fair faces, ends mere
fishes;—

Not that there's not a quantity of those
Who have a due respect for their own
wishes.

Like Russians rushing from hot baths to
snows
Are they, at bottom virtuous even when
vicious;
They warm into a scrape, but keep of course,
As a reserve, a plunge into remorse.

LXXIV.

But this has nought to do with their outsides.
I said that Juan did not think them pretty
At the first blush; for a fair Briton hides
Half her attractions—probably from pity—
And rather calmly into the heart glides,
Than storms it as a foe would take a city;
But once there (if you doubt this, prithee try)
She keeps it for you like a true ally.

LXXV.

She cannot step as does an Arab barb,
Or Andalusian girl from mass returning,
Nor wear as gracefully as Gauls her garb,
Nor in her eye Ausonia's glance is burning;
Her voice, though sweet, is not so fit to war-
ble those bravuras (which I still am learn-
ing
To like, though I have been seven years in
Italy,
And have, or had, an ear that served me
prettily;—

LXXVI.

She cannot do these things, nor one or two
Others, in that off-hand and dashing style
Which takes so much—to give the devil his
due;
Nor is she quite so ready with her smile,
Nor settles all things in one interview,
(A thing approved as saving time and
toil);—
But though the soil may give you time and
trouble,
Well cultivated, it will render double.

LXXVII.

And if in fact she takes to a "grande passion,"
It is a very serious thing indeed:
Nine times in ten 't is but caprice or fashion,
Coquetry, or a wish to take the lead,
The pride of a mere child with a new sash on,
Or wish to make a rival's bosom bleed:
But the tenth instance will be a tornado,
For there's no saying what they will or may
do.

LXXVIII.

The reason's obvious: if there's an éclat,
They lose their caste at once, as do the
Parias;
And when the delicacies of the law
Have fill'd their papers with their com-
ments various,

Society, that china without flaw,
(The hypocrite!) will banish them like
Marius,
To sit amidst the ruins of their guilt:
For Fame's a Carthage not so soon rebuilt.

LXXIX.

Perhaps this is as it should be;—it is
A comment on the Gospel's "Sin no more,
And be thy sins forgiven;"—but upon this
I leave the saints to settle their own score.
Abroad, though doubtless they do much
amiss,
An erring woman finds an opener door
For her return to Virtue—as they call
That lady, who should be at home to all.

LXXX.

For me, I leave the matter where I find it,
Knowing that such uneasy virtue leads
People some ten times less in fact to mind it,
And care but for discoveries, and not
deeds.
And as for chastity, you'll never bind it
By all the laws the strictest lawyer pleads,
But aggravate the crime you have not pre-
vented,
By rendering desperate those who had else
repented.

LXXXI.

But Juan was no casuist, nor had ponder'd
Upon the moral lessons of mankind:
Besides, he had not seen of several hundred
A lady altogether to his mind.
A little "blasé"—'t is not to be wonder'd
At, that his heart had got a tougher rind:
And though not vainer from his past success,
No doubt his sensibilities were less.

LXXXII.

He also had been busy seeing sights—
The Parliament and all the other houses;
Had sat beneath the gallery at nights,
To hear debates whose thunder roused (not
rouses)
The world to gaze upon those northern
lights,
Which flash'd as far as where the musk-
bull browses;
He had also stood at times behind the
throne—
But Grey was not arrived, and Chatham
gone.

LXXXIII.

He saw, however, at the closing session,
That noble sight, when *really* free the
nation,
A king in constitutional possession
Of such a throne as is the proudest station,

Though despots know it not—till the pro-
gression
Of freedom shall complete their education.
'Tis not mere splendour makes the show
august
To eye or heart—it is the people's trust.

LXXXIV.

There, too, he saw (whate'er he may be now)
A Prince, the prince of princes at the
time,
With fascination in his very bow,
And full of promise, as the spring of prime.
Though royalty was written on his brow,
He had *then* the grace, too, rare in every
clime,
Of being, without alloy of fop or beau,
A finish'd gentleman from top to toe.

LXXXV.

And Juan was received, as hath been said,
Into the best society; and there
Occurr'd what often happens, I'm afraid,
However disciplined and debonnaire:—
The talent and good humour he display'd,
Besides the mark'd distinction of his air,
Exposed him, as was natural, to temptation,
Even though himself avoided the occasion.

LXXXVI.

But what, and where, with whom, and when,
and why,
Is not to be put hastily together;
And as my object is morality
(Whatever people say), I don't know
whether
I'll leave a single reader's eyelid dry,
But harrow up his feelings till they wither,
And hew out a huge monument of pathos,
As Philip's son proposed to do with Athos.

LXXXVII.

Here the twelfth Canto of our introduction
Ends. When the body of the book's begun,
You'll find it of a different construction
From what some people say 't will be when
done;
The plan at present's simply in concoction.
I can't oblige you, reader, to read on;
That's your affair, not mine: a real spirit
Should neither court neglect, nor dread to
bear it.

LXXXVIII.

And if my thunderbolt not always rattles,
Remember, reader! you have had before
The worst of tempests and the best of bat-
tles,
That e'er were brew'd from elements or
gore,

Besides the most sublime of—Heaven knows
what else;
An usurer could scarce expect much
more—
But my best canto, save one on astronomy,
Will turn upon "political economy."

LXXXIX.

That is your present theme for popularity:
Now that the public hedge hath scarce a
stake,
It grows an act of patriotic charity,
To show the people the best way to break.
My plan (but I, if but for singularity,
Reserve it) will be very sure to take.
Meantime, read all the national-debt sinkers,
And tell me what you think of our great
thinkers.

Canto the Thirteenth.

I.

I NOW mean to be serious;—it is time,
Since laughter now-a-days is deem'd too
serious;
A jest at Vice by Virtue's call'd a crime,
And critically held as deleterious:
Besides, the sad's a source of the sublime,
Although when long a little apt to weary
us;
And therefore shall my lay soar high and
solemn,
As an old temple dwindled to a column.

II.

The Lady Adeline Amundeville
('Tis an old Norman name, and to be found
In pedigrees, by those who wander still
Along the last fields of that Gothic ground)
Was high-born, wealthy by her father's will,
And heauteous, even where beauties most
abound,
In Britain—which of course true patriots
find
The goodliest soil of body and of mind.

III.

I'll not gainsay them; it is not my cue;
I'll leave them to their taste, no doubt
the best:
An eye's an eye, and whether black or blue,
Is no great matter, so 't is in request;
'Tis nonsense to dispute about a hue—
The kindest may be taken as a test.
The fair sex should be always fair; and no
man
Till thirty, should perceive there's a plain
woman.

IV.

And after that serene and somewhat dull
Epoch, that awkward corner turn'd for
days

More quiet, when our moon's no more at
full,

We may presume to criticise or praise;
Because indifference begins to lull
Our passions, and we walk in wisdom's
ways;

Also because the figure and the face
Hint, that 'tis time to give the younger
place.

V.

I know that some would fain postpone this
era,

Reluctant as all placemen to resign
Their post; but theirs is merely a chimera,
For they have pass'd life's equinoctial line:
But then they have their claret and Madeira
To irrigate the dryness of decline;
And county meetings, and the parliament,
And debt, and what not, for their solace sent.

• VI.

And is there not religion, and reform,
Peace, war, the taxes, and what's called
the "Nation"?

The struggle to be pilots in a storm?
The landed and the monied speculation?
The joys of mutual hate to keep them warm,
Instead of love, that mere hallucination?
Now hatred is by far the longest pleasure;
Men love in haste, but they detest at leisure.

VII.

Rough Johnson, the great moralist, profess'd,
Right honestly, "he liked an honest
hater!"—

The only truth that yet has been confest
Within these latest thousand years or later.
Perhaps the fine old fellow spoke in jest:—
For my part, I am but a mere spectator,
And gaze where'er the palace or the hovel is,
Much in the mode of Goethe's Mephistophe-
les;

VIII.

But neither love nor hate in much excess;
Though 'twas not once so. If I sneer some-
times,

It is because I cannot well do less,
And now and then it also suits my rhymes.
I should be very willing to redress
Men's wrongs, and rather check than
punish crimes,

Had not Cervantes, in that too true tale
Of Quixote, shown how all such efforts fail.

IX.

Of all tales 'tis the saddest—and more sad,
Because it makes us smile: his hero's
right,

And still pursues the right;—to curb the bad
His only object, and 'gainst odds to fight
His guerdon: 'tis his virtue makes him mad!
But his adventures form a sorry sight;—
A sorrier still is the great moral taught
By that real epic unto all who have thought.

X.

Redressing injury, revenging wrong,
To aid the damsel and destroy the caitiff;
Opposing singly the united strong,
From foreign yoke to free the helpless na-
tive:—

Alas! must noblest views, like an old song,
Be for mere fancy's sport a theme creative,
A jest, a riddle, Fame through thick and thin
sought!

And Socrates himself but Wisdom's Quixote?

XI.

Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away;
A single laugh demolish'd the right arm
Of his own country;—seldom since that day
Has Spain had heroes. While Romance
could charm,
The world gave ground before her bright
array;
And therefore have his volumes done such
harm,
That all their glory, as a composition,
Was dearly purchased by his land's perdition.

XII.

I'm "at my old lunes"—digression, and for-
get

The Lady Adeline Amundeville;
The fair most fatal Juan ever met,
Although she was not evil nor meant ill;
But Destiny and Passion spread the net
(Fate is a good excuse for our own will),
And caught them;—what do they *not* catch,
methinks?
But I'm not Œdipus, and life's a Sphinx.

XIII.

I tell the tale as it is told, nor dare
To venture a solution: "Davus snm!"
And now I will proceed upon the pair.
Sweet Adeline, amidst the gay world's hum,
Was the Queen-Bee, the glass of all that's
fair;
Whose charms made all men speak, and
women dumb.
The last's a miracle, and such was reckon'd,
And since that time there has not been a second.

XIV.

Chaste was she, to detraction's desperation,
 And wedded unto one she had loved well—
 A man known in the councils of the nation,
 Cool, and quite English, imperturbable,
 Though apt to act with fire upon occasion,
 Proud of himself and her: the world could
 tell
 Nought against either, and both seem'd se-
 cure—
 She in her virtue, he in his hauteur.

XV.

It chanced some diplomatical relations,
 Arising out of business, often brought
 Himself and Juan in their mutual stations
 Into close contact. Though reserved, nor
 caught
 By specious seeming, Juan's youth, and pa-
 tience,
 And talent, on his haughty spirit wrought,
 And form'd a basis of esteem, which ends
 In making men what courtesy calls friends.

XVI.

And thus Lord Henry, who was cautious as
 Reserve and pride could make him, and
 full slow
 In judging men—when once his judgment
 was
 Determined, right or wrong, on friend or
 foe,
 Had all the pertinacity pride has,
 Which knows no ebb to its imperious flow,
 And loves or hates, disdaining to be guided,
 Because its own good pleasure hath decided.

XVII.

His friendships, therefore, and no less aver-
 sions,
 Though oft well founded, which confirm'd
 but more
 His prepossessions, like the laws of Persians
 And Medes, would ne'er revoke what went
 before.
 His feelings had not those strange fits, like
 tertians,
 Of common likings, which make some de-
 plore
 What they should laugh at—the mere ague
 still
 Of men's regard, the fever or the chill.

XVIII.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success:
 But *do you more*, Sempronius—*don't* de-
 serve it,"
 And take my word, you won't have any less.
 Be wary, watch the time, and always serve
 it;

Give gently way, when there's too great a
 press;
 And for your conscience only learn to nerve
 it,
 For, like a racer, or a boxer training,
 'T will make, if proved, vast efforts without
 paining.

XIX.

Lord Henry also liked to be superior,
 As most men do, the little or the great;
 The very lowest find out an inferior,
 At least they think so, to exert their state
 Upon: for there are very few things wearier
 Than solitary Pride's oppressive weight,
 Which mortals generously would divide,
 By bidding others carry while they ride.

XX.

In birth, in rank, in fortune likewise equal,
 O'er Juan he could no distinction claim;
 In years he had the advantage of time's se-
 quel;
 And, as he thought, in country much the
 same—
 Because bold Britons have a tongue and free
 quill,
 At which all modern nations vainly aim;
 And the Lord Henry was a great debater,
 So that few members kept the house up later.

XXI.

These were advantages: and then he
 thought—
 It was his foible, but by no means sinis-
 ter—
 That few or none more than himself had
 caught
 Court mysteries, having been himself a
 minister:
 He liked to teach that which he had been
 taught,
 And greatly shone whenever there had
 been a stir;
 And reconciled all qualities which grace man,
 Always a patriot, and sometimes a placeman.

XXII.

He liked the gentle Spaniard for his gravity;
 He almost honour'd him for his docility;
 Because, though young, he acquiesced with
 suavity,
 Or contradicted but with proud humility.
 He knew the world, and would not see de-
 pravity
 In faults which sometimes show the soil's
 fertility,
 If that the weeds o'erlive not the first crop—
 For then they are very difficult to stop.

XXIII.

And then he talk'd with him about Madrid,
Constantinople, and such distant places;
Where people always did as they were bid,
Or did what they should not with foreign
graces.

Of coursers also spake they: Henry rid
Well, like most Englishmen, and loved the
races;

And Juan, like a true-born Andalusian,
Could back a horse, as despots ride a Russian.

XXIV.

And thus acquaintance grew, at noble routs,
And diplomatic dinners, or at other—
For Juan stood well both with Ins and Outs,
As in freemasonry a higher brother.

Upon his talent Henry had no doubts;
His manner show'd him sprung from a high
mother;

And all men like to show their hospitality
To him whose breeding matches with his
quality.

XXV.

At Blank-Blank Square;—for we will break
no squares

By naming streets: since men are so cen-
sorious,

And apt to sow an author's wheat with tares,
Reaping allusions private and inglorious,
Where none were dreamt of, unto love's affairs,

Which were, or are, or are to be notorious,
That therefore do I previously declare,
Lord Henry's mansion was in Blank-Blank
Square.

XXVI.

Also there bin another pious reason

For making squares and streets anonymous;
Which is, that there is scarce a single season
Which doth not shake some very splendid
house

With some slight heart-quake of domestic
treason—

A topic scandal doth delight to rouse:
Such I might stumble over unawares,
Unless I knew the very chastest squares.

XXVII.

'Tis true, I might have chosen Piccadilly,
A place where peccadillos are unknown;
But I have motives, whether wise or silly,
For letting that pure sanctuary alone.

Therefore I name not square, street, place,
until I

Find one where nothing naughty can be
shown,

A vestal shrine of innocence of heart:
Such are—but I have lost the London Chart.

XXVIII.

At Henry's mansion then, in Blank-Blank
Square,

Was Juan a *recherché*, welcome guest,
As many other noble scions were;
And some who had but talent for their crest;
Or wealth, which is a passport everywhere;
Or even mere fashion, which indeed 's the
best

Recommendation; and to be well drest
Will very often snperse the rest.

XXIX.

And since "there's safety in a multitude
Of counsellors," as Solomon has said,
Or some one for him, in some sage, grave
mood;—

Indeed we see the daily proof display'd
In senates, at the bar, in wordy feud,
Where'er collective wisdom can parade,
Which is the only cause that we can guess
Of Britain's present wealth and happiness;—

XXX.

But as "there's safety" grafted in the number
"Of counsellors" for men,—thus for the sex
A large acquaintance lets not Virtue slumber;
Or should it shake, the choice will more
perplex—

Variety itself will more encumber.

'Midst many rocks we guard more against
wrecks;

And thus with women: howsoe'er it shocks
some's

Self-love, there's safety in a crowd of cox-
combs.

XXXI.

But Adeline had not the least occasion

For such a shield, which leaves but little
merit

To virtue proper, or good education.

Her chief resource was in her own high
spirit,

Which judg'd mankind at their due estima-
tion;

And for coquetry, she disdain'd to wear it:
Secure of admiration, its impression
Was faint as of an every-day possession.

XXXII.

To all she was polite without parade;

To some she show'd attention of that kind
Which flatters, but is flattery convey'd

In such a sort as cannot leave behind
A trace unworthy either wife or maid;—

A gentle, genial courtesy of mind,
To those who were, or pass'd for meritorious,
Just to console sad glory for being glorious;

XXXIII.

Which is in all respects, save now and then,
 A dull and desolate appendage. Gaze
 Upon the shades of those distinguish'd men
 Who were or are the puppet-shows of praise,
 The praise of persecution. Gaze again
 On the most favour'd; and amidst the
 blaze
 Of sunset halos o'er the laurel-brow'd,
 What can ye recognise?—a gilded cloud.

XXXIV.

There also was of course in Adeline
 That calm patrician polish in the address,
 Which ne'er can pass the equinoctial line
 Of anything which nature would express;
 Just as a mandarin finds nothing fine,—
 At least his manner suffers not to guess,
 That anything he views can greatly please.
 Perhaps we have borrow'd this from the
 Chinese—

XXXV.

Perhaps from Horace: his "*Nil admirari*"
 Was what he call'd the "*Art of Happiness*;"
 An art on which the artists greatly vary,
 And have not yet attain'd to much success.
 However, 'tis expedient to be wary:
 Indifference certes don't produce distress;
 And rash enthusiasm in good society
 Were nothing but a moral inebriety.

XXXVI.

But Adeline was not indifferent: for
 (Now for a common-place!) beneath the
 snow,
 As a volcano holds the lava more
 Within—*et cætera*. Shall I go on?—No
 I hate to hunt down a tired metaphor,
 So let the often-used volcano go.
 Poor thing! How frequently, by me and
 others,
 It hath been stirr'd up till its smoke quite
 smothers!

XXXVII.

I'll have another figure in a trice:—
 What say you to a bottle of champagne?
 Frozen into a very vinous ice,
 Which leaves few drops of that immortal
 rain,
 Yet in the very centre, past all price,
 About a liquid glassful will remain;
 And this is stronger than the strongest
 grape
 Could e'er express in its expanded shape:

XXXVIII.

'Tis the whole spirit brought to a quint-
 essence;
 And thus the chilliest aspects may concentrate
 A hidden nectar under a cold presence.
 And such are many—though I only meant
 her
 From whom I now deduce these moral lessons,
 On which the Muse has always sought to
 enter.
 And your cold people are beyond all price,
 When once you've broken their confounded
 ice.

XXXIX.

But after all they are a North-West Passage
 Unto the glowing India of the soul;
 And as the good ships sent upon that message
 Have not exactly ascertain'd the Pole
 (Though Parry's efforts look a lucky presage),
 Thus gentlemen may run upon a shoal;
 For if the Pole's not open, but all frost
 (A chance still), 'tis a voyage or vessel lost.

XL.

And young beginners may as well commence
 With quiet cruising o'er the ocean woman;
 While those who are not beginners should
 have sense
 Enough to make for port, ere Time shall
 summon
 With his grey signal-flag; and the past tense,
 The dreary "*Primum*" of all things human,
 Must be declined, while life's thin thread's
 spun out
 Between the gaping heir and gnawing gout.

XLI.

But heaven must be diverted; its diversion
 Is sometimes truculent—but never mind;
 The world upon the whole is worth the assertion
 (If but for comfort) that all things are kind:
 And that same devilish doctrine of the
 Persian,
 Of the two principles, but leaves behind
 As many doubts as any other doctrine
 Has ever puzzled faith withal, or yoked her in.

XLII.

The English winter—ending in July,
 To recommence in August—now was done.
 'Tis the postilion's paradise: wheels fly;
 On roads, east, south, north, west, there is
 a run.
 But for post-horses who finds sympathy?
 Man's pity for himself, or for his son,
 Always premising that said son at college
 Has not contracted much more debt than
 knowledge.

XLIII.

The London winter's ended in July—
 Sometimes a little later. I don't err
 In this: whatever other blunders lie
 Upon my shoulders, here I must aver
 My Muse a glass of weatherology;
 For parliament is our barometer:
 Let radicals its other acts attack,
 Its sessions form our only almanack.

XLIV.

When its quicksilver's down at zero,—lo!
 Coach, chariot, luggage, baggage, equipage!
 Wheels whirl from Carlton palace to Soho,
 And happiest they who horses can engage;
 The turnpikes glow with dust; and Rotten
 Row
 Sleeps from the chivalry of this bright age;
 And tradesmen, with long bills and longer
 faces,
 Sigh—as the postboys fasten on the traces.

XLV.

They and their bills, "Arcadians both," are
 left
 To the Greek kalends of another session.
 Alas! to them of ready cash bereft,
 What hope remains? Of *hope* the full
 possession
 Or generous draft, conceded as a gift,
 At a long date—till they can get a fresh
 one—
 Hawk'd about at a discount, small or large;
 Also the solace of an overcharge.

XLVI.

But these are trifles. Downward flies my lord,
 Nodding beside my lady in his carriage.
 Away! away! "Fresh horses!" are the word,
 And changed as quickly as hearts after
 marriage;
 The obsequious landlord hath the change
 restored;
 The postboys have no reason to disparage
 Their fee; but ere the water'd wheels may
 hiss hence,
 The ostler pleads too for a reminiscence.

XLVII.

'Tis granted; and the valet mounts the
 dickey—
 That gentleman of lords and gentlemen;
 Also my lady's gentlewoman, tricky,
 Trick'd out, but modest more than poet's
 pen
 Can paint,—"*Così viaggino i Ricchi!*"
 (Excuse a foreign slipslop now and then,
 If but to show I've travell'd: and what's travel,
 Unless it teaches one to quote and cavil?)

XLVIII.

The London winter and the country summer
 Were well nigh over. 'Tis perhaps a pity,
 When nature wears the gown that doth
 become her.
 To lose those best months in a sweaty city,
 And wait until the nightingale grows dumber,
 Listening debates not very wise or witty,
 Ere patriots their true *country* can remem-
 ber;—
 But there's no shooting (save grouse) till
 September.

XLIX.

I've done with my tirade. The world was
 gone;
 The twice two thousand, for whom earth
 was made,
 Were vanish'd to be what they call alone—
 That is, with thirty servants for parade,
 As many guests, or more; before whom groan
 As many covers, duly, daily laid.
 Let none accuse old England's hospitality—
 Its quantity is but condensed to quality.

L.

Lord Henry and the Lady Adeline
 Departed like the rest of their compeers,
 The peerage, to a mansion very fine;
 The Gothic Babel of a thousand years.
 Nought than themselves could boast a longer line,
 Where time through heroes and through
 beauties steers;
 And oaks as olden as their pedigree
 Told of their sires, a tomb in every tree.

LI.

A paragraph in every paper told
 Of their departure: such is modern fame:
 'Tis pity that it takes no further hold
 Than an advertisement, or much the same;
 When, ere the ink be dry, the sound grows cold.
 The Morning Post was foremost to pro-
 claim—
 "Departure, for his country seat, to-day,
 Lord H. Amundeville and Lady A.

LII.

"We understand the splendid host intends
 To entertain, this autumn, a select
 And numerous party of his noble friends;
 'Midst whom we have heard, from sources
 quite correct,
 The Duke of D— the shooting season
 spends,
 With many more by rank and fashion
 deck'd;
 Also a foreigner of high condition,
 The envoy of the secret Russian mission."

LIII.

And thus we see—who doubts the Morning
Post?

(Whose articles are like the “Thirty-nine,”
Which those most swear to who believe them
most)—

Our gay Russ Spaniard was ordain'd to shine,
Deck'd by the rays reflected from his host,
With those who, Pope says, “greatly daring
dine.”—

’Tis odd, but true,—last war the News
abounded
More with these dinners than the kill'd or
wounded;—

LIV.

As thus: “On Thursday there was a grand
dinner;

Present, Lords A.B.C.”—Earls, dukes, by
name
Announced with no less pomp than victory's
winner:

Then underneath, and in the very same
Column: date, “Falmouth. There has lately
been here

The Slap-dash regiment, so well known to
fame,

Whose loss in the late action we regret:
The vacancies are fill'd up—see Gazette.”

LV.

To Norman Abbey whirl'd the noble pair,—

An old, old monastery once, and now
Still older mansion,—of a rich and rare

Mix'd Gothic, such as artists all allow
Few specimens yet left us can compare

Withal: it lies perhaps a little low,
Because the monks prefer'd a hill behind,
To shelter their devotion from the wind.

LVI.

It stood embosom'd in a happy valley,
Crown'd by high woodlands, where the
Druid oak

Stood, like Caractacus, in act to rally
His host, with broad arms 'gainst the
thunderstroke,

And from beneath his boughs were seen to
sally

The dappled foresters; as day awoke,
The branching stag swept down with all his
herd,

To quaff a brook which murmur'd like a bird.

LVII.

Before the mansion lay a lucid lake,
Broad as transparent, deep, and freshly fed
By a river, which its soften'd way did take

In currents through the calmer water
spread

Around: the wildfowl nestled in the brake
And sedges, brooding in their liquid bed:
The woods sloped downwards to its brink,
and stood
With their green faces fix'd upon the flood.

LVIII.

Its outlet dash'd into a deep cascade,
Sparkling with foam, until again subsiding,
Its shriller echoes—like an infant made
Quiet—sank into softer ripples, gliding
Into a rivulet: and thus allay'd,
Pursued its course, now gleaming, and now
biding
Its windings through the woods; now clear,
now blue,
According as the skies their shadows threw.

LIX.

A glorious remnant of the Gothic pile
(While yet the church was Rome's) stood
half apart

In a grand arch, which once screen'd many
an aisle.

These last had disappear'd—a loss to art:
The first yet frown'd superbly o'er the soil,
And kindled feelings in the roughest heart,
Which mourn'd the power of time's or tem-
pest's march,

In gazing on that venerable arch.

LX.

Within a niche, nigh to its pinnacle,
Twelve saints had once stood sanctified in
stone;

But these had fallen, not when the friars fell,
But in the war which struck Charles from
his throne,

When each house was a fortalice—as tell
The annals of full many a line undone,—
The gallant cavaliers, who fought in vain
For those who knew not to resign or reign.

LXI.

But in a higher niche, alone, but crown'd,
The Virgin-Mother of the God-born Child,
With her Son in her blessed arms, look'd round;
Spared by some chance when all beside
was spoil'd;

She made the earth below seem holy ground.
This may be superstition, weak or wild,
But even the faintest relics of a shrine
Of any worship wake some thoughts divine.

LXII.

A mighty window, hollow in the centre,
Shorn of its glass of thousand colourings,
Through which the deepen'd glories once
could enter,
Streaming from off the sun like seraph's
wings,

Now yawns all desolate: now loud, now fainter,

The gale sweeps through its fretwork, and oft sings

The owl his anthem, where the silenced quire Lie with their hallelujahs quench'd like fire.

LXIII.

But in the noontide of the moon, and when The wind is winged from one point of heaven,

There moans a strange unearthly sound, which then

Is musical—a dying accent driven Through the huge arch, which soars and sinks again.

Some deem it but the distant echo given Back to the night wind by the waterfall, And harmonised by the old choral wall:

LXIV.

Others, that some original shape, or form Shaped by decay perchance, hath given the power

(Though less than that of Memnon's statue, warm

In Egypt's rays, to harp at a fix'd hour) To this grey ruin, with a voice to charm

Sad, but serene, it sweeps o'er tree or tower; The cause I know not, nor can solvè; but such

The fact:—I've heard it,—once perhaps too much.

LXV.

Amidst the court a Gothic fountain play'd, Symmetrical, but deck'd with carvings quaint—

Strange faces, like to men in masquerade, And here perhaps a monster, there a saint:

The spring gush'd through grim mouths of granite made,

And sparkled into basins, where it spent Its little torrent in a thousand hubbles,

Like man's vain glory, and his vainer troubles.

LXVI.

The mansion's self was vast and venerable, With more of the monastic than has been Elsewhere preserved: the cloisters still were stable,

The cells, too, and refectory, I-ween: An exquisite small chapel had been able,

Still unimpair'd, to decorate the scene; The rest had been reform'd, replaced, or sunk,

And spoke more of the baron than the monk.

LXVII.

Huge halls, long galleries, spacious chambers, join'd

By no quite lawful marriage of the arts, Might shock a connoisseur; but when combined,

Form'd a whole which, irregular in parts, Yet left a grand impression on the mind,

At least of those whose eyes are in their hearts:

We gaze upon a giant for his stature, Nor judge at first if all be true to nature.

LXVIII.

Steel barons, molten the next generation To silken rows of gay and garter'd earls, Glanced from the walls in goodly preservation:

And Lady Marys blooming into girls, With fair long locks, had also kept their station:

And countesses mature in robes and pearls: Also some beauties of Sir Peter Lely, Whose drapery hints we may admire them freely.

LXIX.

Judges in very formidable ermine Were there, with brows that did not much invite

The accused to think their lordships would determine

His cause by leaning much from might to right:

Bishops, who had not left a single sermon; Attorneys-general, awful to the sight, As hinting more (unless our judgments warp us)

Of the "Star Chamber" than of "Habeas Corpus."

LXX.

Generals, some all in armour, of the old And iron time, ere lead had ta'en the lead;

Others in wigs of Marlborough's martial fold, Huger than twelve of our degenerate breed:

Lordlings, with staves of white or keys of gold:

Nimrods, whose canvas scarce contain'd the steed;

And here and there some stern high patriot stood,

Who could not get the place for which he sued.

LXXI.

But ever and anon, to soothe your vision, Fatigued with these hereditary glories,

There rose a Carlo Dolce or a Titian, Or wilder group of savage Salvatore's;

Here danced Albano's boys, and here the sea
shone
In Vernet's ocean lights; and there the
stories
Of martyrs awed, as Spagnoletto tainted
His brush with all the blood of all the sainted.

LXXII.

Here sweetly spread a landscape of Lorraine;
There Rembrandt made his darkness equal
light,
Or gloomy Caravaggio's gloomier stain
Bronzed o'er some lean and stoic anchor-
ite:—
But, lo! a Teniers woos, and not in vain,
Your eyes to revel in a livelier sight:
His bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite
Danish
Or Dutch with thirst—What, ho! a flask of
Rhenish.

LXXIII.

O reader! if that thou canst read,—and know,
'Tis not enough to spell, or even to read,
To constitute a reader; there must go
Virtues of which both you and I have need.
Firstly, begin with the beginning—(though
That clause is hard); and secondly, pro-
ceed:
Thirdly, commence not with the end—or,
sinning
In this sort, end at last with the beginning.

LXXIV.

But reader, thou hast patient been of late,
While I, without remorse of rhyme, or fear,
Have built and laid out ground at such a rate,
Dan Phœbus takes me for an auctioneer.
That poets were so from their earliest date,
By Homer's "Catalogue of ships" is clear;
But a mere modern must be moderate—
I spare you then the furniture and plate.

LXXV.

The mellow autumn came, and with it came
The promised party, to enjoy its sweets.
The corn is cut, the manor full of game;
The pointer ranges, and the sportsman beats
In russet jacket:—lynx-like is his aim;
Full grows his bag, and wonderful his feats.
Ah, nutbrown partridges! Ah, brilliant
pheasants!
And ah, ye poachers!—'Tis no sport for
peasants.

LXXVI.

An English autumn, though it hath no vines,
Blushing with Bacchant coronals along
The paths, o'er which the far festoon entwines
The red grape in the sunny lands of song,

Hath yet a purchased choice of choicest
wines;
The claret light, and the Madeira strong;
If Britain mourn her bleakness, we can tell
her,
The very best of vineyards is the cellar.

LXXVII.

Then, if she hath not that serene decline
Which makes the southern autumn's day
appear
As if 'twould to a second spring resign
The season, rather than to winter drear,—
Of in-door comforts still she hath a mine,—
The sea-coal fires, the "earliest of the
year;"
Without doors, too, she may compete in mel-
low,
As what is lost in green is gain'd in yellow.

LXXVIII.

And for the effeminate *villeggiatura*—
Rife with more horns than hounds—she
bath the chase,
So animated that it might allure a
Saint from his beads to join the jocund
race;
Even Nimrod's self might leave the plains of
Dura,
And wear the Melton jacket for a space:
If she hath no wild boars, she hath a tame
Preserve of bores, who ought to be made
game.

LXXIX.

The noble guests, assembled at the Abbey,
Consisted of—we give the sex the *pas*—
The Duchess of Fitz-Fulke; the Countess
Crabby;
The Ladies Scilly, Busey;—Miss Eclat,
Miss Bombazeen, Miss Mackstay, Miss
O'Tabby,
And Mrs. Rabbi, the rich banker's squaw;
Also the honourable Mrs. Sleep,
Who look'd a white lamb, yet was a black
sheep:

LXXX.

With other Countesses of Blank—but rank;
At once the "lie" and the "élite" of
crowds;
Who pass like water filter'd in a tank,
All purged and pious from their native
clouds;
Or paper turn'd to money by the Bank:
No matter how or why, the passport
shrouds
The "passée" and the past; for good society
Is no less famed for tolerance than piety,—

LXXXI.

That is, up to a certain point; which point
Forms the most difficult in punctuation.
Appearances appear to form the joint
On which it hinges in a higher station;
And so that no explosion cry "Aroint
Thee, witch!" or each Medea has her
Jason;
Or (to the point with Horace and with Pulci)
"Omne tulit punctum, quæ miscuit utile
dulci."

LXXXII.

I can't exactly trace their rule of right,
Which hath a little leaning to a lottery.
I've seen a virtuous woman put down quiet
By the mere combination of a coterie;
Also a so-so matron boldly fight
Her way back to the world by dint of plot-
tery,
And shine the very *Siria* of the spheres,
Escaping with a few slight, scarless sneers.

LXXXIII.

I have seen more than I'll say:—but we will
see
How our *villeggiatura* will get on.
The party might consist of thirty-three
Of highest caste—the Brahmins of the ton.
I have named a few, not foremost in degree,
But ta'en at hazard as the rhyme may run.
By way of sprinkling, scatter'd amongst
these
There also were some Irish absentees.

LXXXIV.

There was Parolles, too, the legal bully,
Who limits all his battles to the bar
And senate: when invited elsewhere, truly,
He shows more appetite for words than
war.
There was the young bard Rackrhyme, who
had newly
Come out and glimmer'd as a six weeks'
star.
There was Lord Pyrrho, too, the great free-
thinker;
And Sir John Pottledeep, the mighty drinker.

LXXXV.

There was the Duke of Dash, who was a—
duke,
"Ay, every inch a" duke; there were
twelve peers
Like Charlemagne's—and all such peers in
look
And intellect, that neither eyes nor ears

For commoners had ever them mistook.

There were the six Miss Rawbolds—pretty
dears!
All song and sentiment; whose hearts were set
Less on a convent than a coronet.

LXXXVI.

There were four Honourable Misters, whose
Honour was more before their names than
after;
There was the preux Chevalier de la Ruse,
Whom France and Fortune lately deign'd
to waft here,
Whose chiefly harmless talent was to amuse;
But the clubs found it rather serious
laughter,
Because—such was his magic power to
please—
The dice seem'd charm'd, too, with his re-
partees.

LXXXVII.

There was Dick Dubious, the metaphysician,
Who loved philosophy and a good dinner;
Angle, the soi-disant mathematician;
Sir Henry Silvercup, the great race-winner.
There was the Reverend Rodomont Preci-
sian,
Who did not hate so much the sin as sinner;
And Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet,
Good at all things, but better at a bet.

LXXXVIII.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic guards-
man;
And General Fireface, famous in the field,
A great tactician, and no less a swordsman,
Who ate, last war, more Yankees than he
kill'd.
There was the waggish Welsh Judge, Jef-
feries Hardsman,
In his grave office so completely skill'd,
That when a culprit came for condemnation,
He had his judge's joke for consolation.

LXXXIX.

Good company's a chess-board—there are
kings,
Queens, bishops, knights, rooks, pawns;
the world's a game;
Save that the puppets pull at their own
strings,
Methinks gay Punch hath something of the
same.
My Muse, the butterfly hath but her wings,
Not stings, and flits through ether without
aim,
Alighting rarely:—were she but a hornet,
Perhaps there might be vices which would
mourn it.

XC.

I had forgotten—but must not forget—
 An orator, the latest of the session,
 Who had deliver'd well a very set
 Smooth speech, his first and maidenly
 transgression
 Upon debate: the papers echoed yet
 With his début, which made a strong im-
 pression,
 And rank'd with what is every day dis-
 play'd—
 "The best first speech that ever yet was
 made."

XCI.

Proud of his "Hear him!" proud, too, of
 his vote
 And lost virginity of oratory,
 Proud of his learning (just enough to quote),
 He revell'd in his Ciceronian glory:
 With memory excellent to get by rote,
 With wit to hatch a pun or tell a story,
 Graced with some merit, and with more ef-
 frontery,
 "His country's pride," he came down to the
 country.

XCII.

There also were two wits by acclamation,
 Longbow from Ireland, Strongbow from
 the Tweed,
 Both lawyers and both men of education;
 But Strongbow's wit was of more polish'd
 breed;
 Longbow was rich in an imagination
 As beautiful and bounding as a steed,
 But sometimes stumbling over a potato,—
 While Strongbow's best things might have
 come from Cato.

XCIII.

Strongbow was like a new-tuned harpsichord;
 But Longbow wild as an Æolian harp,
 With which the winds of heaven can claim
 accord,
 And make a music, whether flat or sharp.
 Of Strongbow's talk you would not change a
 word:
 At Longbow's phrases you might some-
 times carp:
 Both wits—one horn so, and the other bred,
 This by his heart—his rival by his head.

XCIV.

If all these seem a heterogeneous mass
 To be assembled at a country seat,
 Yet think, a specimen of every class
 Is better than a humdrum tête-à-tête.

The days of Comedy are gone, alas!
 When Congreve's fool could vie with Mo-
 lière's *bête*:
 Society is smooth'd to that excess,
 That manners hardly differ more than dress.

XCV.

Our ridicules are kept in the back ground—
 Ridiculous enough, but also dull;
 Professions, too, are no more to be found
 Professional; and there is nought to cull
 Of folly's fruit; for though your fools
 abound,
 They're barren, and not worth the pains
 to pull.
 Society is now one polish'd horde,
 Form'd of two mighty tribes, the *Bores* and
Bored.

XCVI.

But from being farmers, we turn gleaners,
 gleaning
 The scanty but right-well thresh'd ears of
 truth;
 And, gentle reader! when you gather meaning,
 You may be Boaz, and I—modest Ruth.
 Further I'd quote, but Scripture intervening
 Forbids. A great impression in my youth
 Was made by Mrs. Adams, where she cries
 "That Scriptures out of church are blasphem-
 ies."

XCVII.

But what we can we glean in this vile age
 Of chaff, although our gleanings be not
 grist.
 I must not quite omit the talking sage,
 Kit-Cat, the famous Conversationist,
 Who, in his common-place book, had a page
 Prepared each morn for evenings. "List,
 oh list!"
 "Alas, poor ghost!"—What unexpected woes
 Await those who have studied their bons-
 mots!

XCVIII.

Firstly, they must allure the conversation
 By many windings to their clever clinch;
 And secondly, must let slip no occasion,
 Nor *bate* (abate) their hearers of an *inch*,
 But take an ell—and make a great sensation,
 If possible; and thirdly, never flinch
 When some smart talker puts them to the test,
 But seize the last word, which no doubt's the
 best.

XCIX.

Lord Henry and his lady were the hosts;
 The party we have touch'd on were the
 guests.
 Their table was a board to tempt even ghosts
 To pass the Styx for more substantial feasts.

I will not dwell upon ragoûts or roasts,
 Albeit all human history attests
 That happiness for man—the hungry sinner!—
 Since Eve ate apples, much depends on dinner.

C.

Witness the lands which “flow’d with milk
 and honey,”
 Held out unto the hungry Israelites:
 To this we have added since, the love of
 money,
 The only sort of pleasure which requites.
 Youth fades, and leaves our days no longer
 sunny;
 We tire of mistresses and parasites;
 But oh, ambrosial cash! Ah! who would lose
 thee?
 When we no more can use, or even abuse
 thee!

CI.

The gentlemen got up betimes to shoot,
 Or hunt: the young, because they liked
 the sport—
 The first thing boys like after play and fruit;
 The middle-aged, to make the day more
 short;
 For *ennui* is a growth of English root,
 Though nameless in our language:—we
 retort
 The fact for words, and let the French trans-
 late
 That awful yawn which sleep cannot abate.

CII.

The elderly walk’d through the library,
 And tumbled books, or criticised the pic-
 tures,
 Or saunter’d through the gardens piteously,
 And made upon the hot-house several stric-
 tures,
 Or rode a nag which trotted not too high,
 Or on the morning papers read their lec-
 tures,
 Or on the watch their longing eyes would fix,
 Longing at sixty for the hour of six.

CIII.

But none were “*géné:*” the great hour of
 union
 Was rung by dinner’s knell; till then all
 were
 Masters of their own time—or in commu-
 nion,
 Or solitary, as they chose to bear

The hours, which how to pass is but to few
 known.

Each rose up at his own, and had to spare
 What time he chose for dress, and broke his
 fast

When, where, and how he chose for that
 repast.

CIV.

The ladies—some rouged, some a little pale—
 Met the morn as they might. If fine, they
 rode,

Or walk’d; if foul, they read, or told a tale,
 Sung, or rehearsed the last dance from
 abroad;

Discuss’d the fashion which might next pre-
 vail,

And settled bonnets by the newest code,
 Or cramm’d twelve sheets into one little
 letter,

To make each correspondent a new debtor.

CV.

For some had absent lovers, all had friends.

The earth has nothing like a she epistle,
 And hardly heaven—because it never ends.

I love the mystery of a female missal,
 Which, like a creed, ne’er says all it intends,

But full of cunning as Ulysses’ whistle,
 When he allured poor Dolon:—you had better
 Take care what you reply to such a letter.

CVI.

Then there were billiards; cards, too, but *no*
 dice;—

Save in the clubs no man of honour
 plays;—

Boats when ’t was water, skating when ’t was
 ice,

And the hard frost destroy’d the scenting
 days:

And angling, too, that solitary vice,

Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says:
 The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet
 Should have a hook, and a small trout to
 pull it.

CVII.

With evening came the banquet and the
 wine;

The conversazione; the duet,
 Attuned by voices more or less divine
 (My heart or head aches with the memory
 yet).

The four Miss Rawholds in a glee would
 shine;

But the two youngest loved more to be set
 Down to the harp—because to music’s
 charms

They added graceful necks, white hands and
 arms.

CVIII.

Sometimes a dance (though rarely on field days,

For then the gentlemen were rather tired)
Display'd some sylph-like figures in its maze;
Then there was small-talk ready when re-
quired;

Flirtation—but decorous; the mere praise
Of charms that should or should not be
admired.

The hunters fought their fox-hunt o'er again,
And then retreated soberly—at ten.

CIX.

The politicians, in a nook apart,
Discuss'd the world, and settled all the
spheres;

The wits watch'd every loophole for their art,
To introduce a bon-mot head and ears;

Small is the rest of those who would be smart,
A moment's good thing may have cost
them years

Before they find an hour to introduce it;
And then, even *then*, some bore may make
them lose it.

CX.

But all was gentle and aristocratic
In this our party; polish'd, smooth, and cold,
As Phidian forms cut out of marble Attic.

There now are no Squire Westerns as of old;
And our Sophias are not so emphatic,

But fair as then, or fairer to behold.
We have no accomplish'd hackguards, like
Tom Jones,

But gentlemen in stays, as stiff as stones.

CXI.

They separated at an early hour;

That is, ere midnight—which is London's
noon;

But in the country ladies seek their bower
A little earlier than the waning moon.

Peace to the slumbers of each folded flower—
May the rose call back its true colour soon!

Good hours of fair cheeks are the fairest
tinters,

And lower the price of rouge—at least some
winters.

Canto the Fourteenth.

I.

IF from great nature's or our own abyss

Of thought we could but snatch a certainty,
Perhaps mankind might find the path they
miss—

But then 't would spoil much good philo-
sophy.

One system eats another up, and this

Much as old Saturn ate his progeny;
For when his pious consort gave him stones
In lieu of sons, of these he made no bones.

II.

But System doth reverse the Titan's break-
fast,

And eats her parents, albeit the digestion
Is difficult. Pray tell me, can you make fast,
After due search, your faith to any ques-
tion?

Look back o'er ages, ere unto the stake fast
You bind yourself, and call some mode the
best one.

Nothing more 'true than *not* to trust your
senses;

And yet what are your other evidences?

III.

For me, I know nought; nothing I deny,
Admit, reject, condemn; and what know
you,

Except perhaps that you were born to die?
And both may after all turn out untrue.

An age may come, Font of Eternity,
When nothing shall be either old or new.
Death, so call'd, is a thing which makes men
weep,

And yet a third of life is pass'd in sleep.

IV.

A sleep without dreams, after a rough day
Of toil, is what we covet most; and yet
How clay shrinks back from more quiescent
clay!

The very Suicide that pays his debt
At once without instalments (an old way
Of paying debts, which creditors regret),
Lets out impatiently his rushing breath,
Less from disgust of life than dread of death.

V.

'Tis round him, near him, here, there, every-
where,

And there's a courage which grows out of
fear,

Perhaps of all most desperate, which will
dare

The worst to *know* it:—when the mountains
rear

Their peaks beneath your human foot, and
there

You look down o'er the precipice, and
drear

The gulf of rock yawns,—you can't gaze a
minute,

Without an awful wish to plunge within it.

VI.

'Tis true, you don't—but, pale and struck
with terror,

Retire: but look into your past impression!
And you will find, though shuddering at the
mirror

Of your own thoughts, in all their self-
confession,

The lurking bias, be it truth or error,

To the *unknown*; a secret prepossession,
To plunge with all your fears—but where?

You know not,
And that's the reason why you do—or do not.

VII.

But what's this to the purpose? you will say.
Gent. reader, nothing; a mere speculation,

For which my sole excuse is—'tis my way;
Sometimes *with* and sometimes without

occasion,
I write what's uppermost, without delay;

This narrative is not meant for narration,
But a mere airy and fantastic basis,

To build up common things with common
places.

VIII.

You know, or don't know, that great Bacon
saith,

“Fling up a straw, 't will show the way the
wind blows;”

And such a straw, borne on by human breath,
Is poesy, according as the mind glows;

A paper kite which flies 'twixt life and death,
A shadow which the onward soul behind

throws:
And mine's a bubble, not blown up for praise,

But just to play with, as an infant plays.

IX.

The world is all before me—or behind;
For I have seen a portion of that same,

And quite enough for me to keep in mind;—
Of passions, too, I have proved enough to

blame,
To the great pleasure of our friends, man-
kind,

Who like to mix some slight alloy with
fame;

For I was rather famous in my time,
Until I fairly knock'd it up with rhyme.

X.

I have brought this world about my ears, and
eke

The other; that's to say, the clergy—who
Upon my head have bid their thunders break

In pious libels by no means a few.

And yet I can't help scribbling once a week,
Tiring old readers, nor discovering new.
In youth I wrote because my mind was full,
And now because I feel it growing dull.

XI.

But “why then publish?”—There are no
rewards,

Of fame or profit when the world grows
weary.

I ask in turn,—Why do you play at cards?
Why drink? Why read?—To make some

hour less dreary.
It occupies me to turn back regards

On what I've seen or ponder'd, sad or
cheery;

And what I write I cast upon the stream,
To swim or sink—I have had at least my
dream.

XII.

I think that were I *certain* of success,
I hardly could compose another line:

So long I've battled either more or less,
That no defeat can drive me from the Nine.

This feeling 't is not easy to express,
And yet 't is not affected, I opine.

In play, there are two pleasures—for your
choosing—

The one is winning, and the other losing.

XIII.

Besides, my Muse by no means deals in
fiction:

She gathers a repertory of facts,
Of course with some reserve and slight

restriction,
But mostly sings of human things and

acts—
And that's one cause she meets with contra-
diction;

For too much truth, at first sight, ne'er
attracts;

And were her object only what's call'd glory,
With more ease too she'd tell a different

story.

XIV.

Love, war, a tempest—surely there's variety:
Also a seasoning slight of lucubration;

A bird's eye view, too, of that wild, Society;
A slight glance thrown on men of every

station.
If you have nought else, here's at least

satiety,
Both in performance and in preparation;

And though these lines should only line
portmanteaus,

Trade will be all the better for these Cantos.

XV.

The portion of this world which I at present

Have taken up to fill the following sermon,
Is one of which there's no description recent:

The reason why, is easy to determine:
Although it seems both promiuent and pleasant,

There is a sameness in its gems and ermine,

A dull and family likeness through all ages,
Of no great promise for poetic pages.

XVI.

With much to excite, there's little to exalt;
Nothing that speaks to all men and all times;

A sort of varnish over every fault;

A kind of common-place, even in their crimes;

Factitious passions, wit without much salt,

A want of that true nature which sublimates
Whate'er it shows with truth; a smooth monotony

Of character, in those at least who have got any.

XVII.

Sometimes, indeed, like soldiers off parade,

They break their ranks and gladly leave the drill;

But then the roll-call draws them back afraid,

And they must be or seem what they were: still

Doubtless it is a brilliant masquerade:

But when of the first sight you have had your fill,

It palls—at least it did so upon me,
This paradise of pleasure and ennui.

XVIII.

When we have made our love, and gam'd our gaming,

Drest, voted, shone, and, may be, something more;

With dandies dined; heard senators declaiming;

Seen beauties brought to market by the score,

Sad rakes to sadder husbands chastely taming;

There's little left but to be bored or bore.

Witness those "*ci-devant jeunes hommes*"
who stem

The stream, nor leave the world which leaveth them.

XIX.

'Tis said—indeed a general complaint—

That no one has succeeded in describing

The monde, exactly as they ought to paint:

Some say, that authors only snatch, by bribing

The porter, some slight scandals strange and quaint,

To furnish matter for their moral gibing;

And that their books have but one style in common—

My lady's prattle, filter'd through her woman.

XX.

But this can't well be true, just now; for writers

Are grown of the bean monde a part potential:

I've seen them balance even the scale with fighters,

Especially when young, for that's essential

Why do their sketches fail them as inditers

Of what they deem themselves most consequential,

The *real* portrait of the highest tribe?

'Tis that, in fact, there's little to describe.

XXI.

"*Haud ignara loquor*;" these are *Nugæ*,
"quarum

Pars parva fuit," but still art and part.

Now I could much more easily sketch a harem,

A battle, wreck, or history of the heart,
Than these things; and besides, I wish to spare 'em,

For reasons which I choose to keep apart.

"*Vetabo Cereris sacrum qui vulgarit*"—

Which means, that vulgar people must not share it.

XXII.

And therefore what I throw off is ideal—

Lower'd, leaven'd, like a history of free-masons

Which bears the same relation to the real,

As Captain Parry's voyage may do to Jason's.

The grand arcanum's not for men to see all;

My music has some mystic diapasons;

And there is much which could not be appreciated

In any manner by the uninitiated.

XXIII.

Alas! worlds fall—and woman, since she fell'd

The world (as, since that history, less polite
Than true, hath been a creed so strictly held),

Has not yet given up the practice quite.

Poor thing of usages! coerced, compell'd,
Victim when wrong, and martyr oft when
right,
Condemn'd to child-bed, as men for their sins
Have shaving too entail'd upon their chins,—

XXIV.

A daily plague, which in the aggregate
May average on the whole with parturition.
But as to women, who can penetrate
The real sufferings of their sex condition?
Man's very sympathy with their estate
Has much of selfishness, and more sus-
picion.
Their love, their virtue, beauty, education,
But form good housekeepers, to breed a
nation.

XXV.

All this were very well, and can't be better;
But even this is difficult, Heaven knows,
So many troubles from her birth beset her,
Such small distinction between friends and
foes,
The gilding wears so soon from off her fetter,
That—but ask any woman if she 'd choose
(Take her at thirty, that is) to have been
Female or male? a schoolboy or a queen?

XXVI.

"Petticoat influence" is a great reproach,
Which even those who obey would fain be
thought
To fly from, as from hungry pikes a roach;
But since beneath it upon earth we are
brought,
By various joltings of life's hackney coach,
I for one venerate a petticoat—
A garment of a mystical sublimity,
No matter whether russet, silk, or dimity.

XXVII.

Much I respect, and much I have adored,
In my young days, that chaste and goodly
veil,
Which holds a treasure, like a miser's hoard,
And more attracts by all it doth conceal—
A golden scabbard on a Damasque sword,
A loving letter with a mystic seal,
A cure for grief—for what can ever rankle
Before a petticoat and peeping ankle?

XXVIII.

And when upon a silent, sullen day,
With a sirocco, for example, blowing,
When even the sea looks dim with all its
spray,
And sulkily the river's ripple's flowing,

And the sky shows that very ancient gray,
The sober, sad antithesis to glowing,—
'Tis pleasant, if *then* anything is pleasant,
To catch a glimpse even of a pretty peasant.

XXIX.

We left our heroes and our heroines
In that fair clime which don't depend on
climate,
Quite independent of the Zodiac's signs,
Though certainly more difficult to rhyme at,
Because the sun, and stars, and aught that
shines,
Mountains, and all we can be most sublime
at,
Are there oft dull and dreary as a *dun*—
Whether a sky's or tradesman's is all one.

XXX.

An in-door life is less poetical;
And out-of-door hath showers, and mists,
and sleet,
With which I could not brew a pastoral.
But be it as it may, a hard must meet
All difficulties, whether great or small,
To spoil his undertaking, or complete,
And work away like spirit upon matter,
Embarrass'd somewhat both with fire and
water.

XXXI.

Juan—in this respect, at least, like saints—
Was all things unto people of all sorts,
And lived contentedly, without complaints,
In camps, in ships, in cottages, or courts—
Born with that happy soul which seldom faints,
And mingling modestly in toils or sports.
He likewise could be most things to all
women,
Without the coxcomby of certain *she* men.

XXXII.

A fox-hunt to a foreigner is strange;
'Tis also subject to the double danger
Of tumbling first, and having in exchange
Some pleasant jesting at the awkward
stranger;
But Juan had been early taught to range
The wilds, as doth an Arab turn'd avenger,
So that his horse, or charger, hunter, hack,
Knew that he had a rider on his back.

XXXIII.

And now in this new field, with some ap-
plause,
He clear'd hedge, ditch, and double post,
and rail,
And never *craned*, and made but few "*fauces*
pas,"
And only fretted when the scent 'gau fail.

He broke, 'tis true, some statutes of the laws
Of hunting—for the sagest youth is frail;
Rode o'er the bounds, it may be, now and
then,
And once o'er several country gentlemen.

XXXIV.

But on the whole, to general admiration
He acquitted both himself and horse: the
squires
Marvell'd at merit of another nation;
The boors cried "Dang it! who'd have
thought it?"—Sires,
The Nestors of the sporting generation,
Swore praises, and recall'd their former
fires;
The huntsman's self relented to a grin,
And rated him almost a whipper-in.

XXXV.

Such were his trophies—not of spear and
shield,
But leaps, and bursts, and sometimes foxes'
brushes;
Yet I must own,—although in this I yield
To patriot sympathy a Briton's blushes,—
He thought at heart like courtly Chesterfield,
Who, after a long chase o'er hills, dales,
bushes,
And what not, though he rode beyond all
price,
Ask'd next day, "If men ever hunted *twice*?"

XXXVI.

He also had a quality uncommon
To early risers after a long chase,
Who wake in winter ere the cock can sum-
mon
December's drowsy day to his dull race,—
A quality agreeable to woman,
When her soft, liquid words run on apace,
Who likes a listener, whether saint or sin-
ner,—
He did not fall asleep just after dinner;

XXXVII.

But, light and airy, stood on the alert,
And shone in the best part of dialogue,
By humouring always what they might assert,
And listening to the topics most in vogue,—
Now grave, now gay, but never dull or pert;
And smiling but in secret—cunning rogue!—
He ne'er presumed to make an error clearer;—
In short, there never was a better hearer.

XXXVIII.

And then he danced,—all foreigners excel
The serious Angles in the eloquence
Of pantomime,—he danced, I say, right well,
With emphasis, and also with good sense—

A thing in footing indispensable;
He danced without theatrical pretence,
Not like a ballet-master in the van
Of his drill'd nymphs, but like a gentleman.

XXXIX.

Chaste were his steps, each kept within due
bound,
And elegance was sprinkled o'er his figure;
Like swift Camilla, he scarce skimm'd the
ground,
And rather held in than put forth his
vigour;
And then he had an ear for music's sound,
Which might defy a crotchets critic's rigour.
Such classic pas—sans flaws—set off our
hero,
He glanced like a personified Bolero;

XL.

Or, like a flying Hour before Aurora,
In Guido's famous fresco, which alone
Is worth a tour to Rome, although no more a
Remnant were there of the old world's sole
throne.
The "*tout ensemble*" of his movements wore a
Grace of the soft ideal, seldom shown,
And ne'er to be described; for to the colour
Of bards and prozers, words are void of
colour.

XLI.

No marvel then he was a favourite;
A full-grown Cupid, very much admired;
A little spoilt, but by no means so quite;
At least he kept his vanity retired.
Such was his tact, he could alike delight
The chaste, and those who are not so much
inspired.
The Duchess of Fitz-Fulke, who loved "*tra-
casserie*,"
Began to treat him with some small "*aga-
cerie*."

XLII.

She was a fine and somewhat full-blown
blonde,
Desirable, distinguish'd, celebrated
For several winters in the grand, *grande
monde*.
I'd rather not say what might be related
Of her exploits, for this were ticklish ground;
Besides there might be falsehood in what's
stated;
Her late performance had been a dead set
At Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.

XLIII.

This noble personage began to look
A little black upon this new flirtation;
But such small licences must lovers brook,
Mere freedoms of the female corporation.

Woe to the man who ventures a rebuke !
 'Twill but precipitate a situation
 Extremely disagreeable, but common
 To calculators when they count on woman.

XLIV.

The circle smiled, then whisper'd, and then
 sneer'd ;
 The misses bridled, and the matrons
 frown'd ;
 Some hoped things might not turn out as
 they fear'd ;
 Some would not deem such women could
 be found ;
 Some ne'er believed one half of what they
 heard ;
 Some look'd perplex'd, and others look'd
 profound ;
 And several pitied with sincere regret
 Poor Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.

XLV.

But what is odd, none ever named the duke,
 Who, one might think, was something in
 the affair ;
 True, he was absent, and, 't was rumour'd,
 took
 But small concern about the when, or
 where,
 Or what his consort did : if he could brook
 Her gaities, none had a right to stare :
 Theirs was that best of unions, past all doubt,
 Which never meets, and therefore can't fall
 out.

XLVI.

But, oh ! that I should ever pen so sad a line !
 Fired with an abstract love of virtue, she,
 My Dian of the Ephesians, Lady Adeline,
 Began to think the duchess' conduct free ;
 Regretting much that she had chosen so bad
 a line,
 And waxing chiller in her courtesy,
 Look'd grave and pale to see her friend's
 fragility,
 For which most friends reserve their sensi-
 bility.

XLVII.

There's nought in this bad world like sym-
 pathy ;
 'Tis so becoming to the soul and face,
 Sets to soft music the harmonious sigh,
 And robes sweet friendship in a Brussels
 lace.
 Without a friend, what were humanity,
 To hunt our errors up with a good grace ?
 Consoling us with—“ Would you had thought
 twice !
 Ah ! if you had but follow'd my advice !”

XLVIII.

O Job ! you had two friends : one's quite
 enough,
 Especially when we are ill at ease ;
 They are but bad pilots when the weather's
 rough,
 Doctors less famous for their cures than
 fees.
 Let no man grumble when his friends fall off,
 As they will do like leaves at the first
 breeze :
 When your affairs come round, one way or
 t' other,
 Go to the coffee-house, and take another.

XLIX.

But this is not my maxim : had it been,
 Some heart-aches had been spared me : yet
 I care not—
 I would not be a tortoise in his screen
 Of stubborn shell, which waves and weather
 wear not ;
 'Tis better on the whole to have felt and
 seen
 That which humanity may bear, or bear,
 not ;
 'Twill teach discernment to the sensitive,
 And not to pour their ocean in a sieve.

L.

Of all the horrid, hideous notes of woe,
 Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight
 blast,
 Is that portentous phrase, “ I told you so,”
 Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the
 past,
 Who, 'stead of saying what you now should
 do,
 Own they foresaw that you would fall at
 last,
 And solace your slight lapse 'gainst “ *bonos
 mores,*”
 With a long memorandum of old stories.

LI.

The Lady Adeline's serene severity
 Was not confined to feeling for her friend,
 Whose fame she rather doubted with pos-
 terity,
 Unless her habits should begin to mend :
 But Juan also shared in her austerity,
 But mix'd with pity, pure as e'er was
 penn'd :
 His inexperience moved her gentle ruth,
 And (as her junior by six weeks) his youth.

LII.

These forty days' advantage of her years—
 And hers were those which can face calculation,
 Boldly referring to the list of peers
 And noble births, nor dread the enumeration—
 Gave her a right to have maternal fears
 For a young gentleman's fit education,
 Though she was far from that leap year,
 whose leap,
 In female dates, strikes Time all of a heap.

LIII.

This may be fix'd at somewhere before
 thirty—
 Say seven-and-twenty; for I never knew
 The strictest in chronology and virtue
 Advance beyond, while they could pass for
 new.
 O Time! why dost not pause? Thy scythe,
 so dirty
 With rust, should surely cease to hack and
 hew.
 Reset it: shave more smoothly, also slower,
 If but to keep thy credit as a mower.

LIV.

But Adeline was far from that ripe age,
 Whose ripeness is but bitter at the best:
 'Twas rather her experience made her sage,
 For she had seen the world and stood its
 test,
 As I have said in—I forget what page;
 My Muse despises reference, as you have
 guess'd
 By this time;—but strike six from seven-
 and-twenty,
 And you will find her sum of years in plenty.

LV.

At sixteen she came out; presented, vaunted,
 She put all coronets into commotion:
 At seventeen, too, the world was still en-
 charmed
 With the new Venns of their brilliant
 ocean:
 At eighteen, though below her feet still
 pant'd
 A hecatomb of suitors with devotion,
 She had consented to create again
 That Adam, call'd "the happiest of men."

LVI.

Since then she had sparkled through three
 glowing winters,
 Admired, adored; but also so correct,
 That she had puzzled all the acutest hinters,
 Without the apparel of being circumspect:

They could not even glean the slightest
 splinters

From off the marble, which had no defect.
 She had also snatch'd a moment since her
 marriage
 To bear a son and heir—and one miscar-
 riage.

LVII.

Fondly the wheeling fire-flies flew around
 her,
 Those little glitterers of the London night;
 But none of these possess'd a sting to wound
 her—
 She was a pitch beyond a coxcomb's flight.
 Perhaps she wish'd an aspirant profounder;
 But whatsoe'er she wish'd, she acted right;
 And whether coldness, pride, or virtue,
 dignify
 A woman, so she's good, what does it
 signify?

LVIII.

I hate a motive, like a lingering bottle
 Which with the landlord makes too long a
 stand,
 Leaving all claretless the unmoisten'd throttle,
 Especially with politics on hand;
 I hate it, as I hate a drove of cattle,
 Who whirl the dust as simooms whirl the
 sand;
 I hate it, as I hate an argument,
 A laureate's ode, or servile peer's "content."

LIX.

'Tis sad to hack into the roots of things,
 They are so much intertwined with the
 earth;
 So that the branch a goodly verdure flings,
 I reckon not if an acorn gave it birth.
 To trace all actions to their secret springs
 Would make indeed some melancholy
 mirth;
 But this is not at present my concern,
 And I refer you to wise Oxenstiern.

LX.

With the kind view of saving an éclat,
 Both to the duchess and diplomatist,
 The Lady Adeline, as soon 's she saw
 That Juan was unlikely to resist—
 (For foreigners don't know that a *fauv*
pas
 In England ranks quite on a different list
 From those of other lands unblest with
 juries,
 Whose verdict for such sin a certain cure
 is;—)

LXI.

The Lady Adeline resolved to take
Such measures as she thought might best
impede
The further progress of this sad mistake.
She thought with some simplicity indeed;
But innocence is bold even at the stake,
And simple in the world, and doth not need
Nor use those palisades by dames erected,
Whose virtue lies in never being detected.

LXII.

It was not that she fear'd the very worst:
His Grace was an enduring, married man,
And was not likely all at once to burst
Into a scene, and swell the clients' clan
Of Doctors' Commons: but she dreaded first
The magic of her Grace's talisman,
And next a quarrel (as he seem'd to fret)
With Lord Augustus Fitz-Plantagenet.

LXIII.

Her Grace, too, pass'd for being an intri-
gante,
And somewhat *méchante* in her amorous
sphere:
One of those pretty, precious plagues, which
haunt
A lover with caprices soft and dear,
That like to *make* a quarrel, when they can't
Find one, each day of the delightful year;
Bewitching, torturing, as they freeze or
glow,
And—what is worst of all—won't let you go;

LXIV.

The sort of thing to turn a young man's
head,
Or make a Werter of him in the end.
No wonder then a purer soul should dread
This sort of chaste *liaison* for a friend;
It were much better to be wed or dead,
Than wear a heart a woman loves to rend.
'Tis best to pause, and think, ere you rush
on,
If that a "*bonne fortune*" be really "*bonne*."

LXV.

And first, in the o'erflowing of her heart,
Which really knew or thought it knew no
guile,
She call'd her husband now and then apart,
And bade him counsel Juan. With a
smile
Lord Henry heard her plans of artless art
To wean Don Juan from the siren's wile;
And answer'd, like a statesman or a prophet,
In such guise that she could make nothing
of it.

LXVI.

Firstly, he said, "he never interfered
In anybody's business but the king's:"
Next, that "he never judged from what
appear'd,
Without strong reason, of those sort of
things:"
Thirdly, that "Juan had more brain than
beard,
And was not to be held in leading-strings;"
And fourthly, what need hardly be said
twice,
"That good but rarely came from good ad-
vice."

LXVII.

And, therefore, doubtless to approve the
truth
Of the last axiom, he advised his spouse
To leave the parties to themselves, for-
sooth—
At least as far as *bienséance* allows:
That time would temper Juan's faults of
youth;
That young men rarely made monastic
vows;
That opposition only more attaches—
But here a messenger brought in despatches:

LXVIII.

And being of the council call'd "the Privy,"
Lord Henry walk'd into his cabinet,
To furnish matter for some future Livy
To tell how he reduced the nation's debt;
And if their full contents I do not give ye,
It is because I do not know them yet;
But I shall add them in a brief appendix,
To come between mine epic and its index.

LXIX.

But ere he went, he added a slight hint,
Another gentle common-place or two,
Such as are coin'd in conversation's mint,
And pass, for want of better, though not
new:
Then broke his packet, to see what was in't,
And having casually glanced it through,
Retired: and, as he went out, calmly kiss'd
her,
Less like a young wife than an aged sister.

LXX.

He was a cold, good, honourable man,
Proud of his birth, and proud of every-
thing;
A goodly spirit for a state divan,
A figure fit to walk before a king;

Tall, stately, form'd to lead the courtly van
 On birthdays, glorious with a star and
 string;
 The very model of a chamberlain—
 And such I mean to make him when I reign.

LXXI.

But there was something wanting on the
 whole—
 I don't know what, and therefore cannot
 tell—
 Which pretty women—the sweet souls!—
 call *soul*.

Certes it was not body; he was well
 Proportion'd, as a poplar or a pole,
 A handsome man, that human miracle;
 And in each circumstance of love or war
 Had still preserved his perpendicular.

LXXII.

Still there was something wanting, as I've
 said—
 That undefinable "*Je ne sais quoi*,"
 Which, for what I know, may of yore have
 led
 To Homer's *Iliad*, since it drew to Troy
 The Greek Eve, Helen, from the Spartan's
 bed;
 Though on the whole, no doubt, the Dardan
 boy
 Was much inferior to King Menelais:—
 But thus it is some women will betray us.

LXXIII.

There is an awkward thing which much per-
 plexes,
 Unless like wise Tiresias we had proved
 By turns the difference of the several sexes;
 Neither can show quite *how* they would be
 loved.
 The sensual for a short time but connects
 us—
 The sentimental boasts to be unmoved;
 But both together form a kind of centaur,
 Upon whose back 'tis better not to venture.

LXXIV.

A something all-sufficient for the *heart*
 Is that for which the sex are always
 seeking:
 But how to fill up that same vacant part?
 There lies the rub—and this they are but
 weak in.
 Frail mariners afloat without a chart,
 They run before the wind through high
 seas breaking;
 And when they have made the shore through
 every shock,
 'Tis odd, or odds, it may turn out a rock.

LXXV.

There is a flower call'd "Love in Idleness,"
 For which see Shakespeare's ever-blooming
 garden;—
 I will not make his great description less,
 And beg his British godship's humble
 pardon,
 If, in my extremity of rhyme's distress,
 I touch a single leaf where he is warden;—
 But though the flower is different, with the
 French
 Or Swiss Rousseau, cry "*Voilà la Per-
 venche!*"

LXXVI.

Eureka! I have found it! What I mean
 To say is, not that love is idleness,
 But that in love such idleness has been
 An accessory, as I have cause to guess.
 Hard labour's an indifferent go-between;
 Your men of business are not apt to express
 Much passion, since the merchant-ship, the
 Argo,
 Convey'd Medea as her supercargo.

LXXVII.

"*Beatus ille procul!*" from "*negotiiis*,"
 Saith Horace: the great little poet's
 wrong;
 His other maxim, "*Noscitur à sociis*,"
 Is much more to the purpose of his song;
 Though even that were sometimes too
 ferocious,
 Unless good company be kept too long;
 But, in his teeth, whate'er their state or
 station,
 Thrice happy they who *have* an occupation!

LXXVIII.

Adam exchanged his Paradise for ploughing,
 Eve made up millinery with fig leaves—
 The earliest knowledge from the tree so
 knowing,
 As far as I know, that the church re-
 ceives:
 And since that time it need not cost much
 showing,
 That many of the ills o'er which man
 grieves,
 And still more women, spring from not em-
 ploying
 Some hours to make the remnant worth
 enjoying.

LXXIX.

And hence high life is oft a dreary void,
 A rack of pleasures, where we must invent
 A something wherewithal to be annoy'd.
 Bards may sing what they please about
 Content;

Contented, when translated, means but cloy'd;
And hence arise the woes of sentiment,
Blue-devils, and blue-stockings, and romances
Reduced to practice, and perform'd like dances.

LXXX.

I do declare, upon an affidavit,
Romances I ne'er read like those I have seen;
Nor, if unto the world I ever gave it,
Would some believe that such a tale had been:
But such intent I never had, nor have it;
Some truths are better kept behind a screen,
Especially when they would look like lies,
I therefore deal in generalities.

LXXXI.

"An oyster may be cross'd in love,"—and why?
Because he mopeth idly in his shell,
And heaves a lonely subterraneous sigh,
Much as a monk may do within his cell:
And *à-propos* of monks, their piety
With sloth hath found it difficult to dwell;
Those vegetables of the Catholic creed
Are apt exceedingly to run to seed.

LXXXII.

O Wilberforce! thou man of black renown,
Whose merit none enough can sing or say,
Thou hast struck one immense Colossus down,
Thou moral Washington of Africa!
But there's another little thing, I own,
Which you should perpetrate some summer's day,
And set the other half of earth to rights;
You have freed the *blacks*—now pray shut up the whites.

LXXXIII.

Shut up the bald-coot bully Alexander!
Ship off the Holy Three to Senegal;
Teach them that "sauce for goose is sauce for gander,"
And ask them how *they* like to be in thrall?
Shut up each high heroic salamander,
Who eats fire gratis (since the pay's but small);
Shut up—no, *not* the King, but the Pavilion,
Or else 'twill cost us all another million.

LXXXIV.

Shut up the world at large, let Bedlam out;
And you will be perhaps surprised to find
All things pursue exactly the same route,
As now with those of *soi-disant* sound mind.

This I could prove beyond a single doubt,
Were there a jot of sense among mankind;
But till that *point d'appui* is found, alas!
Like Archimedes, I leave earth as 't was.

LXXXV.

Our gentle Adeline had one defect—
Her heart was vacant, though a splendid mansion;
Her conduct had been perfectly correct,
As she had seen nought claiming its expansion.
A wavering spirit may be easier wreck'd,
Because 't is frailer, doubtless, than a stanch one;
But when the latter works its own undoing,
Its inner crash is like an earthquake's ruin.

LXXXVI.

She loved her lord, or thought so; but *that* love
Cost her an effort, which is a sad toil,
The stone of Sisyphus, if once we move
Our feelings 'gainst the nature of the soil.
She had nothing to complain of, or reprove,
No bickerings, no connubial turmoil:
Their union was a model to behold,
Serene and noble,—conjugal, but cold.

LXXXVII.

There was no great disparity of years,
Though much in temper; but they never clash'd:
They moved like stars united in their spheres,
Or like the Rhone by Leman's waters wash'd,
Where mingled and yet separate appears
The river from the lake, all blueely dash'd
Through the serene and placid glassy deep,
Which fain would lull its river-child to sleep.

LXXXVIII.

Now when she once had ta'en an interest
In anything, however she might flatter
Herself that her intentions were the best,
Intense intentions are a dangerous matter:
Impressions were much stronger than she guess'd,
And gather'd as they ruu like growing water
Upon her mind: the more so, as her breast
Was not at first too readily impress'd.

LXXXIX.

But when it was, she had that lurking demon
Of double nature, and thus doubly named—
Firmness cyept in heroes, kings, and seamen,
That is, when they succeed; but greatly blamed

As *obstinacy*, both in men and women,
 Whene'er their triumph pales, or star is
 tamed:—
 And 'twill perplex the casuist in morality
 To fix the due bounds of this dangerous
 quality.

XC.

Had Buonaparte won at Waterloo,
 It had been firmness; now 't is pertinacity:
 Must the event decide between the two?
 I leave it to your people of sagacity
 To draw the line between the false and true,
 If such can e'er be drawn by man's capacity:
 My business is with Lady Adeline,
 Who in her way too was a heroine.

XCI.

She knew not her own heart; then how
 should I?
 I think not she was *then* in love with Juan:
 If so, she would have had the strength to fly
 The wild sensation, unto her a new one:
 She merely felt a common sympathy
 (I will not say it was a false or true one)
 In him, because she thought he was in dan-
 ger,—
 Her husband's friend, her own, young, and
 a stranger.

XCII.

She was, or thought she was his friend—
 and this
 Without the farce of friendship, or ro-
 mance
 Of platonism, which leads so oft amiss
 Ladies who have studied friendship but in
 France,
 Or Germany, where people *purely* kiss.
 To thus much Adeline would not advance;
 But of such friendship as man's may to man
 be
 She was as capable as woman can be.

XCIII.

No doubt the secret influence of the sex
 Will there, as also in the ties of blood,
 An innocent predominance annex,
 And tune the concord to a finer mood.
 If free from passion, which all friendship
 checks,
 And your true feelings fully understood,
 No friend like to a woman earth discovers,
 So that you have not been nor will be lovers.

XCIV.

Love bears within its breast the very germ
 Of change; and how should this be other-
 wise?
 That violent things more quickly find a term
 Is shown through nature's whole analogies;

And how should the most fierce of all be
 firm?

Would you have endless lightning in the
 skies?

Methinks Love's very title says enough:
 How should "the *tender* passion" e'er be
 tough?

XCV.

Alas! by all experience, seldom yet
 (I merely quote what I have heard from
 many)
 Had lovers not some reason to regret
 The passion which made Solomon a zany.
 I've also seen some wives (not to forget
 The marriage state, the best or worst of
 any)
 Who were the very paragons of wives,
 Yet made the misery of at least two lives.

XCVI.

I've also seen some female *friends* ('t is odd,
 But true—as, if expedient, I could prove)
 That faithful were through thick and thin,
 ahead,
 At home, far more than ever yet was
 Love—
 Who did not quit me when Oppression trod
 Upon me; whom no scandal could remove;
 Who fought, and fight, in absence, too, my
 battles,
 Despite the snake Society's loud rattles.

XCVII.

Whether Don Juan and chaste Adeline
 Grew friends in this or any other sense,
 Will be discuss'd hereafter, I opine:
 At present I am glad of a pretence
 To leave them hovering, as the effect is fine,
 And keeps the atrocious reader in *suspense*:
 The surest way for ladies and for books
 To bait their tender or their tenter hooks.

XCVIII.

Whether they rode, or walk'd, or studied
 Spanish,
 To read Don Quixote in the original,
 A pleasure before which all others vanish;
 Whether their talk was of the kind call'd
 "small,"
 Or serious, are the topics I must banish
 To the next Canto; where perhaps I shall
 Say something to the purpose, and display
 Considerable talent in my way.

XCIX.

Above all, I beg all men to forbear
 Anticipating aught about the matter:
 They'll only make mistakes about the fair,
 And Juan too, especially the latter.

And I shall take a much more serious air
 Than I have yet done, in this epic satire.
 It is not clear that Adeline and Juan
 Will fall; but if they do, 'twill be their ruin.

C.

But great things spring from little:—Would
 you think,

That in our youth, as dangerous a passion
 As e'er brought man and woman to the brink
 Of ruin, rose from such a slight occasion,
 As few would ever dream could form the link
 Of such a sentimental situation?

You'll never guess, I'll bet you millions,
 milliards—

It all sprung from a harmless game at bil-
 liards.

CI.

'Tis strange,—but true; for truth is always
 strange;

Stranger than fiction: if it could be told,
 How much would novels gain by the ex-
 change!

How differently the world would men be-
 hold!

How oft would vice and virtue places change!
 The new world would be nothing to the
 old,

If some Columbus of the moral seas
 Would show mankind their souls' antipodes.

CII.

What "antres vast and deserts idle" then
 Would be discover'd in the human soul!

What icebergs in the hearts of mighty men,
 With self-love in the centre as their pole!

What Anthropophagi are nine or ten

Of those who hold the kingdoms in control!
 Were things but only call'd by their right
 name,

Cæsar himself would be ashamed of fame.



Canto the Fifteenth.

I.

AH!—What should follow slips from my re-
 flection;

Whatever follows ne'ertheless may be
 As à-propos of hope or retrospectioun,
 As though the lurking thought had fol-
 low'd free.

All present life is but an interjection,
 An "Oh!" or "Ah!" of joy or misery,
 Or a "Ha! ha!" or "Bah!"—a yawn, or
 "Pooh!"

Of which perhaps the latter is most true.

II.

But, more or less, the whole's a syncope
 Or a singultus—emblems of emotion,
 That grand antithesis to great ennui,
 Wherewith we break our bubbles on the
 ocean,

That watery outline of eternity,
 Or miniature at least, as is my notion,
 Which ministers unto the soul's delight,
 In seeing matters which are out of sight.

III.

But all are better than the sigh suppress,
 Corroding in the cavern of the heart,
 Making the countenance a masque of rest,
 And turning human nature to an art.
 Few men dare show their thoughts of worst
 or best;

Dissimulation always sets apart
 A corner for herself; and therefore fiction
 Is that which passes with least contradiction.

IV.

Ah! who can tell? Or rather, who cannot
 Remember, without telling, passion's er-
 rors?

The drainer of oblivion, even the sot,
 Hath got blue devils for his morning mir-
 rors:

What though on Lethe's stream he seem to
 float,

He cannot sink his tremours or his ter-
 rors;

The ruby glass that shakes within his hand
 Leaves a sad sediment of Time's worst saud.

V.

And as for love—O love!—We will proceed.
 The Lady Adeline Amundeville,
 A pretty name as one would wish to read,
 Must perch harmonious on my tuneful
 quill.

There's music in the sighing of a reed;
 There's music in the gushing of a rill;
 There's music in all things, if men had ears:
 Their earth is but an echo of the spheres.

VI.

The Lady Adeline, right honourable,
 Aud honour'd, ran a risk of growing less
 so;

For few of the soft sex are very stable
 In their resolves—alas! that I should say
 so;

They differ as wine differs from its label,
 When once decanted;—I presume to guess
 so,

But will not swear: yet both upon occasion,
 Till old, may undergo adulteration.

VII.

But Adeline was of the purest vintage,
 The unmingled essence of the grape; and
 yet
 Bright as a new Napoleon from its mintage,
 Or glorious as a diamond richly set;
 A page where Time should hesitate to print
 age,
 And for which Nature might forego her
 debt—
 Sole creditor whose process doth involve in't
 The luck of finding everybody solvent.

VIII.

O Death! thou dunnest of all duns! thou
 daily
 Knockest at doors, at first with modest tap,
 Like a meek tradesman when, approaching
 palely,
 Some splendid debtor he would take by
 sap:
 But oft denied, as patience 'gins to fail, he
 Advances with exasperated rap,
 And (if let in) insists, in terms unhandsome,
 On ready money, or "a draft on Ransom."

IX.

Whate'er thou takest, spare awhile poor
 Beauty!
 She is so rare, and thou hast so much prey.
 What though she now and then may slip
 from duty,
 The more 's the reason why you ought to
 stay;
 Gaunt Gourmand! with whole nations for
 your booty,
 You should be civil in a modest way:
 Suppress, then, some slight feminine diseases,
 And take as many heroes as Heaven pleases.

X.

Fair Adeline, the more ingenuous
 Where she was interested (as was said),
 Because she was not apt, like some of us,
 To like too readily, or too high bred
 To show it—(points we need not now dis-
 cuss)—
 Would give up artlessly both heart and
 head
 Unto such feelings as seem'd innocent,
 For objects worthy of the sentiment.

XI.

Some parts of Juan's history, which Rumour,
 That live gazette, had scatter'd to dis-
 figure,
 She had heard; but women hear with more
 good humour
 Such aberrations than we men of rigour:

Besides, his conduct, since in England, grew
 more
 Strict, and his mind assumed a manlier
 vigour;
 Because he had, like Alcibiades,
 The art of living in all climes with ease.

XII.

His manner was perhaps the more seductive,
 Because he ne'er seem'd anxious to seduce;
 Nothing affected, studied, or constructive
 Of coxcombry or conquest: no abuse
 Of his attractions marr'd the fair perspective,
 To indicate a Cupidon broke loose,
 And seem to say, "Resist us if you can"—
 Which makes a dandy while it spoils a man.

XIII.

They are wrong—that's not the way to set
 about it;
 As, if they told the truth, could well be
 shown.
 But, right or wrong, Don Juan was with-
 out it;
 In fact, his manner was his own alone:
 Sincere he was—at least you could not
 doubt it,
 In listening merely to his voice's tone.
 The devil hath not in all his quiver's choice
 An arrow for the heart like a sweet voice.

XIV.

By nature soft, his whole address held off
 Suspicion; though not timid, his regard
 Was such as rather seem'd to keep aloof,
 To shield himself than put you on your
 guard:
 Perhaps 't was hardly quite assured enough,
 But modesty 's at times its own reward,
 Like virtue; and the absence of pretension
 Will go much farther than there's need to
 mention.

XV.

Serene, accomplish'd, cheerful but not loud;
 Insinuating without insinuation;
 Observant of the foibles of the crowd,
 Yet ne'er betraying this in conversation;
 Proud with the proud, yet courteously proud,
 So as to make them feel he knew his
 station
 And theirs:—without a struggle for priority,
 He neither brook'd nor claim'd superiority—

XVI.

That is, with men: with women he was what
 They pleased to make or take him for; and
 their
 Imagination's quite enough for that:
 So that the outline's tolerably fair,

They fill the canvas up—and “*verbum sat.*”
If once their phantasies be brought to bear
Upon an object, whether sad or playful,
They can transfigure brighter than a Raphael.

XVII.

Adeline, no deep judge of character,
Was apt to add a colouring from her own :
’Tis thus the good will amiably err,
And eke the wise, as has been often shown.
Experience is the chief philosopher,
But saddest when his science is well
known ;
And persecuted sages teach the schools
Their folly in forgetting there are fools.

XVIII.

Was it not so, great Locke ? and greater
Bacon ?
Great Socrates ? And thou, Diviner still,
Whose lot it is by man to be mistaken,
And thy pure creed made sanction of all
ill ?
Redeeming worlds to be by bigots shaken,
How was thy toil rewarded ? We might fill
Volumes with similar sad illustrations,
But leave them to the conscience of the
nations.

XIX.

I perch upon a humbler promontory,
Amidst life’s infinite variety :
With no great care for what is nicknamed
glory,
But speculating as I cast mine eye
On what may suit or may not suit my story,
And never straining hard to versify,
I rattle on exactly as I’d talk
With anybody in a ride or walk.

XX.

I don’t know that there may be much
ability
Shown in this sort of desultory rhyme ;
But there’s a conversational facility,
Which may round off an hour upon a
time.
Of this I’m sure at least, there’s no ser-
vility
In mine irregularity of chime,
Which rings what’s uppermost of new or
hoary,
Just as I feel the “*Improvvisatore.*”

XXI.

“*Omnia vult belle Matho dicere—dic ali-
quando
Et bene, dic neutrum, dic aliquando male.*”
The first is rather more than mortal can do ;
The second may be sadly done or gaily ;

The third is still more difficult to stand to ;
The fourth we hear, and see, and say too,
daily :

The whole together is what I could wish
To serve in this conundrum of a dish.

XXII.

A modest hope—but modesty’s my forte,
And pride my feeble :—let us ramble on.
I meant to make this poem very short,
But now I can’t tell where it may not run.
No doubt, if I had wish’d to pay my court
To critics, or to hail the *setting sun*
Of tyranny of all kinds, my concision
Were more ;—but I was born for opposition.

XXIII.

But then ’t is mostly on the weaker side ;
So that I verily believe if they
Who now are basking in their full-blown
pride
Were shaken down and “*dogs had had
their day.*”
Though at the first I might perchance deride
Their tumble, I should turn the other way,
And wax an ultra-royalist in loyalty,
Because I hate even democratic royalty.

XXIV.

I think I should have made a decent spouse,
If I had never proved the soft condition ;
I think I should have made monastic vows,
But for my own peculiar superstition :
’Gainst rhyme I never should have knock’d
my brows,
Nor broken my own head, nor that of
Priscian,
Nor worn the motley mantle of a poet,
If some one had not told me to forego it.

XXV.

But “*laissez aller*”—knights and dames I
sing,
Such as the times may furnish. ’Tis a
flight
Which seems at first to need no lofty wing,
Plumed by Logginus or the Stagyrte :
The difficulty lies in colouring
(Keeping the due proportions still in sight)
With nature manners which are artificial,
And rend’ring general that which is especial.

XXVI.

The difference is, that in the days of old
Men made the manners ; manners now
make men—
Pinn’d like a flock, and fleeced too in their
fold,
At least nine, and a ninth beside of ten.

Now this at all events must render cold
Your writers, who must either draw again
Days better drawn before, or else assume
The present, with their common-place costume.

XXVII.

We'll do our best to make the best on 't:—
March!
March, my Muse! If you cannot fly, yet
flutter;
And when you may not be sublime, be arch,
Or starch, as are the edicts statesmen
utter.

We surely may find something worth re-
search:

Columbus found a new world in a cutter,
Or brigantine, or pink, of no great tonnage,
While yet America was in her non-age.

XXVIII.

When Adeline, in all her growing sense
Of Juan's merits and his situation,
Felt on the whole an interest intense,—
Partly perhaps because a fresh sensation,
Or that he had an air of innocence,
Which is for innocence a sad temptation—
As women hate half measures, on the whole,
She 'gan to ponder how to save his soul.

XXIX.

She had a good opinion of advice,
Like all who give and eke receive it gratis,
For which small thanks are still the market
price,
Even where the article at highest rate is:
She thought upon the subject twice or thrice,
And morally decided, the best state is
For morals, marriage; and this question
carried,
She seriously advised him to get married.

XXX.

Juan replied, with all becoming deference,
He had a predilection for that tie;
But that, at present, with immediate refer-
ence
To his own circumstances, there might lie
Some difficulties, as in his own preference,
Or that of her to whom he might apply:
That still he 'd wed with such or such a
lady,
If that they were not married all already.

XXXI.

Next to the making matches for herself,
And daughters, brothers, sisters, kith or
kin,
Arranging them like books on the same shelf,
There's nothing women love to dabble in

More (like a stock-holder in growing pelf)
Than match-making in general: 'tis no
sin
Certes, but a preventative, and therefore
That is, no doubt, the only reason wherefore.

XXXII.

But never yet (except of course a miss
Unwed, or mistress never to be wed,
Or wed already, who object to this)
Was there-chaste dame who had not in her
head
Some drama of the marriage unities,
Observed as strictly hoth at board and bed
As those of Aristotle, though sometimes
They turn out melodrames or pantomimes.

XXXIII.

They generally have some only son
Some heir to a large property, some friend
Of an old family, some gay Sir John,
Or grave Lord George, with whom perhaps
might end
A line, and leave posterity undone,
Unless a marriage was applied to mend
The prospect and their morals: and besides,
They have at hand a blooming glut of brides.

XXXIV.

From these they will be careful to select,
For this an heiress, and for that a beauty;
For one a songstress who hath no defect,
For 't other one who promises much duty;
For this a lady no one can reject,
Whose sole accomplishments were quite a
booty;
A second for her excellent connexions;
A third, because there can be no objections.

XXXV.

When Rapp the Harmonist embargo'd
marriage
In his harmonious settlement—(which
flourishes
Strangely enough as yet without miscarriage,
Because it breeds no more mouths than it
nourishes,
Without those sad expenses which disparage
What Nature naturally most encourages)—
Why call'd he "Harmony" a state sans
wedlock?
Now here I have got the preacher at a dead
lock.

XXXVI.

Because he either meant to sneer at harmony
Or marriage, by divorcing them thus oddly.
But whether reverend Rapp learn'd this in
Germany
Or no, 'tis said his sect is rich and godly,

Pious and pure, beyond what I can term any
Of ours, although they propagate more
broadly.

My objection's to his title, not his ritual,
Although I wonder how it grew habitual.

XXXVII.

But Rapp is the reverse of zealous matrons,
Who favour, *malgré* Malthus, generation—
Professors of that genial art, and patrons
Of all the modest part of propagation;
Which after all at such a desperate rate
runs,

That half its produce tends to emigration,
That sad result of passions and potatoes—
Two weeds which pose our economic Catos.

XXXVIII.

Had Adeline read Malthus? I can't tell;
I wish she had: his book's the eleventh
commandment,
Which says, "Thou shalt not marry," unless
well:

That he (as far as I can understand)
meant.

'Tis not my purpose on his views to dwell,
Nor canvass what "so eminent a hand"
meant;

But certes it conducts to lives ascetic,
Or turning marriage into arithmetic.

XXXIX.

But Adeline, who probably presumed
That Juan had enough of maintenance,
Or *separate* maintenance, in case 'twas
doom'd—

As on the whole it is an even chance
That bridegrooms, after they are fairly
groom'd,

May retrograde a little in the dance
Of marriage—(which might form a painter's
fame,

Like Holbein's "Dance of Death"—but 't is
the same);—

XL.

But Adeline determined Juan's wedding
In her own mind, and that's enough for
woman;

But then, with whom? There was the sage
Miss Reading,

Miss Raw, Miss Flaw, Miss Showman, and
Miss Knowman,

And the two fair co-heiresses Giltbedding.
She deem'd his merits something more
than common;

All these were unobjectionable matches,
And might go on, if well wound up, like
watches.

XLI.

There was Miss Millpond, smooth as summer's
sea,

That usual paragon, an only daughter,
Who seem'd the cream of equanimity,
Till skimm'd—and then there was some
milk and water,

With a slight shade of blue too, it might be
Beneath the surface; but what did it
matter?

Love's riotous, but marriage should have
quiet,

And being consumptive, live on a milk diet.

XLII.

And then there was the Miss Audacia
Shoestring,

A dashing demoiselle of good estate,
Whose heart was fix'd upon a star or blue
string;

But whether English dukes grew rare of
late,

Or that she had not harp'd upon the true
string,

By which such sirens can attract our
great,

She took up with some foreign younger
brother,

A Russ or Turk—the one's as good as
t'other.

XLIII.

And then there was—but why should I go
on,

Unless the ladies should go off?—there was
Indeed a certain fair and fairy one,

Of the best class, and better than her
class,—

Aurora Raby, a young star who shone
O'er life, too sweet an image for such
glass,

A lovely being, scarcely form'd or moulded,
A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded;

XLIV.

Rich, noble, but an orphan; left an only
Child to the care of guardians good and
kind;

But still her aspect had an air so lonely!
Blood is not water; and where shall we
find

Feelings of youth like those which over-
thrown lie

By death, when we are left, alas! behind,
To feel, in friendless palaces, a home
Is wanting, and our best ties in the tomb?

XLV.

Early in years, and yet more infantine
 In figure, she had something of sublime
 In eyes which sadly shone, as seraphs' shine.
 All youth—but with an aspect beyond
 time;
 Radiant and grave—as pitying man's decline;
 Mournful—but mournful of another's crime,
 She look'd as if she sat by Eden's door,
 And grieved for those who could return no
 more.

XLVI.

She was a Catholic, too, sincere, austere,
 As far as her own gentle heart allow'd,
 And deem'd that fallen worship far more
 dear
 Perhaps because 't was fallen: her sires
 were proud
 Of deeds and days when they had fill'd the
 ear
 Of nations, and had never bent or bow'd
 To novel power; and as she was the last,
 She held their old faith and old feelings
 fast.

XLVII.

She gazed upon a world she scarcely knew,
 As seeking not to know it; silent, lone,
 As grows a flower, thus quietly she grew,
 And kept her heart serene within its zone.
 There was awe in the homage which she
 drew;
 Her spirit seem'd as seated on a throne
 Apart from the surrounding world, and strong
 In its own strength—most strange in one so
 young!

XLVIII.

Now it so happen'd, in the catalogue
 Of Adeline, Aurora was omitted,
 Although her birth and wealth had given her
 vogue,
 Beyond the charmers we have already
 cited;
 Her beauty also seem'd to form no clog
 Against her being mention'd as well fitted,
 By many virtues, to be worth the trouble
 Of single gentlemen who would be double.

XLIX.

And this omission, like that of the bust
 Of Brutus at the pageant of Tiberius,
 Made Juan wonder, as no doubt he must.
 This he express'd half smiling and half
 serious;
 When Adeline replied with some disgust,
 And with an air, to say the least, imperious,
 She marvel'd "what he saw in such a baby
 As that prim, silent, cold Aurora Raby?"

L.

Juan rejoind'd—"She was a Catholic,
 And therefore fittest, as of his persuasion;
 Since he was sure his mother would fall
 sick,
 And the Pope thunder excommunication,
 If—" But here Adeline, who seem'd to
 pique
 Herself extremely on the inoculation
 Of others with her own opinions, stated—
 As usual—the same reason which she late
 did.

LI.

And wherefore not? A reasonable reason,
 If good, is none the worse for repetition;
 If bad, the best way's certainly to tease on,
 And amplify: you lose much by concision,
 Whereas insisting in or out of season
 Convinces all men, even a politician;
 Or—what is just the same—it wearies out.
 So the end's gain'd, what signifies the route?

LII.

Why Adeline had this slight prejudice—
 For prejudice it was—against a creature
 As pure as sanctity itself from vice,
 With all the added charm of form and
 feature,
 For me appears a question far too nice,
 Since Adeline was liberal by nature;
 But nature's nature, and has more caprices
 Than I have time, or will, to take to pieces.

LIII.

Perhaps she did not like the quiet way
 With which Aurora on those baubles
 look'd,
 Which charm most people in their earlier
 day:
 For there are few things by mankind less
 brook'd,
 And womankind too, if we so may say,
 Than finding thus their genius stand
 rebuked,
 Like "Anthony's by Cæsar," by the few
 Who look upon them as they ought to do.

LIV.

It was not envy—Adeline had none;
 Her place was far beyond it, and her
 mind.
 It was not scorn—which could not light on
 one
 Whose greatest fault was leaving few to
 find.
 It was not jealousy, I think: but shun
 Following the "ignes fatui" of mankind.
 It was not—but 't is easier far, alas!
 To say what it was not than what it was.

LV.

Little Aurora deem'd she was the theme
Of such discussion. She was there a
guest ;
A beauteous ripple of the brilliant stream
Of rank and youth, though purer than the
rest,
Which flow'd on for a moment in the beam
Time sheds a moment o'er each sparkling
crest.
Had she known this, she would have calmly
smiled—
She had so much, or little, of the child.

LVI.

The dashing and proud air of Adeline
Imposed not upon her : she saw her blaze
Much as she would have seen a glow-worm
shine,
Then turn'd unto the stars for loftier rays.
Juan was something she could not divine,
Being no sibyl in the new world's ways ;
Yet she was nothing dazzled by the meteor,
Because she did not pin her faith on feature.

LVII.

His fame too,—for he had that kind of fame
Which sometimes plays the deuce with
womankind,
A heterogeneous mass of glorious blame,
Half virtues and whole vices being com-
bined ;
Faults which attract because they are not
tame ;
Follies trick'd out so brightly that they
blind :—
These seals upon her wax made no im-
pression,
Such was her coldness or her self-possession.

LVIII.

Juan knew nought of such a character—
High, yet resembling not his lost Haidée ;
Yet each was radiant in her proper sphere :
'The island girl, bred up by the lone sea,
More warm, as lovely, and not less sincere,
Was Nature's all : Aurora could not be,
Nor would be thus :—the difference in them
Was such as lies between a flower and gem.

LIX.

Having wound up with this sublime com-
parison,
Methinks we may proceed upon our
narrative,
And, as my friend Scott says, "I sound my
warison ;"
Scott, the superlative of my comparative—

Scott, who can paint your Christian knight
or Saracen,
Serf, lord, man, with such skill as none
would share it, if
There had not been one Shakspeare and
Voltaire,
Of one or both of whom he seems the heir.

LX.

I say, in my slight way I may proceed
To play upon the surface of humanity.
I write the world, nor care if the world read,
At least for this I cannot spare its vanity.
My Muse hath bred, and still perhaps may
breed
More foes by this same scroll : when I
began it, I
Thought that it might turn out so—*now*
I *know* it,
But still I am, or was, a pretty poet.

LXI.

The conference or congress (for it ended
As congresses of late do) of the Lady
Adeline and Don Juan rather blended
Some acids with the sweets—for she was
heady ;
But, ere the matter could be marr'd or
mended,
The silvery bell rang, not for "dinner
ready,"
But for that hour, call'd *half-hour*, given to
dress,
Though ladies' robes seem scant enough for
less.

LXII.

Great things were now to be achieved at
table,
With massy plate for armour, knives and
forks
For weapons ; but what Muse since Homer's
able
(His feasts are not the worst part of his
works)
To draw up in array a single day-bill
Of modern dinners ? where more mystery
lurks,
In soups or sauces, or a sole ragout,
Than witches, b—ches, or physicians, brew.

LXIII.

There was a goodly "*soupe à la bonne
femme*,"
Though God knows whence it came from ;
there was, too,
A turbot for relief of those who cram,
Relieved with "*dindon à la Parigoux* :

There also was—the sinner that I am!
 How shall I get this gourmand stanza
 through?—
 “Soupe à la Beauveau,” whose relief was
 dory,
 Relieved itself by pork, for greater glory.

LXIV.

But I must crowd all into one grand mess,
 Or mass; for should I stretch into detail,
 My Muse would run much more into excess,
 Than when some squeamish people deem
 her frail;
 But though a “bonne vivante,” I must
 confess
 Her stomach’s not her peccant part; this
 tale
 However doth require some slight refection,
 Just to relieve her spirits from dejection.

LXV.

Fowls “à la Condé,” slices eke of salmon,
 With “sauces Gênévoises,” and haunch of
 venison:
 Wines, too, which might again have slain
 young Ammon—
 A man like whom I hope we sha’n’t see
 many soon;
 They also set a glazed Westphalian ham
 on,
 Whereon Apicius would bestow his benison;
 And then there was champagne with foaming
 whirls,
 As white as Cleopatra’s melted pearls.

LXVI.

Then there was God knows what “à l’Al-
 mande,”
 “A l’Espagnole,” “timballe,” and “sal-
 picon” —
 With things I can’t withstand or understand,
 Though swallow’d with much zest upon the
 whole;
 And “entremets” to piddle with at hand,
 Gently to lull down the subsiding soul;
 While great Lucullus’ *Rome triumphal* muf-
 fles—
 (*There’s fame*)—young partridge fillets, deck’d
 with truffles.

LXVII.

What are the *fillets* on the victor’s brow
 To these? They are rags or dust. Where
 is the arch
 Which nodded to the nation’s spoils below?
 Where the triumphal chariots’ haughty
 march?

Gone to where victories must like dinners go.
 Farther I shall not follow the research:
 But oh! ye modern heroes with your car-
 tridges,
 When will your names lend lustre e’en to
 partridges?

LXVIII.

Those truffles too are no bad accessories,
 Follow’d by “petits puits d’amour”—a
 dish
 Of which perhaps the cookery rather varies,
 So every one may dress it to his wish,
 According to the best of dictionaries,
 Which encyclopedise both flesh and fish;
 But even sans “confitures,” it no less true is,
 There’s pretty picking in those “petits
 puits.”

LXIX.

The mind is lost in mighty contemplation
 Of intellect expanded on two courses;
 And indigestion’s grand multiplication
 Requires arithmetic beyond my forces.
 Who would suppose, from Adam’s simple
 ration,
 That cookery could have call’d forth such
 resources,
 As form a science and a nomenclature
 From out the commonest demands of nature?

LXX.

The glasses jingled, and the palates tingled;
 The diners of celebrity dined well;
 The ladies with more moderation mingled
 In the feast, pecking less than I can tell;
 Also the younger men too: for a springald
 Can’t, like ripe age, in gormandise excel,
 But thinks less of good eating than the
 whisper
 (When seated next him) of some pretty lisper.

LXXI.

Alas! I must leave undescribed the gibier,
 The salmi, the consommé, the purée,
 All’ which I use to make my rhymes run
 glibber
 Than could roast beef in our rough John
 Bull way:
 I must not introduce even a spare rib here,
 “Bubble and squeak” would spoil my
 liquid lay,
 But I have dined, and must forego, alas!
 The chaste description even of a “bécasse;”

LXXII.

And fruits, and ice, and all that art refines
 From nature for the service of the goût—
Taste or the *gout*,—pronounce it as inclines
 Your stomach? Ère you dine, the French
 will do;

But *after*, there are sometimes certain signs
Which prove plain English truer of the two.
Hast ever *had* the *gout*? I have not had it—
But I may have, and you too, reader, dread it.

LXXIII.

The simple olives, best allies of wine,
Must I pass over in my bill of fare?
I must, although a favourite "plat" of mine
In Spain, and Lucca, Athens, everywhere:
On them and bread 't was oft my luck to dine,
The grass my table-cloth, in open air,
On Sunium or Hymettus, like Diogenes,
Of whom half my philosophy the progeny is.

LXXIV.

Amidst this tumult of fish, flesh, and fowl,
And vegetables, all in masquerade,
The guests were placed according to their roll,
But various as the various meats display'd:
Don Juan sat next an "à l'Espagnole"—
No damsel, but a dish, as hath been said:
But so far like a lady, that 't was drest
Superbly, and contain'd a world of zest.

LXXV.

By some odd chance too, he was placed
between
Aurora and the Lady Adeline—
A situation difficult, I ween,
For man therein, with eyes and heart, to
dine.
Also the conference which we have seen
Was not such as to encourage him to shine,
For Adeline, addressing few words to him,
With two transcendent eyes seem'd to look
through him.

LXXVI.

I sometimes almost think that eyes have
ears:
This much is sure, that, out of earshot,
things
Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears,
Of which I can't tell whence their know-
ledge springs.
Like that same mystic music of the spheres,
Which no one hears, so loudly though it
rings,
'T is wonderful how oft the sex have heard
Long dialogues—which pass'd without a
word!

LXXVII.

Aurora sat with that indifference
Which piques a *preux chevalier*—as it
ought:
Of all offences that's the worst offence,
Which seems to hint you are not worth a
thought.

Now Juan, though no coxcomb in pretence,
Was not exactly pleased to be so caught;
Like a good ship entangled among ice,
And after so much excellent advice.

LXXVIII.

To his gay nothings, nothing was replied,
Or something which was nothing, as ur-
banity
Required. Aurora scarcely look'd aside,
Nor even smiled enough for any vanity.
The devil was in the girl! Could it be pride?
Or modesty, or absence, or inanity?
Heaven knows! But Adeline's malicious eyes
Sparkled with her successful prophecies,

LXXIX.

And look'd as much as if to say, "I said it;"
A kind of triumph I'll not recommend,
Because it sometimes, as I have seen or
read it,
Both in the case of lover and of friend,
Will pique a gentleman, for his own credit,
To bring what was a jest to a serious end:
For all men prophesy what *is* or *was*,
And hate those who won't let them come to
pass.

LXXX.

Juan was drawn thus into some attentions,
Slight but select, and just enough to
express,
To females of perspicuous comprehensions,
That he would rather make them more
than less.
Aurora at the last (so history mentions,
Though probably much less a fact than
guess)
So far relax'd her thoughts from their sweet
prison,
As once or twice to smile, if not to listen.

LXXXI.

From answering she began to question: this
With her was rare; and Adeline, who as yet
Thought her predictions went not much
amiss,
Began to dread she'd thaw to a coquette—
So very difficult, they say, it is
To keep extremes from meeting, when
once set
In motion; but she here too much refined—
Aurora's spirit was not of that kind.

LXXXII.

But Juan had a sort of winning way,
A proud humility, if such there be,
Which show'd such deference to what females
say,
As if each charming word were a decree.

His tact, too, temper'd him from grave to gay,
 And taught him when to he reserved or free:
 He had the art of drawing people out,
 Without their seeing what he was about.

LXXXIII.

Aurora, who in her indifference
 Confounded him in common with the crowd
 Of flatterers, though she deem'd he had more sense
 Than whispering foplings, or than witlings loud—
 Commenced (from such slight things will great commence)
 To feel that flattery which attracts the proud
 Rather by deference than compliment,
 And wins even by a delicate dissent.

LXXXIV.

And then he had good looks;—that point was carried
Nem. con. amongst the women, which I grieve
 To say leads oft to *crim. con.* yith the married—
 A case which to the juries we may leave,
 Since with digressions we too long have tarried.
 'Now though we know of old that looks deceive,
 And always have done, somehow these good looks
 Make more impression than the best of books.

LXXXV.

Aurora, who look'd more on books than faces,
 Was very young, although so very sage,
 Admiring more Minerva than the Graces,
 Especially upon a printed page.
 But Virtue's self, with all her tightest laces,
 Has not the natural stays of strict old age;
 And Socrates, that model of all duty,
 Own'd to a peuchant, though discreet, for beauty.

LXXXVI.

And girls of sixteen are thus far Socratic,
 But innocently so, as Socrates;
 And really, if the sage sublime and Attic
 At seventy years had phantasies like these,
 Which Plato in his dialogues dramatic
 Has shown, I know not why they should displease
 In virgins—always in a modest way,
 Observe; for that with me's a "sine quâ."

LXXXVII.

Also observe, that, like the great Lord Coke
 (See Littleton), whene'er I have express'd
 Opinions two, which at first sight may look
 Twin opposites, the second is the best.
 Perhaps I have a third too, in a nook,
 Or none at all—which seems a sorry jest:
 But if a writer should he quite consistent,
 How could he possibly show things existent?

LXXXVIII.

If people contradict themselves, can I
 Help contradicting them, and everybody,
 Even my veracious self?—But that's a lie:
 I never did so, never will—how should I?
 He who doubts all things nothing can deny:
 Truth's fountains may be clear—her streams
 are muddy,
 And cut through such canals of contradiction,
 That she must often navigate o'er fiction.

LXXXIX.

Apologue, fable, poesy, and parable,
 Are false, but may he render'd also true,
 By those who sow them in a land that's arable.
 'Tis wonderful what fable will not do!
 'T is said it makes reality more bearable:
 But what's reality? Who has its clue?
 Philosophy? No; she too much rejects.
 Religion? *Yes*; but which of all her sects?

XC.

Some millions must be wrong, that's pretty clear;
 Perhaps it may turn out that all were right.
 God help us! Since we have need on our career
 To keep our holy beacons always bright,
 'T is time that some new prophet should appear,
 Or old indulge man with a second sight.
 Opinions wear out in some thousand years,
 Without a small refreshment from the spheres.

XCI.

But here again, why will I thus entangle
 Myself with metaphysics? None can hate
 So much as I do any kind of wrangle;
 And yet, such is my folly, or my fate,
 I always knock my head against some angle
 About the present, past, or future state:
 Yet I wish well to Trojan and to Tyrian,
 For I was bred a moderate Presbyterian.

XCII.

But though I am a temperate theologian,
 And also meek as a metaphysician,
 Impartial between Tyrian and Trojan
 As Eldon on a lunatic commission,
 In politics my duty is to show John
 Bull something of the lower world's con-
 dition.
 It makes my blood boil like the sprigs of
 Hecla,
 To see men let these scoundrel sovereigns
 break law.

XCIII.

But politics, and policy, and piety,
 Are topics which I sometimes introduce,
 Not only for the sake of their variety,
 But as subservient to a moral use;
 Because my business is to *dress* society,
 And stuff with *sage* that very verdant goose.
 And now, that we may furnish with some
 matter all
 Tastes, we are going to try the supernatural.

XCIV.

And now I will give up all argument;
 And positively henceforth no temptation
 Shall "fool me to the top up of my bent;"—
 Yes, I'll begin a thorough reformation.
 Indeed, I never knew what people meant
 By deeming that my Muse's conversation
 Was dangerous;—I think she is as harmless
 As some who labour more and yet may charm
 less.

XCV.

Grim reader! did you ever see a ghost?
 No; but you have heard—I understand—
 be dumb!
 And don't regret the time you may have lost,
 For you have got that pleasure still to come:
 And do not think I mean to sneer at most
 Of these things, or by ridicule benumb
 That source of the sublime and the mys-
 terious:—
 For certain reasons my belief is serious.

XCVI.

Serious? You laugh;—you may: that will
 I not;
 My smiles must be sincere or not at all.
 I say I do believe a haunted spot
 Exists—and where? That shall I not re-
 call,
 Because I'd rather it should be forgot,
 "Shadows the soul of Richard" may appal.
 In short, upon that subject I've some qualms
 very
 Like those of the philosopher of Malmesbury.

XCVII.

The night—(I sing by night—sometimes an
 owl,
 And now and then a nightingale)—is dim,
 And the loud shriek of sage Minerva's fowl
 Rattles around me her discordant hymn:
 Old portraits from old walls upon me scowl—
 I wish to heaven they would not look so
 grim;
 The dying embers dwindle in the grate—
 I think too that I have sat up too late:

XCVIII.

And therefore, though 'tis by no means my
 way
 To rhyme at noon—when I have other
 things
 To think of, if I ever think—I say
 I feel some chilly midnight shudderings,
 And prudently postpone, until mid-day,
 Treating a topic which, alas! but brings
 Shadows;—but you must be in my condition
 Before you learn to call this superstition.

XCIX.

Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
 'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's
 verge.
 How little do we know that which we are!
 How less what we may be! The eternal
 surge
 Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
 Our bubbles; as the old burst, new emerge,
 Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the
 graves
 Of empires heave but like some passing
 waves.



Canto the Sixteenth.

I.

THE antique Persians taught three useful
 things,
 To draw the bow, to ride, and speak the
 truth.
 This was the mode of Cyrus, best of kings—
 A mode adopted since by modern youth.
 Bows have they, generally with two strings,
 Horses they ride without remorse or ruth;
 At speaking truth perhaps they are less
 clever,
 But draw the long bow better now than
 ever.

II.

The cause of this effect, or this defect,—
 "For this effect defective comes by
 cause,"—
 Is what I have not leisure to inspect;
 But this I must say in my own applause,
 Of all the Muses that I recollect,
 Whate'er may be her follies or her flaws,
 In some things, mine's beyond all contradic-
 tion
 The most sincere that ever dealt in fiction.

III.

And as she treats all things, and ne'er re-
 treats
 From anything, this epic will contain
 A wilderness of the most rare conceits,
 Which you might elsewhere hope to find
 in vain.
 'Tis true there be some bitters with the
 sweets,
 Yet mix'd so slightly, that you can't com-
 plain,
 But wonder they so few are, since my tale is
 "De rebus cunctis et quibusdam aliis."

IV.

But of all truths which she has told, the
 most
 True is that which she is about to tell.
 I said it was a story of a ghost—
 What then? I only know it so befell.
 Have you explored the limits of the coast,
 Where all the dwellers of the earth must
 dwell?
 'Tis time to strike such puny doubters dumb
 as
 The sceptics who would not believe Columbns.

V.

Some people would impose now with au-
 thority,
 Turpin's or Monmouth Geoffry's Chronicle;
 Men whose historical superiority
 Is always greatest at a miracle.
 But Saint Augustine has the great priority,
 Who bids all men believe the impossible,
Because 'tis so. Who nibble, scribble, quib-
 ble, he
 Quiets at once with "*quia impossibile.*"

VI.

And therefore, mortals, cavil not at all;
 Believe:—if 'tis improbable, you *must*,
 And if it is impossible, you *shall*:
 'Tis always best to take things upon trust.

I do not speak profanely, to recall
 Those holier mysteries which the wise and
 just
 Receive as gospel, and which grow more
 rooted,
 As all truths must, the more they are dis-
 puted:

VII.

I merely mean to say what Johnson said,
 That in the course of some six thousand
 years,
 All nations have believed that from the dead
 A visitant at intervals appears;
 And what is strangest upon this strange
 bead,
 Is, that whatever bar the reason rears
 'Gainst such belief, there's something stronger
 still
 In its behalf, let those deny who will.

VIII.

The dinner and the soirée too were done,
 The supper too discuss'd, the dames ad-
 mired,
 The banqueteers had dropp'd off one by one—
 The song was silent, and the dance ex-
 pired:
 The last thin petticoats were vanish'd, gone
 Like fleecy clouds into the sky retired,
 And nothing brighter gleam'd through the
 saloon
 Than dying tapers—and the peeping moon.

IX.

The evaporation of a joyous day
 Is like the last glass of champagne, without
 The foam which made its virgin bumper gay;
 Or like a system coupled with a doubt;
 Or like a soda bottle when its spray
 Has sparkled and let half its spirit out;
 Or like a billow left by storms behind,
 Without the animation of the wind;

X.

Or like an opiate, which brings troubled rest,
 Or none; or like—like nothing that I know
 Except itself;—such is the human breast;
 A thing, of which similitudes can show
 No real likeness,—like the old Tyrian vest
 Dyed purple, none at present can tell how,
 If from a shell-fish or from cochineal.
 So perish every tyrant's robe piece-meal!

XI.

But next to dressing for a rout or ball,
 Undressing is a woe; our robe de chambre
 May sit like that of Nessus, and recall
 Thoughts quite as yellow, but less clear
 than amber.

Titus exclaim'd, "I've lost a day!" Of all
The nights and days most people can re-
member,
(I have had of both, some not to be dis-
dain'd,)
I wish they'd state how many they have
gain'd.

XII.

And Juan, on retiring for the night,
Felt restless, and perplex'd, and compro-
mised;
He thought Aurora Raby's eyes more bright
Than Adeline (such is advice) advised;
If he had known exactly his own plight,
He probably would have philosophised;
A great resource to all, and ne'er denied
Till wanted; therefore Juan only sigh'd.

XIII.

He sigh'd;—the next resource is the full
moon,
Where all sighs are deposited; and now
It happen'd luckily, the chaste orb shone.
As clear as such a climate will allow;
And Juan's mind was in the proper tone
To hail her with the apostrophe—"O
thou!"
Of amatory egotism the *Truism*,
Which further to explain would be a truism.

XIV.

But lover, poet, or astronomer,
Shepherd, or swain, whoever may behold,
Feel some abstraction when they gaze on her;
Great thoughts we catch from thence (be-
sides a cold
Sometimes, unless my feelings rather err);
Deep secrets to her rolling light are told;
The ocean's tides and mortals' brains she
sways,
And also hearts, if there be truth in lays.

XV.

Juan felt somewhat pensive, and disposed
For contemplation rather than his pillow:
The Gothic chamber, where he was enclosed,
Let in the rippling sound of the lake's
billow,
With all the mystery by midnight caused
Below his window waved (of course) a
willow;
And he stood gazing out on the cascade
That flash'd and after darken'd in the shade.

XVI.

Upon his table or his toilet,—*which*
Of these is not exactly ascertain'd,—
(I state this, for I am cautious to a pitch
Of nicety, where a fact is to be gain'd,)

A lamp burn'd high, while he leant from a
niche,
Where many a Gothic ornament remain'd,
In chisell'd stone and painted glass, and all
That time has left our fathers of their hall.

XVII.

Then, as the night was clear though cold, he
threw
His chamber door wide open—and went
forth
Into a gallery, of a sombre hue,
Long, furnish'd with old pictures of great
worth,
Of knights and dames heroic and chaste too,
As doubtless should be people of high birth.
But by dim lights the portraits of the dead
Have something ghastly, desolate, and dread.

XVIII.

The forms of the grim knight and pictured
saint
Look living in the moon; and as you turn
Backward and forward to the echoes faint
Of your own footsteps—voices from the urn
Appear to wake, and shadows wild and quaint
Start from the frames which fence their
aspects stern,
As if to ask how you can dare to keep
A vigil there, where all but death should
sleep.

XIX.

And the pale smile of beauties in the grave,
The charms of other days, in starlight
gleams,
Glimmer on high; their buried locks still
wave
Along the canvas; their eyes glance like
dreams
On ours, or spars within some dusky cave,
But death is imaged in their shadowy
beans.
A picture is the past; even ere its frame
Be gilt, who sate hath ceased to be the same.

XX.

As Juan mused on mutability,
Or on his mistress—terms synonymous—
No sound except the echo of his sigh
Or step ran sadly through that antique
house;
When suddenly he heard, or thought so,
night,
A supernatural agent—or a mouse,
Whose little nibbling rustle will embarrass
Most people as it plays along the arras.

XXI.

It was no monse, but lo! a monk, array'd
 In cowl and beads, and dusky garb, appear'd,
 Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade,
 With steps that trod as heavy, yet unheard;
 His garments only a slight murmur made;
 He moved as shadowy as the sisters weird,
 But slowly; and as he passed Juan by,
 Glanced, without pausing, on him a bright eye.

XXII.

Juan was petrified; he had heard a hint
 Of such a spirit in these halls of old,
 But thought, like most men, there was nothing in't
 Beyond the rumour which such spots unfold,
 Coin'd from surviving superstition's mint,
 Which passes ghosts in currency like gold,
 But rarely seen, like gold compared with paper.
 And did he see this? or was it a vapour?

XXIII.

Once, twice, thrice pass'd, repass'd—the thing of air,
 Or earth beneath, or heaven, or t'other place;
 And Juan gazed upon it with a stare,
 Yet could not speak or move; but, on its base
 As stands a statue, stood: he felt his hair
 Twine like a knot of snakes around his face;
 He tax'd his tongue for words, which were not granted,
 To ask the reverend person what he wanted.

XXIV.

The third time, after a still longer pause,
 The shadow pass'd away—but where? the hall
 Was long, and thus far there was no great cause
 To think his vanishing unnatural:
 Doors there were many, through which, by the laws
 Of physics, bodies whether short or tall
 Might come or go; but Juan could not state
 Through which the spectre seem'd to evaporate.

XXV.

He stood—how long he knew not, but it seem'd
 An age—expectant, powerless, with his eyes
 Strain'd on the spot where first the figure gleam'd,
 Then by degrees recall'd his energies,
 And would have pass'd the whole off as a dream,
 But could not wake; he was, he did surmise,
 Waking already, and return'd at length
 Back to his chamber, shorn of half his strength.

XXVI.

All there was as he left it: still his taper
 Burnt, and not *blue*, as modest tapers use,
 Receiving sprites with sympathetic vapour;
 He rubb'd his eyes, and they did not refuse
 Their office; he took up an old newspaper;
 The paper was right easy to peruse;
 He read an article the king attacking,
 And a long eulogy of "patent blacking."

XXVII.

This savour'd of this world; but his hand shook:
 He shut his door, and after having read
 A paragraph, I think about Horne Tooke,
 Undrest, and rather slowly went to bed.
 There, couch'd all snugly on his pillow's nook,
 With what he had seen his phantasy he fed;
 And though it was no opiate, slumber crept
 Upon him by degrees, and so he slept.

XXVIII.

He woke betimes; and, as may be supposed,
 Ponder'd upon his visitant or vision,
 And whether it ought not to be disclosed,
 At risk of being quizz'd for superstition.
 The more he thought, the more his mind was posed;
 In the mean time, his valet, whose precision
 Was great, because his master brook'd no less,
 Knock'd to inform him it was time to dress.

XXIX.

He dress'd; and like young people he was wont
 To take some trouble with his toilet, but
 This morning rather spent less time upon't;
 Aside his very mirror soon was put;

His curls fell negligently o'er his front,
His clothes were not curb'd to their usual
cut,
His very neckcloth's Gordian knot was tied
Almost an hair's breadth too much on one
side.

XXX.

And when he walk'd down into the saloon,
He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea,
Which he perhaps had not discover'd soon,
Had it not happen'd scalding hot to be,
Which made him have recourse unto his
spoon;

So much distract he was, that all could see
That something was the matter—Adeline
The first—but *what* she could not well di-
vine.

XXXI.

She look'd, and saw him pale, and turn'd as
pale

Herself; then hastily look'd down, and
mutter'd
Something, but what's not stated in my tale.

Lord Henry said, his muffin was ill-but-
ter'd;

The Duchess of Fitz-Fulke play'd with her
vell,

And look'd at Juan hard, but nothing utter'd.
Aurora Raby with her large dark eyes
Survey'd him with a kind of calm surprise.

XXXII.

But seeing him all cold and silent still,
And everybody wondering more or less,
Fair Adeline inquired "If he were ill?"
He started, and said, "Yes—no—rather—
yes."

The family physician had great skill,
And being present, now began to express
His readiness to feel his pulse and tell
The cause, but Juan said, "He was quite
well."

XXXIII.

"Quite well; yes,—no."—These answers
were mysterious,
And yet his looks appear'd to sanction
both,

However they might savour of delirious;
Something like illness of a sudden growth
Weigh'd on his spirit, though by no means
serious:

But for the rest, as he himself seem'd loth
To state the case, it might be ta'en for
granted

It was not the physician that he wanted.

XXXIV.

Lord Henry, who had now discuss'd his
chocolate,

Also the muffin whereof he complain'd,
Said, Juan had not got his usual look elate,
At which he marvel'd, since it had not
rain'd;

Then ask'd her Grace what news were of the
duke of late?

Her Grace replied, *his* Grace was rather
pain'd

With some slight, light, hereditary twinges
Of gout, which rusts aristocratic hinges.

XXXV.

Then Henry turn'd to Juan, and address'd

A few words of condolence on his state:

"You look," gnath he, "as if you had had
your rest

Broke in upon by the Black Friar of late."

"What Friar?" said Juan; and he did his
best

To put the question with an air sedate,
Or careless; but the effort was not valid
To hinder him from growing still more pallid.

XXXVI.

"Oh! have you never heard of the Black
Friar?"

The spirit of these walls?"—"In truth
not I."

"Why Fame—but Fame you know's some-
times a liar—

Tells an odd story, of which by and by:
Whether with time the spectre has grown
shyer,

Or that our sires had a more gifted eye
For such sights, though the tale is half
believed,

The Friar of late has not been oft per-
ceived.

XXXVII.

"The last time was——" "I pray," said
Adeline—

(Who watch'd the changes of Don Juan's
brow,

And from its context thought she could
divine

Connexions stronger than he chose to avow
With this same legend)—"if you but design

To jest, you'll choose some other theme
just now,

Because the present tale has oft been told,
And is not much improved by growing old."

XXXVIII.

"Jest!" quoth Milor; "why, Adeline, you know

That we ourselves—'t was in the honey-moon—

Saw———"Well, no matter, 't was so long ago;

But, come, I 'll set your story to a tune."

Graceful as Dian when she draws her bow,
She seiz'd her harp, whose strings were kindled soon

As touch'd, and plaintively began to play
The air of " 'T was a Friar of Orders Gray."

XXXIX.

"But add the words," cried Henry, "which you made;

For Adeline is half a poetess,"

Turning round to the rest, he smiling said.

Of course the others could not but express
In courtesy their wish to see display'd

By one *three* talents, for there were no less—

The voice, the words, the harper's skill, at once,

Could hardly be united by a dunce.

XL.

After some fascinating hesitation,—

The charming of these charmers, who seem bound,

I can't tell why, to this dissimulation,—

Fair Adeline, with eyes fix'd on the ground
At first, then kindling into animation,

Added her sweet voice to the lyric sound,

And sang with much simplicity,—a merit
Not the less precious, that we seldom hear it.

1.

Beware! beware! of the Black Friar,

Who sitteth by Norman stone,

For he mutters his prayer in the midnight air,

And his mass of the days that are gone.

When the Lord of the Hill, Amundeville,

Made Norman Church his prey,

And expell'd the friars, one friar still

Would not be driven away.

2.

Though he came in his might, with King
Henry's right,

To turn church lands to lay,

With sword in hand, and torch to light

Their walls, if they said nay;

A monk remain'd, unchased, unchain'd,

And he did not seem form'd of clay,

For he's seen in the porch, and he's seen in
the church,

Though he is not seen by day.

3.

And whether for good, or whether for ill,

It is not mine to say;

But still with the house of Amundeville

He abideth night and day.

By the marriage-bed of their lords, 't is said,

He flits on the bridal eve;

And 't is held as faith, to their bed of death

He comes—but not to grieve.

4.

When an heir is born, he's heard to mourn,

And when aught is to befall

That ancient line, in the pale moonshine

He walks from hall to hall.

His form you may trace, but not his face,

'T is shadow'd by his cowl;

But his eyes may be seen from the folds
between,

And they seem of a parted soul.

5.

But beware! beware! of the Black Friar,

He still retains his sway,

For he is yet the church's heir,

Whoever may be the lay.

Amundeville is lord by day,

But the monk is lord by night;

Nor wine nor wassail could raise a vassal
To question that friar's right.

6.

Say nought to him as he walks the hall,

And he'll say nought to you;

He sweeps along in his dusky pall,

As o'er the grass the dew.

Then grammercy! for the Black Friar;

Heaven sain him! fair or foul,

And whatsoever may be his prayer,

Let ours be for his soul.

XLI.

The lady's voice ceased, and the thrilling
wires

Died from the touch that kindled them to
sound;

And the pause follow'd, which when song
expires

Pervades a moment those who listen round;

And then of course the circle much admires,

Nor less applauds, as in politeness bound,

The tones, the feeling, and the execution,

To the performer's diffident confusion.

XLII.

Fair Adeline, though in a careless way,

As if she rated such accomplishment

As the mere pastime of an idle day,

Pursued an instant for her own content,

Would now and then, as't were *without* display,
Yet *with* display in fact, at times relent
To such performances with haughty smile,
To show she *could*, if it were worth her while.

XLIII.

Now this (but we will whisper it aside)
Was—pardon the pedantic illustration—
Trampling on Plato's pride with greater pride,
As did the Cynic on some like occasion:
Deeming the sage would be much mortified,
Or thrown into a philosophic passion,
For a spoilt carpet—but the "Attic bee"
Was much consoled by his own repartee.

XLIV.

Thus Adeline would throw into the shade
(By doing easily, whene'er she chose,
What dilettanti do with vast parade)
Their sort of *half profession*; for it grows
To something like this when too oft display'd;
And that it is so, everybody knows,
Who have heard Miss That or This, or Lady
T'other,
Show off—to please their company or mother.

XLV.

Oh! the long evenings of duets and trios!
The admirations and the speculations;
The "Mamma Mia's!" and the "Amor
Mio's!"
The "Tanti palpiti's" on such occasions:
The "Lasciami's," and quavering "Addio's!"
Amongst our own most musical of nations;
With "Tu michamas's" from Portingale,
To soothe our ears, lest Italy should fail.

XLVI.

In Babylon's bravuras—as the home
Heart-ballads of Green Erin or Gray High-
lands,
That bring Lochaber back to eyes that roam
O'er far Atlantic continents or islands,
The calestures of music which o'ercome
All mountaineers with dreams that they
are nigh lands,
No more to be beheld but in such visions—
Was Adeline well versed, as compositions.

XLVII.

She also had a twilight tinge of "Blue,"
Could write rhymes, and compose more
than she wrote,
Made epigrams occasionally too
Upon her friends, as everybody ought.
But still from that sublimer azure hue,
So much the present dye, she was remote;
Was weak enough to deem Pope a great poet,
And what was worse, was not ashamed to
show it.

XLVIII.

Aurora—since we are touching upon taste,
Which now-a-days is the thermometer
By whose degrees all characters are class'd—
Was more Shakspearian, if I do not err.
The worlds beyond this world's perplexing
waste
Had more of her existence, for in her
There was a depth of feeling to embrace
Thoughts, boundless, deep, but silent too as
Space.

XLIX.

Not so her gracious, graceful, graceless Grace,
The full-grown Hebe of Fitz-Fulke, whose
mind,
If she had any, was upon her face,
And that was of a fascinating kind.
A little turn for mischief you might trace
Also thereon,—but that's not much; you
find
Few females without some such gentle leaven,
For fear we should suppose us quite in heaven.

L.

I have not heard she was at all poetic,
Though once she was seen reading the
"Bath Guide,"
And "Hayley's Triumphs," which she deem'd
pathetic,
Because she said *her temper* had been tried
So much, the bard had really been prophetic
Of what she had gone through with—since
a bride.
But of all verse, what most insured her praise
Were sonnets to herself, or "bonts rimés."

LI.

'T were difficult to say what was the object
Of Adeline, in bringing this same lay
To hear on what appear'd to her the subject
Of Juan's nervous feelings on that day.
Perhaps she merely had the simple project
To laugh him out of his supposed dismay;
Perhaps she might wish to confirm him in it,
Though why I cannot say—at least this
minute.

LII.

But so far the immediate effect
Was to restore him to his self-propriety,
A thing quite necessary to the elect,
Who wish to take the tone of their society:
In which you cannot be too circumspect,
Whether the mode be persiflage or piety,
But wear the newest mantle of hypocrisy,
On pain of much displeasing the gynocracy.

LIII.

And therefore Juan now began to rally
 His spirits, and without more explanation
 To jest upon such themes in many a sally.
 Her Grace, too, also seized the same occasion,
 With various similar remarks to tally,
 But wish'd for a still more detail'd narration
 Of this same mystic friar's curious doings,
 About the present family's deaths and wooings.

LIV.

Of these few could say more than has been said;
 They pass'd as such things do, for superstition
 With some, while others, who had more in dread
 The theme, half credited the strange tradition;
 And much was talk'd on all sides on that head:
 But Juan, when cross-question'd on the vision,
 Which some supposed (though he had not avow'd it)
 Had stirr'd him, answer'd in a way to cloud it.

LV.

And then, the mid-day having worn to one,
 The company prepared to separate;
 Some to their several pastimes, or to none,
 Some wondering 't was so early, some so late.
 There was a goodly match too, to be run
 Between some greyhounds on my lord's estate,
 And a young race-horse of old pedigree,
 Match'd for the spring, whom several went to see.

LVI.

There was a picture-dealer who had brought
 A special Titian, warrant'd original,
 So precious that it was not to be bought,
 Though princes the possessor were besieging all.
 The king himself had cheapen'd it, but thought
 The civil list he deigns to accept (obliging all
 His subjects by his gracious acceptance)—
 Too scanty, in these times of low taxation.

LVII.

But as Lord Henry was a connoisseur,—
 The friend of artists, if not arts,—the owner,
 With motives the most classical and pure,
 So that he would have been the very donor,

Rather than seller, had his wants been fewer,
 So much he deem'd his patronage an honour,
 Had brought the capo d'opera, not for sale,
 But for his judgment—never known to fail.

LVIII.

There was a modern Goth, I mean a Gothic
 Bricklayer of Babel, call'd an architect,
 Brought to survey these grey walls, which
 though so thick,
 Might have from time acquired some slight defect;
 Who, after rummaging the Abbey through thick
 And thin, produced a plan whereby to erect
 New buildings of correctest conformation,
 And throw down old, which he call'd *restoration*.

LIX.

The cost would be a trifle—an "old song,"
 Set to some thousands ('tis the usual burden
 Of that same tune, when people hum it long)—
 The price would speedily repay its worth in
 An edifice no less sublime than strong,
 By which Lord Henry's good taste would go forth in
 Its glory, through all ages shining sunny,
 For Gothic daring shown in English money.

LX.

There were two lawyers busy on a mortgage
 Lord Henry wish'd to raise for a new purchase;
 Also a lawsuit upon tenures burgage,
 And one on tithes, which sure are Discord's torches,
 Kindling Religion till she throws down *her*
 gage,
 "Untying" squires "to fight against the churches;"
 There was a prize ox, a prize pig, and ploughman,
 For Henry was a sort of Sabine showman.

LXI.

There were two poachers caught in a steel trap,
 Ready for gaol, their place of convalescence;
 There was a country girl in a close cap
 And scarlet cloak (I hate the sight to see,
 since—
 Since—since—in youth, I had the sad mishap—
 But luckily I have paid few parish fees since):
 That scarlet cloak, alas! unclosed with rigour,
 Presents the problem of a double figure.

LXII.

A reel within a bottle is a mystery,
 One can't tell how it e'er got in or out;
 Therefore the present piece of natural history
 I leave to those who are fond of solving
 doubt;
 And merely state, though not for the con-
 sistory,
 Lord Henry was a justice, and that Scout
 The constable, beneath a warraut's banner,
 Had bagg'd this poacher upon Nature's
 mauor.

LXIII.

Now justices of peace must judge all pieces
 Of mischief of all kiuds, and keep the game
 And morals of the country from caprices
 Of those who have not a licence for the
 same;
 And of all things, excepting tithes and leases,
 Perhaps these are most difficult to tame:
 Preserving partridges and pretty wenches
 Are puzzles to the most precautious benches.

LXIV.

The present culprit was extremely pale,
 Pale as if painted so; her cheek being red
 By nature, as in higher dames less hale
 'Tis white, at least when they just rise
 from bed.
 Perhaps she was ashamed of seeming frail,
 Pebr soul! for she was country born and
 bred,
 And knew no better in her immorality
 Than to wax white—for blushes are for
 quality.

LXV.

Her black, bright, downcast, yet espiegle eye,
 Had gather'd a large tear into its corner,
 Which the poor thing at times essay'd to dry,
 For she was not a sentimental mourner
 Parading all her sensibility,
 Nor insolent enough to scorn the scorner,
 But stood in trembling, patient tribulation,
 To be call'd up for her examination.

LXVI.

Of course these groups were scatter'd here
 and there,
 Not nigh the gay saloon of ladies gent.
 The lawyers in the study; and in air
 The prize pig, ploughman, poachers; the
 men sent
 From town, viz. architect and dealer, were
 Both busy (as a general in his tent
 Writing despatches) in their several stations,
 Exulting in their brilliant lucubrations.

LXVII.

But this poor girl was left in the great hall,
 While Scout, the parish guardian of the
 frail,
 Discnss'd (he hated beer yclept the "small")
 A mighty mug of *moral* double ale.
 She waited until Justice could recall
 Its kind attentions to their proper pale,
 To name a thing in nomenclature rather
 Perplexing for most virgins—a child's father.

• LXVIII.

You see here was enough of occupation
 For the Lord Henry, link'd with dogs and
 horses.
 There was much bustle too, and preparation
 Below stairs on the score of second courses;
 Because, as suits their rank and situation,
 Those who in counties have great land
 resources
 Have "public days," when all men may
 carouse,
 Though not exactly what's call'd "open
 house."

LXIX.

But once a week or fortnight, *uninvited*
 (Thus we translate a *general invitation*),
 All country gentlemen, esquired or knighted,
 May drop in without cards, and take their
 station
 At the full board, and sit alike delighted
 With fashionable wines and conversation;
 And, as the isthmus of the grand connexion,
 Talk o'er themselves the past and next
 election.

LXX.

Lord Henry was a great electioneerer,
 Burrowing for boronghs like a rat or rabbit.
 But county contests cost him rather dearer,
 Because the neighbouring Scotch Earl of
 Giftgabbit
 Had English influence, in the self-same
 sphere here;
 His son, the Honourable Dick Dicedrabbitt,
 Was member for the "other interest" (mean-
 ing
 The same self-interest, with a different
 leaning).

LXXI.

Courteous and cautious therefore in his
 county,
 He was all things to all men, and dispensed
 To some civility, to others bounty,
 And promises to all—which last com-
 menced

To gather to a somewhat large amount, he
 Not calculating how much they condensed;
 But what with keeping some, and breaking
 others,
 His word had the same value as another's.

LXXII.

A friend to freedom and freeholders—yet
 No less a friend to government—he held,
 That he exactly the just medium hit
 'Twixt place and patriotism—albeit com-
 pell'd,
 Such was his sovereign's pleasure, (though
 unfit,

He added modestly, when rebels rail'd,)
 To hold some sinecures he wish'd abolish'd,
 But that with them all law would be de-
 molish'd.

LXXIII.

He was "free to confess"—(whence comes
 this phrase?
 Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary)
 That innovation's spirit now-a-days
 Had made more progress than for the last
 century.

He would not tread a factious path to praise,
 Though for the public weal disposed to
 venture high;
 As for his place, he could but say this of it,
 That the fatigue was greater than the profit.

LXXIV.

Heaven, and his friends, knew that a private
 life
 Had ever been his sole and whole ambi-
 tion;
 But could he quit his king in times of strife,
 Which threaten'd the whole country with
 perdition?
 When demagogues would with a butcher's
 knife
 Cut through and through (oh! damnable
 incision!)
 The Gordian or the Geordi-an knot, whose
 strings
 Have tied together commons, lords, and
 kings.

LXXV.

Sooner "come place into the civil list
 And champion him to the utmost—" he
 would keep it,
 Till duly disappointed or dismiss'd:
 Profit he cared not for, let others reap it;
 But should the day come when place ceased
 to exist,
 The country would have far more cause to
 weep it:
 For how could it go on? Explain who can!
 He gloried in the name of Englishman.

LXXVI.

He was as independent—ay, much more—
 Than those who were not paid for inde-
 pendence,
 As common soldiers, or a common—shore,
 Have in their several arts or parts as-
 cendance
 O'er the irregulars in lust or gore,
 Who do not give professional attendance.
 Thus on the mob all statesmen are as eager
 To prove their pride, as footmen to a beggar.

LXXVII.

All this (save the last stanza) Henry said,
 And thought. I say no more—I've said
 too much;
 For all of us have either heard or read—
 Off—or upon the hustings—some slight
 such
 Hints from the independent heart or head
 Of the official candidate. I'll touch
 No more on this—the dinner-bell hath rung,
 And grace is said; the grace I *should* have
 sung—

LXXVIII.

But I'm too late, and therefore must make
 play.
 'Twas a great banquet, such as Albion old
 Was wont to boast—as if a glutton's tray
 Were something very glorious to behold.
 But 'twas a public feast and public day,—
 Quite full, right dull, guests hot, and dishes
 cold,
 Great plenty, much formality, small cheer,
 And everybody out of their own sphere.

LXXIX.

The squires familiarly formal, and
 My lords and ladies proudly condescend-
 ing;
 The very servants puzzling how to hand
 Their plates—without it might be too much
 bending
 From their high places by the sideboard's
 stand—
 Yet, like their master's, fearful of offend-
 ing.
 For any deviation from the graces
 Might cost both man and master too—their
 places.

LXXX.

There were some hunters bold, and coursers
 keen,
 Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds
 deign'd to lurch;
 Some deadly shots too, Septembrizers, seen
 Earliest to rise, and last to quit the search

Of the poor partridge through his stubble
screen.

There were some massy members of the
church,
Takers of tithes, and makers of good matches,
And several who sung fewer psalms than
catches.

LXXXI.

There were some country wags too—and,
alas!

Some exiles from the town, who had been
driven

To gaze, instead of pavement, upon grass,
And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven.

And lo! upon that day it came to pass,
I sate next that o'erwhelming son of hea-
ven,

The very powerful parson, Peter Pith,
The loudest wit I e'er was deafen'd with.

LXXXII.

I knew him in his livelier London days,
A brilliant diner out, though but a curate;
And not a joke he cut but earn'd its praise,
Until preferment, coming at a sure rate,
(O Providence! how wondrous are thy ways!
Who would suppose thy gifts sometimes
obdurate?)

Gave him, to lay the devil who looks o'er
Lincoln,

A fat fen vicarage, and nought to think on.

LXXXIII.

His jokes were sermons, and his sermons
jokes;

But both were thrown away amongst the
fens;

For wit hath no great friend in aguish folks.

No longer ready ears and short-hand pens
Inbided the gay bou-mot, or happy hoax:

The poor priest was reduced to common
sense,

Or to coarse efforts very loud and long,

To hammer a hoarse laugh from the thick
throng.

LXXXIV.

There *is* a difference, says the song, "be-
tween

A heggar and a queen," or *was* (of late
The latter worse used of the two we've
seen—

But we'll say nothing of affairs of state);
A difference "twixt a bishop and a dean,"

A difference between crockery ware and
plate,

As between English beef and Spartan broth—
And yet great heroes have been bred by both.

LXXXV.

But of all nature's discrepancies, none
Upon the whole is greater than the differ-
ence

Beheld between the country and the town,
Of which the latter merits every preference
From those who have few resources of their
own,

And only think, or act, or feel, with re-
ference

To some small plan of interest or ambition—
Both which are limited to no condition.

LXXXVI.

But "en avant!" The light loves languish
o'er

Long hanquets and too many guests, al-
though

A slight repast makes people love much more,
Bacchus and Ceres being, as we know,

Even from our grammar upwards, friends of
yore

With vivifying Venus, who doth owe
To these the invention of champagne and
truffles:

Temperance delights her, but long fasting
ruffles.

LXXXVII.

Dully pass'd o'er the dinner of the day;
And Jnan took his place, he knew not
where,

Confused, in the confusion, and distraight,
And sitting as if nail'd upon his chair:

Though knives and forks clang'd round as in
a fray,

He seem'd unconscious of all passing there,
Till some one, with a groan, express a wish
(Unheeded twice) to have a fin of fish.

LXXXVIII.

On which, at the *third* asking of the banns,
He started; and perceiving smiles around

Broadening to grins, he colour'd more than
once,

And hastily—as nothing can confound
A wise man more than laughter from a
dunce—

Inflicted on the dish a deadly wound,
And with such hurry, that, ere he could
curb it,

He had paid his neighbour's prayer with
half a turbot.

LXXXIX.

This was no bad mistake, as it occur'd,
The supplicator being an amateur;
But others, who were left with scarce a third,
Were angry—as they well might, to be sure.

They wonder'd how a young man so absurd
 Lord Henry at his table should endure;
 And this, and his not knowing how much
 oats
 Had fall'n last market, cost his host three
 votes.

XC.

They little knew, or might have sympathised,
 That he the night before had seen a ghost,
 A prologue which but slightly harmonised
 With the substantial company engross'd
 By matter, and so much materialised,
 That one scarce knew at what to marvel
 most
 Of two things—how (the question rather
 odd is)
 Such bodies could have souls, or souls such
 bodies.

XCI.

But what confused him more than smile or
 stare,
 From all the 'squires and 'squiresses a-
 round,
 Who wonder'd at the abstraction of his air,
 Especially as he had been renown'd
 For some vivacity among the fair,
 Even in the country circle's narrow bound—
 (For little things upon my lord's estate
 Were good small talk for others still less
 great)—

XCII.

Was, that he caught Anrora's eye on his,
 And something like a smile upon her cheek.
 Now this he really rather took amiss;
 In those who rarely smile, their smile
 bespeaks
 A strong external motive; and in this
 Smile of Aurora's there was nought to
 pique,
 Or hope, or love, with any of the wiles
 Which some pretend to trace in ladies'
 smiles.

XCIII.

'T was a mere quiet smile of contemplation,
 Indicative of some surprise and pity;
 And Juan grew carnation with vexation,
 Which was not very wise, and still less
 witty,
 Since he had gain'd at least her observation,
 A most important outwork of the city—
 As Juan should have known, had not his
 senses
 By last night's ghost been driven from their
 defences.

XCIV.

But what was bad, she did not blush in turn,
 Nor seem embarrass'd—quite the contrary;
 Her aspect was as usual, still—not stern—
 And she withdrew, but cast not down, her
 eye,
 Yet grew a little pale—with what? concern?
 I know not; but her colour ne'er was
 high—
 Though sometimes faintly flush'd—and al-
 ways clear,
 As deep seas in a sunny atmosphere.

XCV.

But Adeline was occupied by fame
 This day; and watching, witching, cou-
 descending
 To the consumers of fish, fowl, and game,
 And dignity with courtesy so blending,
 As all must blend whose part it is to aim
 (Especially as the sixth year is ending)
 At their lord's, son's, or similar connexion's
 Safe conduct through the rocks of reflections.

XCVI.

Though this was most expedient on the
 whole,
 And usual—Juan, when he cast a glance
 On Adeline while playing her grand rôle,
 Which she went through as though it were
 a dance,
 Betraying only now and then her soul
 By a look scarce perceptibly askance
 (Of weariness or scorn), began to feel
 Some doubt how much of Adeline was *real*;

XCVII.

So well she acted all and every part
 By turns—with that vivacious versatility,
 Which many people take for want of heart.
 They err—'tis merely what is call'd mo-
 bility.
 A thing of temperament and not of art,
 Though seeming so, from its supposed
 facility;
 And false—though true; for surely they're
 sincerest
 Who are strongly acted on by what is nearest.

XCVIII.

This makes your actors, artists, and ro-
 mancers,
 Heroes sometimes, though seldom—sages
 never:
 But speakers, bards, diplomatists, and dan-
 cers,
 Little that's great, but much of what is
 clever;

Most orators, but very few financiers,
 Though all Exchequer chancellors endeavour,
 Of late years, to dispense with Cocker's
 rigours,
 And grow quite figurative with their figures.

XCIX.

The poets of arithmetic are they
 Who, though they prove not two and two
 to be
 Five, as they might do in a modest way,
 Have plainly made it out that four are
 three,
 Judging by what they take, and what they
 pay.

The Sinking Fund's unfathomable sea,
 That most unliquidating liquid, leaves
 The debt unsunk, yet sinks all it receives.

C.

While Adeline dispensed her airs and graces,
 The fair Fitz-Fulke seem'd very much at
 ease;

Though too well bred to quiz men to their
 faces,

Her laughing blue eyes with a glance could
 seize

The ridicules of people in all places—
 That honey of your fashionable bees—
 And store it up for mischievous enjoyment;
 And this at present was her kind employ-
 ment.

CI.

However, the day closed, as days must close;
 The evening also waned—and coffee came.

Each carriage was announced, and ladies
 rose,

And curtsying off, as curtsies country
 dame,

Retired: with most unfashionable bows
 Their docile esquires also did the same,
 Delighted with their dinner and their host,
 But with the Lady Adeline the most.

CII.

Some praised her beauty: others her great
 grace;

The warmth of her politeness, whose
 sincerity

Was obvious in each feature of her face,
 Whose traits were radiant with the rays of
 verity.

Yes: *she* was truly worthy *her* high place!

No one could envy her deserved prosperity.
 And then her dress—what beautiful sim-
 plicity

Drapery'd her form with curious felicity!

CIII.

Meanwhile sweet Adeline deserved their
 praises,

By an impartial indemnification
 For all her past exertion and soft phrases,
 In a most edifying conversation,
 Which turn'd upon their late guests' miens
 and faces,

And families, even to the last relation;
 Their hideous wives, their horrid selves and
 dresses,

And truculent distortion of their tresses.

CIV.

True, *she* said little—'t was the rest that broke
 Forth into universal epigram;

But then 't was to the purpose what she spoke:
 Like Addison's "faint praise," so went to
 damn,

Her own but served to set off every joke,
 As music chimes in with a melodrame.

How sweet the task to shield an absent
 friend!

I ask but this of mine, to—*not* defend.

CV.

There were but two exceptions to this keen
 Skirmish of wits o'er the departed; one
 Aurora, with her pure and placid mien;
 And Juan, too, in general behind none
 In gay remark on what he had heard or seen,
 Sate silent now, his usual spirits gone:
 In vain he heard the others rail or rally,
 He would not join them in a single sally.

CVI.

'Tis true he saw Aurora look as though
 She approved his silence; she perhaps mis-
 took

Its motive for that charity we owe
 But seldom pay the absent, nor would look
 Farther; it might or it might not be so.

But Juan, sitting silent in his nook,
 Observing little in his reverie,
 Yet saw this much, which he was glad to see.

CVII.

The ghost at least had done him this much
 good,

In making him as silent as a ghost,
 If in the circumstances which ensued
 He gain'd esteem where it was worth the
 most;

And certainly Aurora had renew'd
 In him some feelings he had lately lost,
 Or harden'd; feelings which, perhaps ideal,
 Are so divine, that I must deem them real:—

CVIII.

The love of higher things and better days ;
The unbounded hope, and heavenly ignorance

Of what is call'd the world, and the world's ways ;

The moments when we gather from a glance

More joy than from all future pride or praise,
Which kindle manhood, but can ne'er entrance

The heart in an existence of its own,
Of which another's bosom is the zone.

CIX.

Who would not sigh *Aia! τὰν Κυθέρειαν*
That *hath* a memory, or that *had* a heart ?
Alas ! *her* star must fade like that of Dian :
Ray fades on ray, as years on years depart.
Anacreon only had the soul to tie an
Unwithering myrtle round the unblunted
dart

Of Eros : but though thou hast play'd us
many tricks,

Still we respect thee, "Alma Venus Gene-
trix !"

CX.

And full of sentiments, sublime as billows
Heaving between this world and worlds
beyond,

Don Juan, when the midnight hour of pillows
Arrived, retired to his ; but to despond

Rather than rest. Instead of poppies, willows
Waved o'er his couch ; he meditated, fond

Of those sweet bitter thoughts which banish
sleep,

And make the worldly sneer, the youngling
weep.

CXI.

The night was as before : he was undrest,
Saving his night-gown, which is an un-
dress ;

Completely "sans culotte," and without vest ;
In short, he hardly could be clothed with
less :

But apprehensive of his spectral guest,
He sate with feelings awkward to express
(By those who have not had such visitations),
Expectant of the ghost's fresh operations.

CXII.

And not in vain he listen'd ;—Hush ! what's
that ?

I see—I see—Ah, no !—'tis not—yet 'tis—
Ye powers ! it is the—the—the—Pooh ! the
cat !

The devil may take that stealthy pace of
his !

So like a spiritual pit-a-pat,
Or tiptoes of an amatory Miss,
Gliding the first time to a rendezvous,
And dreading the chaste echoes of her shoe.

CXIII.

Again—what is it ? The wind ? No, no,—
this time

It is the sable Friar as before,
With awful footsteps regular as rhyme,
Or (as rhymes may be in these days) much
more.

Again through shadows of the night sublime,
When deep sleep fell on men, and the
world wore

The starry darkness round her like a girdle
Spangled with gems—the monk made his
blood curdle.

CXIV.

A noise like to wet fingers drawn on glass,
Which sets the teeth on edge ; and a slight
clatter

Like showers which on the midnight gusts
will pass,

Sounding like very supernatural water,
Came over Juan's ear, which throb'd, alas !

For immaterialism's a serious matter ;
So that even those whose faith is the most
great

In souls immortal, shun them tête-à-tête.

CXV.

Were his eyes open ?—Yes ! and his mouth
too.

Surprise has this effect—to make one
dumb,

Yet leave the gate which eloquence slips
through

As wide, as if a long speech were to come.
Nigh and more nigh the awful echoes drew,

Tremendous to a mortal tympanum :
His eyes were open, and (as was before
Stated) his mouth. What open'd next ?—the
door.

CXVI.

It open'd with a most infernal creak,
Like that of hell. "Lasciate ogni speranza

Voi ch' entrate !" The hinge seem'd to
speak,

Dreadful as Dante's rhima, or this stanza ;
Or—but all words upon such themes are
weak :

A single shade's sufficient to entrance a
Hero—for what is substance to a spirit ?

Or how is't *matter* trembles to come near it ?

CXVII.

The door flew wide, not swiftly,—hut, as fly
The sea-gulls, with a steady, sober flight—
And then swung back; nor close—but stood
awry,

Half letting in long shadows on the light,
Which still in Juan's candlesticks burn'd
high,

For he had two, both tolerably bright,
And in the doorway, darkening darkness,
stood

The sable Friar in his solemn hood.

CXVIII.

Don Juan shook, as erst he had been shaken
The night before; but being sick of shaking,
He first inclined to think he had been mis-
taken;

And then to be ashamed of such mistaking;
His own internal ghost began to awaken

Within him, and to quell his corporal quak-
ing—

Hinting that soul and body on the whole
Were odds against a disembodied soul.

CXIX.

And then his dread grew wrath, and his
wrath fierce,

And he arose, advanced—the shade re-
treated;

But Juan, eager now the truth to pierce,
Followed, his veins no longer cold, but
heated,

Resolved to thrust the mystery carte and
tierce,

At whatsoever risk of being defeated:
The ghost stopp'd, menaced, then retired,
until

He reach'd the ancient wall, then stood stone
still.

CXX.

Juan put forth one arm—Eternal powers!

It touch'd no soul, nor body, but the wall,
On which the moonbeams fell in silvery
showers,

Chequer'd with all the tracery of the ball;

He shudder'd, as no doubt the bravest cowers
When he can't tell what 'tis that doth
appal.

How odd, a single hobgoblin's nonentity
Should cause more fear than a whole host's
identity!

CXXI.

But still the shade remain'd: the blue eyes
glared,

And rather variably for stony death;
Yet one thing rather good the grave had
spared,

The ghost had a remarkably sweet breath:
A straggling curl show'd he had been fair-
hair'd;

A red lip, with two rows of pearls beneath,
Gleam'd forth, as through the casement's ivy
shroud

The moon peep'd, just escaped from a grey
cloud.

CXXII.

And Juan, puzzled, but still curious, thrust
His other arm forth—Wonder upon won-
der!

It press'd upon a hard but glowing bust,
Which beat as if there was a warm heart
under.

He found, as people on most trials must,
That he had made at first a silly blunder,
And that in his confusion he had caught
Only the wall, instead of what he sought.

CXXIII.

The ghost, if ghost it were, seem'd a sweet
soul

As ever lurk'd beneath a holy hood:
A dimpled chin, a neck of ivory, stole
Forth into something much like flesh and
blood;

Back fell the sable frock and dreary cowl,
And they reveal'd—alas! that c'er they
should!

In full, voluptuous, hut *not o'er*grown hulk,
The phantom of her frolic Grace—Fitz-Fulke!

Notes.

HOURS OF IDLENESS.

Page 2, col. 1.

"ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY."] The author claims the indulgence of the reader more for this piece than, perhaps, any other in the collection; but as it was written at an earlier period than the rest (being composed at the age of fourteen), and his first essay, he preferred submitting it to the indulgence of his friends in its present state, to making either addition or alteration.

Page 4, col. 1.

"On Marston."] The battle of Marston Moor, where the adherents of Charles I. were defeated.

Page 4, col. 1.

"With Rupert, 'gainst traitors contending."] Son of the Elector Palatine, and nephew to Charles I. He afterwards commanded the fleet in the reign of Charles II.

Page 9, col. 2.

TO THE DUKE OF DORSET.] In looking over my papers to select a few additional poems for this second edition, I found the above lines, which I had totally forgotten, composed in the summer of 1805, a short time previous to my departure from Harrow. They were addressed to a young schoolfellow of high rank, who had been my frequent companion in some rambles through the neighbouring country: however, he never saw the lines, and most probably never will. As, on a re-perusal, I found them not worse than some other pieces in the collection, I have now published them, for the first time, after a slight revision.

Page 9, col. 2.

"Bade *thee* obey, and gave *me* to command."] At every public school the junior boys are completely subservient to the upper forms till they attain a seat in the higher classes. From this state of probation, very properly, no rank is exempt; but after a certain period, they command in turn those who succeed.

Page 9, col. 2.

"Though passive tutors, fearful to dispraise."] Allow me to disclaim any personal allusions, even the most distant. I merely mention generally what is too often the weakness of preceptors.

Page 11, col. 1.

"Oh! could Le Sage's demon's gift."] The Diable Boiteux of Le Sage, where Asmodeus, the demon, places Don Cleofas on an elevated situation, and unroofs the houses for inspection.

Page 11, col. 2.

"Who reads false quantities in Seale."] Seale's publication on Greek Metres displays considerable talent and ingenuity, but, as might be expected in so difficult a work, is not remarkable for accuracy.

Page 11, col. 2.

"In barbarous Latin doom'd to wrangle."] The Latin of the schools is of the *canine species*, and not very intelligible.

Page 11, col. 2.

"The square of the hypothenuse."] The discovery of Pythagoras, that the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the squares of the other two sides of a right-angled triangle.

Page 11, col. 2.

"A numerous crowd, array'd in white."] On a saint's day the students wear surplices in chapel.

Page 12, col. 2.

"I fancied that Mossep himself was outshone."] Mossep, a contemporary of Garrick, famous for his performance of Zanga.

Page 13, col. 1.

"Would twinkle dimly through their sphere."]

"Two of the fairest stars in all the heaven,
Having some business, do intreat her eyes
To twinkle in their spheres till they return."

SHAKESPEARE.

Page 13, col. 1.

"Woman, thy vows are traced in sand."] The last line is almost a literal translation from a Spanish proverb.

Page 14, col. 1.

"And hurtling o'er thy lovely head."] This word is used by Gray in his poem to the Fatal Sisters:—

"Iron-sleet of arrow shower
Hurles in the darken'd air."

Page 15, col. 1.

"In law an infant, and in years a boy."] In law every person is an infant who has not attained the age of twenty-one.

Page 16, col. 1.

"To form the place of assignation."] In the above little piece the author has been accused by some *candid readers* of introducing the name of a lady from whom he was some hundred miles distant at the time this was written; and poor Juliet, who has slept so long in "the tomb of all the Capulets," has been converted, with a trifling alteration of her name, into an English damsel walking in a garden

of their own creation, during the month of *December*, in a village where the author never passed a winter. Such has been the candour of some ingenious critics. He would advise these *liberal* commentators on taste and arbiters of decorum to read *Shakespeare*.

Page 16, col. 1.

"But curse my fate for ever after." Having heard that a very severe and indelicate censure has been passed on the above poem, I beg leave to reply in a quotation from an admired work, "Carr's Stranger in France:"—"As we were contemplating a painting on a large scale, in which, among other figures, is the uncovered whole length of a warrior, a prudish-looking lady, who seemed to have touched the age of desperation, after having attentively surveyed it through her glass, observed to her party, that there was a great deal of indecorum in that picture. Madame S. shrewdly whispered in my ear 'that the indecorum was in the remark.'"

Page 16, col. 2.

"OSCAR OF ALVA." The catastrophe of this tale was suggested by the story of "Jeronymo and Lorenzo," in the first volume of Schiller's "Armenian, or the Ghost-Seer." It also bears some resemblance to a scene in the third act of "Macbeth."

Page 21, col. 2.

"Creusa's style but wanting to the dame." The mother of Iulus, lost on the night when Troy was taken.

Page 24, col. 2.

"Ah! hapless dame! no sire bewails." Medea, who accompanied Jason to Corinth, was deserted by him for the daughter of Creon, king of that city. The chorus, from which this is taken, here addresses Medea; though a considerable liberty is taken with the original, by expanding the idea, as also in some other parts of the translation.

Page 24, col. 2.

"Who ne'er unlocks with silver key." The original is "Καθάρων ἀνοίξονται κλέρα φρεσῶν;" literally "disclosing the bright key of the mind."

Page 24, col. 2.

"MAGNUS his ample front sublime uprears." No reflection is here intended against the person mentioned under the name of Magnus. He is merely represented as performing an unavoidable function of his office. Indeed, such an attempt could only recoil upon myself; as that gentleman is now as much distinguished by his eloquence, and the dignified propriety with which he fills his situation, as he was in his younger days for wit and conviviality.

Page 25, col. 1.

"Th' ATHENIAN'S glowing style, or Tully's fire." Demosthenes.

Page 25, col. 1.

"Yet prizing Bentley's, Brunck's, or Person's note." The present Greek professor at Trinity College, Cambridge; a man whose powers of mind and writings may, perhaps, justify their preference.

Page 25, col. 1.

"Whether 'tis Pitt or Petty rules the hour." Since this was written, Lord Henry Petty [now Marquis of Lansdowne] has lost his place, and subsequently (I had almost said consequently) the

honour of representing the University. A fact so glaring requires no comment.

Page 27, col. 2.

"Sweet scene of my youth! seat of Friendship and Truth." Harrow.

Page 29, col. 1.

"LACHIN Y GAIR." *Lachin y Gair*, or, as it is pronounced in the Erse, *Loch na Gair*, towers proudly pre-eminent in the Northern Highlands, near Invercauld. One of our modern tourists mentions it as the highest mountain, perhaps, in Great Britain. Be this as it may, it is certainly one of the most sublime and picturesque amongst our "Caledonian Alps." Its appearance is of a dusky hue, but the summit is the seat of eternal snows. Near Lachin y Gair I spent some of the early part of my life, the recollection of which has given birth to these stanzas.

Page 29, col. 1.

"My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid." This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*: the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography.

Page 29, col. 2.

"Ill-starr'd, though brave, did no visions foreboding." I allude here to my maternal ancestors, "the Gordons," many of whom fought for the unfortunate Prince Charles, better known by the name of the Pretender. This branch was nearly allied by blood, as well as attachment, to the Stuarts. George, the second Earl of Huntley, married the Princess Annabella Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland. By her he left four sons: the third, Sir William Gordon, I have the honour to claim as one of my progenitors.

Page 29, col. 2.

"Ah! were you destined to die at Culloden." Whether any perished in the battle of Culloden, I am not certain; but, as many fell in the insurrection, I have used the name of the principal action, "*pars pro toto*."

Page 29, col. 2.

"You rest with your clan in the caves of Braemar." A tract of the Highlands so called. There is also a Castle of Braemar.

Page 29, col. 2.

"A Pylades in every friend?" It is hardly necessary to add, that Pylades was the companion of Orestes, and a partner in one of those friendships which, with those of Achilles and Patroclus, Nisus and Euryalus, Damon and Pythias, have been handed down to posterity as remarkable instances of attachments, which in all probability never existed beyond the imagination of the poet, or the page of an historian, or modern novelist.

Page 30, col. 2.

"ELEGY ON NEWSTEAD ABBEY." As one poem on this subject is already printed, the author had, originally, no intention of inserting the following. It is now added at the particular request of some friends.

Page 30, col. 2.

"Religion's shrine! repentant HENRY'S pride!" Henry II. founded Newstead soon after the murder of Thomas a Becket.

Page 31, col. 1.

"No mail-clad serfs, obedient to their lord." This word is used by Walter Scott, in his poem, "The Wild Huntsman;" synonymous with vassal.

Page 31, col. 1.

"In grim array the crimson cross demand." The red cross was the badge of the Crusaders.

Page 31, col. 1.

"Soon as the gloaming spreads her waning shade." As "gloaming," the Scottish word for twilight, is far more poetical, and has been recommended by many eminent literary men, particularly by Dr. Moore in his Letters to Burns, I have ventured to use it on account of its harmony.

Page 31, col. 1.

"Or matin orisons to Mary paid." The priory was dedicated to the Virgin.

Page 31, col. 1.

"Another HENRY the kind gift recalls." At the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. bestowed Newstead Abbey on Sir John Byron.

Page 31, col. 2.

"An abbey once, a regal fortress now." Newstead sustained a considerable siege in the war between Charles I. and his parliament.

Page 31, col. 2.

"Trembling she snatch'd him from th' unequal strife." Lord Byron and his brother Sir William held high commands in the royal army. The former was general-in-chief in Ireland, lieutenant of the Tower, and governor to James, Duke of York, afterwards the unhappy James II.; the latter had a principal share in many actions.

Page 31, col. 2.

"To lead the band where godlike FALKLAND fell." Lucius Cary, Lord Viscount Falkland, the most accomplished man of his age, was killed at the Battle of Newbury, charging in the ranks of Lord Byron's regiment of Cavalry.

Page 32, col. 1.

"Loathing the offering of so dark a death." This is an historical fact. A violent tempest occurred immediately subsequent to the death or interment of Cromwell, which occasioned many disputes between his partisans and the cavaliers: both interpreted the circumstance into divine interposition; but whether as approbation or condemnation, we leave to the casuists of that age to decide. I have made such use of the occurrence as suited the subject of my poem.

Page 32, col. 1.

"The legal ruler now resumes the helm." Charles II.

Page 33, col. 2.

"Pævus, the pride of science, and the boast." Dr. Drury. This most able and excellent man retired from his situation in March, 1805, after having resided thirty-five years at Harrow; the last twenty as head-master; an office he held with equal honour to himself and advantage to the very extensive school over which he presided. Panegyric would here be superfluous: it would be useless to

enumerate qualifications which were never doubted. A considerable contest took place between three rival candidates for his vacant chair: of this I can only say,

Si mea cum vestris valuissent vota, Pelasgi?
Non foret ambigens tanti certaminis hæres.

Page 36, col. 1.

"As speakers each supports an equal name." This alludes to the public speeches delivered at the school where the author was educated.

Page 37, col. 1.

"And Love, without his pinion, smiled on Youth." "L'Amitié est l'Amour sans ailes," is a French proverb.

Page 37, col. 1.

ENTITLED "THE COMMON LOT." Written by James Montgomery, author of the "Wanderer in Switzerland," &c.

Page 37, col. 1.

"The hero rolls the tide of war." No particular hero is here alluded to. The exploits of Bayard, Nemours, Edward the Black Prince, and, in more modern times, the fame of Marlborough, Frederick the Great, Count Saxe, Charles of Sweden, &c., are familiar to every historical reader, but the exact places of their birth are known to a very small proportion of their admirers.

Page 38, col. 2.

"AN IMITATION OF MACPHERSON'S 'OSSIAN.'" It may be necessary to observe, that the story, though considerably varied in the catastrophe, is taken from "Nisus and Euryalus," of which episode a translation is already given in the present volume.

Page 40, col. 1.

"Tears of the storm." I fear Laing's late edition has completely overthrown every hope that Macpherson's Ossian might prove the translation of a series of poems complete in themselves; but, while the imposture is discovered, the merit of the work remains undisputed, though not without faults—particularly, in some parts, turgid and bombastic diction.—The present humble imitation will be pardoned by the admirers of the original as an attempt, however inferior, which evinces an attachment to their favourite author.

Page 40, col. 2.

"Seat of my youth! thy distant spire." Harrow.

Page 43, col. 1.

"The cumbrous pomp of Saxon pride." Sassenach or Saxon, a Gaelic word, signifying either Lowland or English.

Page 43, col. 2.

"To flee away, and be at rest." "And I said, Oh! that I had wings like a dove; for then would I fly away and be at rest."—*Psalms* lv. 6. This verse also constitutes a part of the most beautiful anthem in our language.

Page 43, col. 2.

"And climb'd thy steep summit, oh Morven of snow!" Morven, a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire. "Gormal of snow" is an expression frequently to be found in Ossian.

Page 43, col. 2.

"Or the mist of the tempest that gather'd below." This will not appear extraordinary to those who have been accustomed to the mountains. It is by no means uncommon, on attaining the top of Ben-e-vis, Ben-y-bourd, &c., to perceive, between the summit and the valley, clouds pouring down rain, and occasionally accompanied by lightning, while the spectator literally looks down upon the storm, perfectly secure from its effects.

Page 44, col. 1.

"I breasted the billows of Dee's rushing tide." The Dee is a beautiful river, which rises near Mar Lodge, and falls into the sea at New Aberdeen.

Page 44, col. 1.

"I think of the rocks that o'ershadow Colbleen." Colbleen is a mountain near the verge of the Highlands, not far from the ruins of Dee Castle.

Page 45, col. 2.

"As void of wit and moral." These stanzas were written soon after the appearance of a severe critique in a northern review on a new publication of the British Anacreon.

Page 45, col. 2.

"I really will not fight them." A bard [Moore] (horresco referens) defied his reviewer [Jeffrey] to mortal combat. If this example becomes prevalent, our periodical censors must be dipped in the river Styx: for' what else can secure them from the numerous host of their enraged assailants?

OCCASIONAL PIECES.

Page 47, col. 1.

"Adieu, thou Hill! where early joy." Harrow.

Page 51, col. 1.

"ON REVISITING HARROW." Some years ago, when at Harrow, a friend of the author, engraved on a particular spot the names of both, with a few additional words, as a memorial. Afterwards, on receiving some real or imagined injury, the author destroyed the frail record before he left Harrow. On revisiting the place in 1807, he wrote under it these stanzas.

Page 58, col. 2.

"WRITTEN AFTER SWIMMING FROM SESTOS TO ABYDOS." On the 3rd of May, 1810, while the Salsette (Captain Bathurst) was lying in the Dardanelles, Lieutenant Ekenhead, of that frigate, and the writer of these rhymes, swam from the European shore to the Asiatic—by the by, from Abydos to Sestos would have been more correct. The whole distance, from the place whence we started to our landing on the other side, including the length we were carried by the current, was computed by those on board the frigate at upwards of four English miles, though the actual breadth is barely one. The rapidity of the current is such that no boat can row directly across, and it may, in some measure, be estimated from the circumstance of the whole distance being accomplished by one of the parties in an hour and five, and by the other in an hour and ten minutes. The water was extremely cold, from the melting of

the mountain snows. About three weeks before, in April, we had made an attempt; but, having ridden all the way from the Troad the same morning, and the water being of an icy chillness, we found it necessary to postpone the completion till the frigate anchored below the castles, when we swam the straits, as just stated, entering a considerable way above the European, and landing below the Asiatic fort. Chevalier says that a young Jew swam the same distance for his mistress; and Oliver mentions its having been done by a Neapolitan; but our consul, Tarragona, remembered neither of these circumstances, and tried to dissuade us from the attempt. A number of the Salsette's crew were known to have accomplished a greater distance; and the only thing that surprised me was that, as doubts had been entertained of the truth of Leander's story, no traveller had ever endeavoured to ascertain its practicability.

Page 59, col. 1.

"Ζών μου, σᾶς ἀγαπῶ." Romic expression of tenderness: If I translate it, I shall affront the gentlemen, as it may seem that I supposed they could not; and if I do not, I may affront the ladies. For fear of any misconstruction on the part of the latter, I shall do so, begging pardon of the learned. It means, "My life, I love you!" which sounds very prettily in all languages, and is as much in fashion in Greece at this day as, Juvenal tells us, the two first words were amongst the Roman ladies, whose erotic expressions were all Hellenised.

Page 59, col. 1.

"By all the token-flowers that tell." In the East (where ladies are not taught to write, lest they should scribble assignments) flowers, cinders, pebbles, &c. convey the sentiments of the parties by that universal deputy of Mercury—an old woman. A cinder says, "I burn for thee;" a bunch of flowers tied with hair, "Take me and fly;" but a pebble declares—what nothing else can.

Page 59, col. 1.

"Though I fly to Istanbul." Constantinople.

Page 59, col. 2.

"Δεῦτε παῖδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων." The song *Δεῦτε παῖδες*, &c. was written by Riga, who perished in the attempt to revolutionise Greece. This translation is as literal as the author could make it in verse. It is of the same measure as that of the original.

Page 60, col. 1.

"And the seven-hill'd city seeking." Constantinople, "Ἑπτὰλόφος."

Page 60, col. 1.

"Ἐραϊότατη Χάρις, &c." The song from which this is taken is a great favourite with the young girls of Athens of all classes. Their manner of singing it is by verses in rotation, the whole number present joining in the chorus. I have heard it frequently at our "χόροι," in the winter of 1810-11. The air is plaintive and pretty.

Page 67, col. 2.

"VERSES FOUND IN A SUMMER-HOUSE AT HALES-OWEN." In Warwickshire.

Page 67, col. 2.

"His hours in whistling spent, 'for want of thought.'" See Cynon and Iphigenia.

Page 72, col. 2.

"The rapture of the strife."] "Certaminis *gaudia*."
The expression of Attila in his harangue to his army previous to the battle of Chalons, given in Cassiodorus.

Page 73, col. 2.

"Thou Timour! in his captive's cage."] The cage of Bajazet, by order of Tamerlane.

Page 73, col. 2.

"Or, like the thief of fire from heaven."] Prometheus.

Page 73, col. 2.

"The very Fiend's arch mock."]

—"The very fiend's arch mock—
To lip a wanton and suppose her chaste."

SHAKESPEARE.

Page 83, col. 2.

"Turning rivers into blood."] See Rev. chap. viii. ver. 7, &c. "The first angel sounded, and there followed hail and fire mingled with blood," &c. Ver. 8, "And the second angel sounded, and as it were a great mountain burning with fire was cast into the sea; and the third part of the sea became blood," &c. Ver. 10, "And the third angel sounded, and there fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp: and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters." Ver. 11, "And the name of the star is called *Wormwood*: and the third part of the waters became *wormwood*; and many men died of the waters because they were made bitter."

Page 83, col. 2.

"Whose realm refused thee ev'n a tomb."] Murat's remains are said to have been torn from the grave and burnt.

Page 84, col. 2.

"FROM THE FRENCH.] "All wept, but particularly Savary, and a Polish officer who had been exalted from the ranks by Buonaparte. He clung to his master's knees; wrote a letter to Lord Keith, entreating permission to accompany him, even in the most menial capacity, which could not be admitted."

Page 84, col. 2.

"Blessing him they served so well."] "At Waterloo one man was seen, whose left arm was shattered by a cannon ball, to wrench it off with the other, and throwing it up in the air, exclaimed to his comrades, 'Vive l'Empereur, jusqu'à la mort!' There were many other instances of the like: this you may, however, depend on as true."—*Private Letter from Brussels.*

Page 85, col. 1.

"Of three bright colours, each divine."] The tricolour.

Page 92, col. 2.

"Like to the Pontic monarch of old days."] Mithridates of Pontus.

Page 95, col. 2.

"The worthy rival of the wondrous *Three!*"] Fox—Pitt—Burke.

Page 97, col. 1.

"Leman! these names are worthy of thy shore."] Geneva, Ferney, Copet, Lausanne.

Page 97, col. 2.

"ROMANCE MUY DOLOROSO DEL SITIO Y TOMA DE ALJAMA."] The effect of the original ballad—which existed both in Spanish and Arabic—was such, that it was forbidden to be sung by the Moors, on pain of death, within Granada.

Page 101, col. 2.

"For the man, 'poor and shrewd.'"] *Vide* your letter.

ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS.

Page 112, col. 1.

"His creaking couplets in a tavern hall."]

IMIT. "Semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne, repenam,

Vexatus toties rauci Theseide Codri?"—
Juv. Sat. I.

Mr. Fitzgerald, facetiously termed by Cobbett the "Small-Beer Poet," inflicts his annual tribute of verse on the Literary Fund: not content with writing, he spouts in person, after the company have imbibed a reasonable quantity of bad port, to enable them to sustain the operation.

Page 112, col. 1.

"Our task complete, like Hamet's shall be free."] Cid Hamet Benengeli promises repose to his pen, in the last chapter of Don Quixote. Oh! that our voluminous gentry would follow the example of Cid Hamet Benengeli!

Page 112, col. 2.

"Fail'd to preserve the spurious farce from shame."] This ingenious youth is mentioned more particularly, with his production, in another place.

Page 112, col. 2.

"No matter, George contious still to write."] In the Edinburgh Review.

Page 112, col. 2.

"By Jeffrey's heart, or Lambe's Bœotian head."] Messrs. Jeffrey and Lambe are the alpha and omega, the first and last, of the Edinburgh Review; the others are mentioned hereafter.

Page 113, col. 1.

"While these are censors, 't would be sin to spare."]

IMIT. "Stulta est Clementia, cum tot ubique
—occurras peritura parcere chartæ."

Juv. Sat. I.

Page 113, col. 1.

"Then should you ask me, why I venture o'er."]

IMIT. "Cur tamen hoc libeat potius decurrere
campo

Per quem magnus equos Auruncæ flexit
alumnus:

Si vacat, et placidi rationem admittitis
edam."

Juv. Sat. I.

Page 113, col. 2.

"From soaring Southey down to grovelling Stott."] Stott, better known in the "Morning Post" by the name of Hafiz. This personage is at present the most profound explorer of the bathos. I remember, when the reigning family left Portugal, a special Ode of Master Stott's, beginning thus:—*Stott lo-quitur quoad Hibernia*—

"Princely offspring of Braganza,
Erin greets thee with a stanza," &c.

Also a Sonnet to Rats, well worthy of the subject, and a most thundering Ode, commencing as follows:—

"Oh! for a Lay! loud as the surge
That lashes Lapland's sounding shore."

Lord have mercy on us! the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" was nothing to this.

Page 113, col. 2.

"Thus Lays of Minstrels—may they be the last!"—See the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," *passim*. Never was any plan so incongruous and absurd as the groundwork of this production. The entrance of Thunder and Lightning, prologuising to Bayes' tragedy, unfortunately takes away the merit of originality from the dialogue between Messieurs the Spirits of Flood and Fell in the first canto. Then we have the amiable William of Deloraine, "a stark moss-trooper," videlicet, a happy compound of poacher, sheep-stealer, and highwayman. The propriety of his magical lady's injunction not to read can only be equalled by his candid acknowledgment of his independence of the trammels of spelling, although, to use his own elegant phrase, "t was his neck-verse at Harribee," i. e. the gallows.—The biography of Gilpin Horner, and the marvellous pedestrian page, who travelled twice as fast as his master's horse, without the aid of seven-leagued boots, are *chefs-d'œuvre* in the improvement of taste. For incident we have the invisible, but by no means sparing, box on the ear bestowed on the page, and the entrance of a knight and charger into the castle, under the very natural disguise of a wain of hay. Marmion, the hero of the latter romance, is exactly what William of Deloraine would have been, had he been able to read and write. The poem was manufactured for Messrs. Constable, Murray, and Miller, worshipful booksellers, in consideration of the receipt of a sum of money; and truly, considering the inspiration, it is a very creditable production. If Mr. Scott will write for hire, let him do his best for his paymasters, but not disgrace his genius, which is undoubtedly great, by a repetition of black-letter ballad imitations.

Page 114, col. 1.

"And bid a long 'good night to Marmion.]" "Good night to Marmion"—the pathetic and also prophetic exclamation of Henry Blount, Esquire, on the death of honest Marmion.

Page 114, col. 1.

"The single wonder of a thousand years."] As the *Odyssey* is so closely connected with the story of the *Iliad*, they may almost be classed as one grand historical poem. In alluding to Milton and Tasso, we consider the "Paradise Lost," and "Jerusalem Liberata," as their standard efforts; since neither the "Jerusalem Conquered" of the Italian, nor the "Paradise Regained" of the English

bard, obtained a proportionate celebrity to their former poems. Query: Which of Mr. Southey's will survive?

Page 114, col. 1.

"Next see tremendous Thalaba come on."] "Thalaba," Mr. Southey's second poem, is written in open defiance of precedent and poetry. Mr. S. wished to produce something novel, and succeeded to a miracle. "Joan of Arc" was marvellous enough, but "Thalaba" was one of those poems "which," in the words of Porson, "will be read when Homer and Virgil are forgotten, but—not till then."

Page 114, col. 2.

"Oh! Southey! Southey! cease thy varied song!"] We beg Mr. Southey's pardon: "Madoc disdains the degrading title of epic." See his preface. Why is epic degraded? and by whom? Certainly the late romancers of Masters Cottle, Laureat Pye, Ogilvy, Hole, and gentle Mistress Cowley, have not exalted the epic muse; but, as Mr. Southey's poem "disdains the appellation," allow us to ask—has he substituted anything better in its stead? or must he be content to rival Sir Richard Blackmore in the quantity as well as quality of his verse?

Page 114, col. 2.

"Thou wilt devote old women to the devil."] See "The Old Woman of Berkeley," a ballad, by Mr. Southey, wherein an aged gentlewoman is carried away by Beelzebub, on a "high-trotting horse."

Page 114, col. 2.

"God help thee, Southey, and thy readers too."] The last line, "God help thee," is an evident plagiarism from the Anti-jacobin to Mr. Southey, on his Dactyls.

Page 114, col. 2.

"And quit his books, for fear of growing double."] Lyrical Ballads, p. 4.—"The Tables Turned." Stanza 1.

"Up, up, my friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble?
Up, up, my friend, and quit your hooks,
Or surely you'll grow double."

Page 114, col. 2.

"And, like his bard, confounded night with day."] Mr. W. in his preface labours hard to prove, that prose and verse are much the same; and certainly his precepts and practice are strictly conformable:—

"And thus to Betty's questions he
Made answer, like a traveller bold,
The cock did crow, to-whoo, to-whoo,
And the sun did shine so cold," &c. &c., p. 129.

Page 114, col. 2.

"To him who takes a pixy for a muse."] Coleridge's Poems, p. 11, "Songs of the Pixies, i. e. Devonshire Fairies;" p. 42 we have "Lutes to a young Lady;" and p. 52, "lines to a young Ass."

Page 115, col. 1.

"All hail, M.P.! from whose infernal brain."] "For every one knows little Matt's an M.P." See a poem to Mr. Lewis, in "The Statesman," supposed to be written by Mr. Jekyll.

Page 115, col. 1.

"Hibernian Strangford! with thine eyes of blue." The reader, who may wish for an explanation of this, may refer to "Strangford's Camoëns," p. 127, note to p. 56, or to the last page of the Edinburgh Review of Strangford's Camoëns.

Page 115, col. 1.

"By dressing Camoëns in a suit of lace?" It is also to be remarked, that the things given to the public as poems of Camoëns are no more to be found in the original Portuguese than in the Song of Solomon.

Page 115, col. 2.

"That luckless music never triumph'd there." Hayley's two most notorious verse productions are "Triumphs of Temper," and "The Triumph of Music." He has also written much comedy in rhyme, epistles, &c. &c. As he is rather an elegant writer of notes and biography, let us recommend Pope's advice to Wycherley to Mr. H's consideration, viz. "to convert poetry into prose," which may be easily done by taking away the final syllable of each couplet.

Page 115, col. 2.

"Sepulchral Grahame, pours his notes sublime." Mr. Grahame has poured forth two volumes of cant, under the name of "Sabbath Walks" and "Biblical Pictures."

Page 115, col. 2.

"What merry sounds proceed from Oxford bells." See Bowles's "Sonnet to Oxford," and "Stanzas on hearing the Bells of Ostend."

Page 116, col. 1.

"Awake a louder and a loftier strain." "Awake a louder," &c., is the first line in Bowles's "Spirit of Discovery;" a very spirited and pretty dwarf-epic. Among other exquisite lines we have the following:

— "A kiss
Stole on the list'ning silence, never yet
Here heard; they trembled even as if the power,"
&c. &c.

That is, the woods of Madeira trembled to a kiss; very much astonished, as well they might be, at such a phenomenon.

Page 116, col. 1.

"The bard sighs forth a gentle episode." The episode above alluded to is the story of "Robert à Machin" and "Anna d' Arfet," a pair of constant lovers, who performed the kiss above mentioned, that startled the woods of Madeira.

Page 116, col. 1.

"Consult Lord Fanny, and confide in Curll." Curll is one of the heroes of the Dunciad, and was a bookseller. Lord Fanny is the poetical name of Lord Hervey, author of "Lines to the Imitator of Horace."

Page 116, col. 1.

"And do from hate what Mallet did for hire." Lord Bolingbroke hired Mallet to traduce Pope after his decease, because the poet had retained some copies of a work by Lord Bolingbroke—the "Patriot King,"—which that splendid but malignant genius had ordered to be destroyed.

Page 116, col. 1.

"To rave with Dennis, and with Ralph to rhyme." Dennis the critic, and Ralph the rhymester.—

"Silence, ye wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
Making night hideous: answer him, ye owls!"

DUNCIAD.

Page 116, col. 1.

"And link'd thee to the Dunciad for thy pains." See Bowles's late edition of Pope's works, for which he received three hundred pounds. Thus Mr. B. has experienced how much easier it is to profit by the reputation of another, than to elevate his own.

Page 116, col. 2.

"Had Cottle still adorn'd the counter's side." Mr. Cottle, Amos, Joseph, I don't know which, but one or both, once sellers of books they did not write, and now writers of books they do not sell, have published a pair of epics—"Alfred," (poor Alfred! Pye has been at him too!)—"Alfred," and the "Fall of Cambria."

Page 116, col. 2.

"Dull Maurice all his granite weight of leaves." Mr. Maurice hath manufactured the component parts of a ponderous quarto, upon the beauties of "Richmond Hill," and the like:—it also takes in a charming view of Turnham Green, Hammersmith, Brentford, Old and New, and the parts adjacent.

Page 116, col. 2.

"May no rude hand disturb their early sleep!" Poor Montgomery, though praised by every English Review, has been bitterly reviled by the Edinburgh. After all, the hard of Sheffield is a man of considerable genius. His "Wanderer of Switzerland" is worth a thousand "Lyrical Ballads," and at least fifty "degraded epics."

Page 116, col. 2.

"Nor hunt the blood-hounds back to Arthur's seat?" Arthur's Seat; the hill which overhangs Edinburgh.

Page 117, col. 1.

"When Little's leadless pistol met his eye." In 1806, Messrs. Jeffrey and Moore met at Chalk-Farm. The duel was prevented by the interference of the magistracy; and, on examination, the balls of the pistols were found to have evaporated. This incident gave occasion to much wagery in the daily prints.

Page 117, col. 1.

"The other half pursued its calm career." The Tweed here behaved with proper decorum; it would have been highly reprehensible in the English half of the river to have shown the smallest symptom of apprehension.

Page 117, col. 1.

"If Jeffrey died, except within her arms." This display of sympathy on the part of the Tolbooth (the principal prison in Edinburgh), which truly seems to have been most affected on this occasion, is much to be commended. It was to be apprehended, that the many unhappy criminals executed in the front might have rendered the edifice more callous. She is said to be of the softer sex, because her delicacy of feeling on this day was truly feminine, though, like most feminine impulses, perhaps a little selfish.

Page 117, col. 2.

"The travell'd thane, Athelstan Aberdeen." His lordship has been much abroad, is a member of the Athelstan Society, and reviewer of "Gell's Topography of Troy."

Page 117, col. 2.

"Herbert shall wield Thor's hammer, and sometimes." Mr. Herbert is a translator of Icelandic and other poetry. One of the principal pieces is a "Song on the Recovery of Thor's Hammer:" the translation is a pleasant chant in the vulgar tongue, and endeth thus:—

"Instead of money and rings, I wot,
The hammer's bruises were her lot.
Thus Odin's son his hammer got."

Page 117, col. 2.

"Smug Sydney too thy bitter page shall seek." The Rev. Sydney Smith, the reputed author of Peter Plymley's Letters, and sundry criticisms.

Page 117, col. 2.

"And classic Hallam, much renown'd for Greek." Mr. Hallam reviewed Payne Knight's "Taste," and was exceedingly severe on some Greek verses therein. It was not discovered that the lines were Pindar's till the press rendered it impossible to cancel the critique, which still stands an everlasting monument of Hallam's lageouity.—*Note added to second edition.* The said Hallam is incensed because he is falsely accused, seeing that he never dieth at Holland House. If this be true, I am sorry—not for having said so, but on his account, as I understand his lordship's feasts are preferable to his compositions. If he did not review Lord Holland's performance, I am glad; because it must have been painful to read, and irksome to praise it. If Mr. Hallam will tell me who did review it, the real name shall find a place in the text; provided, nevertheless, the said name be of two orthodox musical syllables, and will come into the verse: till then, Hallam must stand for want of a better.

Page 117, col. 2.

"And paltry Pillans shall traduce his friend." Pillans is a tutor at Eton.

Page 117, col. 2.

"While gay Thalia's luckless votary, Lambe." The Hon. George Lambe reviewed "Beresford's Misceries," and is, moreover, author of a farce enacted with much applause at the Priory, Stanmore; and damned with great expedition at the late theatre, Covent Garden. It was entitled, "Whistle for it."

Page 117, col. 2.

"Beware lest blundering Brougham destroy the sale." Mr. Brougham, in No. XXV. of the Edinburgh Review, throughout the article concerning Don Pedro de Cavallos, has displayed more politics than policy; many of the worthy burgesses of Edinburgh helog so incensed at the infamous principles it evinces, as to have withdrawn their subscriptions.—Here followed in the first edition,—*"The name of this personage is pronounced Broom in the south, but the truly northern and musical pronunciation is BROUGH-AM, in two syllables;"* but for this, Lord B. substituted in the second edition:—"It seems that Mr. Brougham is not a Pict, as I

supposed, but a Borderer, and his name is pronounced Broom from Treat to Tay:—so be it."

Page 117, col. 2.

"Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist." I ought to apologise to the worthy deities for introducing a new goddess with short petticoats to their notice: but, alas! what was to be done? I could not say Caledonia's genius, it being well known there is no such genius to be found from Clackmannan to Caithness; yet, without supernatural agency, how was Jeffrey to be saved? The national "kelpies" are too unpoetical, and the "browies" and "gude neighbours" (spirits of a good disposition) refused to extricate him. A goddess, therefore, has been called for the purpose; and great ought to be the gratitude of Jeffrey, seeing it is the only communication he ever held, or is likely to hold, with anything heavenly.

Page 118, col. 1.

"This scents its pages, and that gilds its rear." See the colour of the back binding of the Edinburgh Review.

Page 118, col. 1.

"Declare his landlord can at least translate!" Lord Holland has translated some specimens of Lope de Vega, inserted in his life of the author. Both are betrayed by his *disinterested* guests.

Page 118, col. 1.

"Reforms each error, and refines the whole." Certain it is, her ladyship is suspected of having displayed her matchless wit in the Edinburgh Review. However that may be, we know from good authority that the manuscripts are submitted to her perusal—no doubt, for correction.

Page 118, col. 1.

"Poes, and a price within a harrel pent." In the melo-drama of Tekeli, that heroic prince is clapt into a barrel on the stage; a new asylum for distressed heroes.

Page 118, col. 1.

"While Reynolds vents his 'dammes!' 'poohs!' and 'zounds!'" All these are favourite expressions of Mr. Reynolds, and prominent in his comedies, living and defunct.

Page 118, col. 1.

"A tragedy complete in all but words?" Mr. T. Sheridan, the new manager of Drury Lane theatre, stripped the tragedy of Bonduca of the dialogue, and exhibited the scenes as the spectacle of Caracaus. Was this worthy of his sire? or of himself?

Page 118, col. 2.

"Her flight to garnish Greenwood's gay designs." Mr. Greenwood is, we believe, scene-painter to Drury Lane theatre—as such, Mr. Skeffington is much indebted to him.

Page 118, col. 2.

"In five facetious acts comes thundering on." Mr. [afterwards Sir Lunley] Skeffington is the illustrious author of the "Sleeping Beauty;" and some comedies, particularly "Maids and Bachelors:" *Baccalauri baculo magis quam lauro digni.*

Page 118, col. 2.

"And worship Catalani's pantaloons." Naldi and Catalani require little notice; for the visage of

the one, and the salary of the other, will enable us long to recollect these amusing vagabonds. Besides, we are still black and blue from the squeeze on the first night of the lady's appearance in trousers.

Page 119, col. 1.

"Of vice and folly, Greville and Argyle!" To prevent any blunder, such as mistaking a street for a man, I beg leave to state that it is the institution, and not the Duke of that name, which is here alluded to. A gentleman, with whom I am slightly acquainted, lost in the Argyle Rooms several thousand pounds at backgammon. It is but justice to the manager in this instance to say, that some degree of misapprobation was manifested: but why are the implements of gaming allowed in a place devoted to the society of both sexes? A pleasant thing for the wives and daughters of those who are blest or cursed with such connexions, to hear the billiard-tables rattling in one room, and the dice in another! That this is the case I myself can testify, as a late unworthy member of an institution which materially affects the morals of the higher orders, while the lower may not even move to the sound of a tabor and fiddle without a chance of indictment for riotous behaviour.

Page 119, col. 1.

"Behold the new Petronius of the day." Petronius, "Arbiter elegantiarum" to Nero, "and a very pretty fellow in his day," as Mr. Congreve's "Old Bachelor" saith of Hannibal.

Page 119, col. 2.

"To live like Clodius, and like Falkland fall." I knew the late Lord Falkland well. On Sunday night I beheld him presiding at his own table, in all the honest pride of hospitality; on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, I saw stretched before me all that remained of courage, feeling, and a host of passions. He was a gallant and successful officer: his faults were the faults of a sailor [those of dissipation]—as such, Britons will forgive them. He died like a brave man in a better cause; for had he fallen in like manner on the deck of the frigate to which he was just appointed, his last moments would have been held up by his countrymen as an example to succeeding heroes.

Page 120, col. 1.

"From silly Hafiz up to simple Bowles." What would be the sentiments of the Persian Anacreon, Hafiz, could he rise from his splendid sepulchre at Sheeraz (where he reposes with Ferdousi and Sadi, the oriental Homer and Catullus), and behold his name assumed by one Stott of Dromore, the most impudent and execrable of literary poachers for the daily prints?

Page 120, col. 1.

"Lord, rhymester, petit-maitre, and pamphleteer!" The Earl of Carlisle has lately published an eighteenpenny pamphlet on the state of the stage, and offers his plan for building a new theatre. It is to be hoped his lordship will be permitted to bring forward anything for the stage—except his own tragedies.

Page 120, col. 1.

"And hang a calf-skin on those recreant lines."]

"Doff that lion's hide,
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs."
Shak. King John.

Lord Carlisle's works, most resplendently bound, form a conspicuous ornament to his book-shelves:—

"The rest is all but leather and prunella."

Page 120, col. 1.

"And Melville's Mantle prove a blanket too!" "Melville's Mantle," a parody on "Elijah's Mantle," a poem.

Page 120, col. 2.

"Leave wondering comprehension far behind." This lovely little Jessica, the daughter of the noted Jew King, seems to be a follower of the Della Crusca school, and has published two volumes of very respectable absurdities in rhyme, as times go; besides sundry novels in the style of the first edition of the Monk.

Page 120, col. 2.

"Chain'd to the signature of O. P. Q." These are the signatures of various worthies who figure in the poetical departments of the newspapers.

Page 120, col. 2.

"And Capel Loft declares 'tis quite sublime." Capel Loft, Esq., the Macenas of shoemakers, and preface-writer-general to distressed versemen; a kind of gratis accoucheur to those who wish to be delivered of rhyme, but do not know how to bring forth.

Page 120, col. 2.

"Bloomfield! why not on brother Nathan too?" See Nathaniel Bloomfield's ode, elegy, or whatever he or any one else chooses to call it, on the enclosures of "Honington Green."

Page 121, col. 1.

"May Moorland weavers boast Pindaric skill." Vide "Recollections of a Weaver in the Moorlands of Staffordshire."

Page 121, col. 1.

"Recall the pleasing memory of the past." It would be superfluous to recall to the mind of the reader the authors of "The Pleasures of Memory" and "The Pleasures of Hope," the most beautiful didactic poems in our language, if we except Pope's "Essay on Man;" but so many poetasters have started up, that even the names of Campbell and Rogers are become strange.

Page 121, col. 1.

"Bear witness, Gifford." Gifford, author of the Baviad and Mæviad, the first satires of the day, and translator of Juvenal.

Page 121, col. 1.

"Sotheby." Sotheby, translator of Wieland's Oberon and Virgil's Georgics, and author of "Saul," an epic poem.

Page 121, col. 1.

"Macneil." Macneil, whose poems are deservedly popular, particularly "Scotland's Scath," and the "Waes of War," of which ten thousand copies were sold in one month.

Page 121, col. 1.

"Why slumbers Gifford? let us ask again." Mr. Gifford promised publicly that the Baviad and Mæviad should not be his last original works; let him remember, "Mox in reluctantes dracones."

Page 121, col. 1.

"Unhappy White! while life was in its spring." Henry Kirke White died at Cambridge, in October, 1806, in consequence of too much exertion in the pursuit of studies that would have matured a mind which disease and poverty could not impair, and which death itself destroyed rather than subdued. His poems abound in such beauties as must impress the reader with the liveliest regret that so short a period was allotted to talents which would have dignified even the sacred functions he was destined to assume.

Page 121, col. 2.

"And here let Shæe and Genius find a place." Mr. Shæe [afterwards President of the Royal Academy], author of "Rhymes on Art," and "Elements of Art."

Page 122, col. 1.

"Wright! 't was thy happy lot at once to view." Walter Rodwell Wright, late consul-general for the Seven Islands, is author of a very beautiful poem, just published: it is entitled "Hore Ionice," and is descriptive of the isles and the adjacent coast of Greece.

Page 122, col. 1.

"And you, associate bards! who snatch'd to light." The translators of the Anthology, Bland and Merivale, have since published separate poems, which evince genius that only requires opportunity to attain eminence.

Page 122, col. 1.

"False glare attracts, but more offends the eye." The neglect of the "Botanic Garden" is some proof of returning taste. The scenery is its sole recommendation.

Page 122, col. 1.

"Seems blessed harmony to Lamb and Lloyd." Messrs. Lamb and Lloyd, the most ignoble followers of Southey and Co.

Page 122, col. 1.

"And thou, too, Scott! resign to minstrels rude." By the bye, I hope that in Mr. Scott's next poem, his hero or heroine will be less addicted to "Gramarye," and more to grammar, than the Lady of the Lay and her bravo, William of Deloraine.

Page 122, col. 2.

"Let Stott, Carlisle, Matilda, and the rest." It may be asked, why I have censured the Earl of Carlisle, my guardian and relative, to whom I dedicated a volume of puerile poems a few years ago?—The guardianship was nominal, at least as far as I have been able to discover; the relationship I cannot help, and am very sorry for it; but as his lordship seemed to forget it on a very essential occasion to me, I shall not burden my memory with the recollection. I do not think that personal differences sanction the unjust condemnation of a brother scribbler; but I see no reason why they should act as a preventive, when the author, noble or ignoble, has, for a series of years, beguiled a "discerning public" (as the advertisements have it) with divers reams of most orthodox, imperial nonsense. Besides, I do not step aside to vituperate the earl: no—his works come fairly in review with those of other patrician literati. If, before I escaped from my teens, I said anything in favour of his lordship's paper books, it was in the way of dutiful dedication,

and more from the advice of others than my own judgment, and I seize the first opportunity of pronouncing my sincere recantation. I have heard that some persons conceive me to be under obligations to Lord Carlisle: if so, I shall be most particularly happy to learn what they are, and when conferred, that they may be duly appreciated and publicly acknowledged. What I have humbly advanced as an opinion on his printed things, I am prepared to support, if necessary, by quotations from elegies, eulogies, odes, episodes, and certain facetious and dainty tragedies bearing his name and mark:—

"What can ennoble knaves, or fools, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards."

So says Pope. Amen!

Page 123, col. 1.

"Requires no sacred theme to hid us list." The "Games of Hoyle," well known to the votaries of whist, chess, &c., are not to be superseded by the vagaries of his poetical namesake, whose poem comprised, as expressly stated in the advertisement, all the "plagues of Egypt."

Page 123, col. 1.

"Himself a living libel on mankind." This person, who has lately betrayed the most rabid symptoms of confirmed authorship, is writer of a poem denominated the "Art of Pleasing," as "lucus a non lucendo," containing little pleasantry and less poetry. He also acts as monthly stipendiary and collector of eulogies for the "Satirist." If this unfortunate young man would exchange the magazines for the mathematics, and endeavour to take a decent degree in his university, it might eventually prove more serviceable than his present salary.

Page 123, col. 1.

"Oh! dark asylum of a Vandal race!" "Into Cambridgeshire the Emperor Probus transported a considerable body of Vandals."—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, vol. ii. p. 83. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this assertion; the breed is still in high perfection.

Page 123, col. 1.

"So lost to Phœbus, that nor Hodgson's verse." This gentleman's name requires no praise: the man who in translation displays unquestionable genius may be well expected to excel in original composition, of which, it is to be hoped, we shall soon see a splendid specimen.

Page 123, col. 1.

"Can make thee better, nor poor Hewson's worse." Hewson Clarke, *Esq.*, as it is written.

Page 123, col. 1.

"And modern Britons glory in their sires." The "Aboriginal Britons," an excellent poem, by Richards.

Page 123, col. 2.

"And old dame Portland fills the place of Pitt." A friend of mine being asked, why his Grace of Portland was likened to an old woman? replied, "he supposed it was because he was past hearing."—His Grace is now gathered to his grandmothers, where he sleeps as sound as ever; but even his sleep was better than his colleagues' waking. 1811.

Page 123, col. 2.

"Thence shall I stray through beauty's native clime."] Georgia.

Page 123, col. 2.

"Where Kaff is clad in rocks, and crown'd with snows sublime."] Mount Caucasus.

Page 123, col. 2.

"Let Aberdeen and Elgin still pursue."] Lord Elgin would fain persuade us that all the figures, with and without noses, in his stoneshop, are the works of Phidias! "Credat Judæus!"

Page 123, col. 2.

"Gell."] Mr. Gell's Topography of Troy and Ithaca cannot fail to insure the approbation of every man possessed of classical taste, as well for the information Mr. Gell conveys to the mind of the reader, as for the ability and research the respective works display.

HINTS FROM HORACE.

Page 125, col. 1.

"Or low Dubost—as once the world has seen."]—In an English newspaper, which finds its way abroad wherever there are Englishmen, I read an account of this dirty dauber's caricature of Mr. H—— as a "henst," and the consequent action, &c. The circumstance is, probably, too well known to require further comment.

Page 125, col. 2.

"To paint a rainbow, or—the river Thames."] "Where pure description held the place of sense."—POPE.

Page 126, col. 1.

"But coats must claim another artisan."] Mere common mortals were commonly content with one tailor and with one bill, but the more particular gentlemen found it impossible to confide their lower garments to the makers of their body clothes. I speak of the beginning of 1809: what reform may have since taken place I neither know, nor desire to know.

Page 126, col. 1.

"As Pitt has furnish'd us a word or two."] Mr. Pitt was liberal in his additions to our parliamentary tongue; as may be seen in many publications, particularly the Edinburgh Review.

Page 126, col. 2.

"True, some decay, yet not a few revive."] Old ballads, old plays, and old women's stories, are at present in as much request as old wine or new speeches. In fact, this is the millennium of black letter; thanks to our Hebers, Webers, and Scotts!

Page 127, col. 1.

"You doubt—see Dryden, Pope, St. Patrick's dean."] "Mac Flecknoe," the "Dunciad," and all Swift's lampooning ballads. Whatever their other works may be, these originated in personal feelings, and angry retort on unworthy rivals; and though the ability of these satires elevates the poetical, their poignancy detracts from the personal character of the writers.

Page 127, col. 1.

"For jest and pun in very middling prose."] With all the vulgar applause and critical abhorrence of puns, they have Aristotle on their side; who permits them to orators, and gives them consequence by a grave disquisition.

Page 127, col. 1.

"To 'hollowing Hotspur' and the sceptred sire."] "And in his ear I'll hollow, Mortimer!"—1 *Henry IV.*

Page 128, col. 1.

"Beware—for God's sake, don't begin like Bowles!"] About two years ago a young man, named Townsend, was announced by Mr. Cumberland, in a review (since deceased) as being engaged in an epic poem to be entitled "Armageddon." The plan and specimen promise much; but I hope neither to offend Mr. Townsend, nor his friends, by recommending to his attention the lines of Horace to which these rhymes allude. If Mr. Townsend succeeds in his undertaking, as there is reason to hope, how much will the world be indebted to Mr. Cumberland for bringing him before the public! But, till that eventful day arrives, it may be doubted whether the premature display of his plan (sublime as the ideas confessedly are) has not,—by raising expectations too high, or diminishing curiosity, by developing his argument,—rather incurred the hazard of injuring Mr. Townsend's future prospects. Mr. Cumberland (whose talents I shall not depreciate by the humble tribute of my praise) and Mr. Townsend must not suppose me actuated by unworthy motives in this suggestion. I wish the author all the success he can wish himself, and shall be truly happy to see epic poetry weighed up from the bathos where it lies sunken with Southey, Cottle, Cowley (Mrs. or Abraham), Ogilvy, Wiltkie, Fye, and all the "dull of past and present days." Even if he is not a *Milton*, he may be better than *Blackmore*; if not a *Homer*, an *Antimachus*. I should deem myself presumptuous, as a young man, in offering advice, were it not addressed to one still younger. Mr. Townsend has the greatest difficulties to encounter: but in conquering them he will find employment; in having conquered them, his reward. I know too well "the scribbler's scoff, the critic's contumely;" and I am afraid time will teach Mr. Townsend to know them better. Those who succeed, and those who do not, must bear this alike, and it is hard to say which have most of it. I trust that Mr. Townsend's share will be from *envy*; he will soon know mankind well enough not to attribute this expression to malice.

Page 128, col. 1.

"Difficile est proprie communia dicere: tuque."] Mde. Dacier, Mde. de Sévigné, Boileau, and others, have left their dispute on the meaning of this passage in a tract considerably longer than the poem of Horace. It is printed at the close of the eleventh volume of *Madame de Sévigné's Letters*, edited by Grouvelle, Paris, 1806. Presuming that all who can construe may venture an opinion on such subjects, particularly as so many who can not have taken the same liberty, I should have held my "farthing candle" as awkwardly as another, had not my respect for the wits of Louis the Fourteenth's Augustan siècle induced me to subjoin these illustrious authorities. 1st, Boileau: "Il est difficile de traiter des sujets qui sont à la portée de

tout le monde d'une manière qui vous les rende propres, ce qui s'appelle s'approprier un sujet par le tour qu'on y donne." 2odly, Batteux: "Mals il est bien difficile de donner des traits propres et individuels aux êtres purement possibles." 3rdly, Dacier: "Il est difficile de traiter convenablement ces caractères que tout le monde peut inventer." Mde. de Sévigné's opinioa aad translation, consisting of some thirty pages, I omit, particularly as M. Grouvelle observes, "La chose est bien remarquable, aucune de ces diverses interprétations ne paraît être la véritable." But, by way of comfort, it seems, fifty years afterwards, "Le lumineux Dumarsais" made his appearance, to set Horace on his legs again, "dissiper tous les nuages, et coocillier tous les dissentimens;" and some fifty years hence, somebody, still more luminous, will doubtless start up aad demolish Dumarsais aad his system on this weighty affair, as if he were no better than Ptolemy aad Tycho, or his comments of no more consequence than astronomical calculations on the present comet. I am happy to say, "la longueur de la dissertation" of M. D. prevents M. G. from saying any more on the matter. A better poet than Boileau, aad at least as good a scholar as Sévigné, has said,

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Aad by this comparison of comments, it may be perceived how a good deal may be rendered as perilous to the proprietors.

Page 128, col. 2.

"O'er Virgil's devilish verses and his own"] Harvey, the *circulator* of the *circulation* of the blood, used to fling away Virgil in his ecstacy of admiration aad say, "the hook had a devil." Now, such a character as I am copying would probably fling it away also, but rather wish that the devil had the book; not from dislike to the poet, but a well-founded horror of hexameters. Indeed, the public school penance of "Long and Short" is enough to beget an antipathy to poetry for the residue of a man's life, and, perhaps, so far may be an advantage

Page 128, col. 2.

"Unlucky Tavell! doom'd to daily cares."] "Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem." I daro say Mr. Tavell (to whom I mean no affront) will understand me; and it is no matter whether any one else does or no.—To the above events, "quæque ipse miscrima vidi, et quorum pars magna fui," all *times* and *terms* bear testimony.

Page 129, col. 1.

"Master of arts! as *hells* and *clubs* proclaim."] "Hell," a gaming-house so called, where you risk little, and are cheated a good deal. "Club," a pleasant purgatory, where you lose more, and are not supposed to be cheated at all.

Page 129, col. 2.

"A halter'd heroine Johnson sought to slay."] "Irene had to speak two lines with the how-string round her neck; but the audience cried out 'Murder!' and she was obliged to go off the stage alive."—*Boswell's Johnson*.

Page 129, col. 2.

"Whose postscripts prate of dyeing 'heroines blue?'" In the postscript to the "Castle Spectre," Mr. Lewis tells us, that though blacks were unknown in England at the period of his action, yet he has

made the anachronism to set off the scene: and if he could have produced the effect "by making his heroine blue,"—I quote him—"blue he would have made her!"

Page 130, col. 1.

"Ere scenes were play'd by many a reverend clerk."] "The first theatrical representations, entitled 'Mysteries and Moralities,' were generally enacted at Christmas, by monks (as the only persons who could read), and latterly by the clergy and students of the universities. The dramatis personæ were usually Adam, Pater Coelestis, Faith, Vice," &c. &c.—See Warton's History of English Poetry.

Page 130, col. 1.

"Tis strange Benvolio suffers such a show."] Benvolio does not bet: but every man who maintains race-horses is a promoter of all the concomitant evils of the turf. Avoiding to bet is a little pharisaical. Is it an exculpation? I think not. I never yet heard a bawd praised for chastity, because *she herself* did not commit fornication.

Page 130, col. 2.

"But fiod in thioe, like pagan Plato's bed."] Under Plato's pillow a volume of the *Mimes* of Sophron was found the day he died.—*Vide* Barthélemi, De Pauw, or Diogenes Laertius, if agreeable. De Pauw calls it a jest-book. Cumberland, in his Observer, terms it moral, like the sayings of Publius Syrus.

Page 130, col. 2.

"Yet Chesterfield, whose polish'd pen inveighs."] His speech on the Licensiog Act is one of his most eloquent efforts.

Page 130, col. 2.

"And 'Estifania' gull her 'Copper' spouse."] Michael Perez, the Copper Captain, io "Rule a Wife and have a Wife."

Page 130, col. 2.

"And, spite of puritans and Collier's curse."] Jerry Collier's controversy with Congreve, &c. on the subject of the drama, is too well known to require further comment.

Page 130, col. 2.

"And Simeon kicks."] Mr. Simeon is the very bully of beliefs, and castigator of "good works." He is ably supported by John Stickles, a labourer in the same vineyard:—but I say no more, for, according to Johnny in full congregation, "No hopes for them as laughs."

Page 130, col. 2.

"Where Baxter only 'shoves.'" "Baxter's Shove to heavy—a-d Christians," the veritable title of a book once in good repute, and likely enough to be so again.

Page 132, col. 1.

"And keep your bushy locks a year from Blake." As famous a tonsor as Licinus himself, and better paid, and may, like him, he one day a senator, having a better qualification than one half of the heads he crops, viz.—independence.

Page 133, col. 1.

"For poets (says this sage, and many more)."] I have not the original by me, but the Italian translation runs as follows:—"E una cosa a mio credere

molto stravagante, che un padre desidera, o permetta, che suo figliuolo coltivi e perfezioni questo talento." A little further on: "Si trovano di rado nel Farnaso le miniere d'oro e d'argento."—*Educazione dei Fanciulli del Signor Locke.*

Page 133, col. 1.

"Is poor as Iru?" "Iro pauperior:" this is the same beggar who boxed with Ulysses for a pound of kid's fry, which he lost, and half a dozen teeth besides.—See *Odyssey*, b. 18.

Page 133, col. 1.

"Or an Irish mine." The Irish gold mine of Wicklow, which yields just ore enough to swear by, or gild a bad guinea.

Page 133, col. 2.

"And double-barrels (damn them!) miss their mark." As Mr. Pepe took the liberty of damning Homer, to whom he was under great obligations—"And Homer (damn him!) calls"—it may be presumed that anybody or anything may be damned in verse by poetical license; and, in case of accident, I beg leave to plead so illustrious a precedent.

Page 133, col. 2.

"Let Havard's fate o'ertake him, who, for once." For the story of Billy Havard's tragedy, see "Davies's Life of Garrick." I believe it is "Regulus," or "Charles the First." The moment it was known to be his the theatre thinned, and the bookseller refused to give the customary sum for the copyright.

Page 134, col. 1.

"Or mild Eclectics, when some, worse than Turks." To the Eclectic or Christian Reviewers I have to return thanks for the fervour of that charity which, in 1809, induced them to express a hope that a thing then published by me might lead to certain consequences, which, although natural enough, surely came but rashly from reverend ligats. I refer them to their own pages, where they congratulated themselves on the prospect of a tilt between Mr. Jeffrey and myself, from which some great good was to accrue, provided one or both were knocked on the head. Having survived two years and a half those "Elegies" which they were kindly preparing to review, I have no peculiar gusto to give them "so joyful a trouble," except indeed "upon compulsion, Hal;" but if, as David says in the "Rivals," it should come to "bloody sword and gun fighting," we "won't run, will we, Sir Lucius?" I do not know what I had done to these Eclectic gentlemen: my works are their lawful perquisite, to be hewn in pieces like Agag, if it seem meet unto them: but why they should be in such a hurry to kill off their author, I am ignorant. "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong:" and now, as these Christians have "smote me on one cheek," I hold them up the other; and, in return for their good wishes, give them an opportunity of repeating them. Had any other set of men expressed such sentiments, I should have smiled, and left them to the "recording angel;" but from the pharisees of Christianity decency might be expected. I can assure these brethren, that, publican and sinner as I am, I would not have treated "mine enemy's dog thus." To show them the superiority of my brotherly love, if ever the Reverend Messrs. Simeon or Ramsden should be engaged in such a conflict as

that in which they requested me to fall, I hope they may escape with being "winged" only, and that Heaviseide may be at hand to extract the ball.

Page 134, col. 2.

"From Corydon unkind Alexis turns." Invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexin.

Page 135, col. 1.

"And hark 'ye, Southey! pray—but don't be vex'd." Mr. Southey has lately tied another canister to his tail in the "Curse of Kehama," maugre the neglect of Madoc, &c., and has in one instance had a wonderful effect. A literary friend of mine, walking out one lovely evening last summer, on the eleventh bridge of the Paddington canal, was alarmed by the cry of "one in jeopardy:" he rushed along, collected a body of Irish haymakers (supping on butter-milk in an adjacent paddock), procured three rakes, one eel-spear, and a landing-net, and at last (horresco referens) pulled out—his own publisher. The unfortunate man was gone for ever, and so was a large quarto wherewith he had taken the leap, which proved, on inquiry, to have been Mr. Southey's last work. Its "alacrity of sinking" was so great, that it has never since been heard of; though some maintain that it is at this moment concealed at Alderman Birch's pastry premises, Cornhill. Be this as it may, the coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of "Felo de bibliopola" against a "quarto unknown;" and circumstantial evidence being since strong against the "Curse of Kehama" (of which the above words are an exact description), it will be tried by its peers next session, in Grub-street—Arthur, Alfred, Davideis, Richard Cœur de Lion, Exodus Exodia, Epigoniad, Calvary, Fall of Cambria, Siege of Acre, Don Roderick, and Tom Thumb the Great, are the names of the twelve jurors. The judges are Pye, Bowles, and the bellman of St. Sepulchre's. The same advocates, pro and con, will be employed as are now engaged in Sir F. Burdett's celebrated cause in the Scotch courts. The public anxiously await the result, and all *live* publishers will be subpoenaed as witnesses.—But Mr. Southey has published the "Curse of Kehama,"—an inviting title to quibblers. By-the-by, it is a good deal beneath Scott and Campbell, and not much above Southey, to allow the booby Balandyne to entitle them, in the Edinburgh Annual Register (of which, by-the-by, Southey is editor), "the grand poetical triumvirate of the day." But, on second thoughts, it can be no great degree of praise to be the one-eyed leaders of the blind, though they might as well keep to themselves "Scott's thirty thousand copies sold," which must sadly discomfit poor Southey's unsaleables. Poor Southey, it should seem, is the "Lepidus" of this poetical triumvirate. I am only surprised to see him in such good company.

"Such things, we know, are neither rich nor rare, But wonder how the devil he came there."

The trio are well defined in the sixth proposition of Euclid:—"Because, in the triangles D B C, A C B, D B is equal to A C, and B C common to both; the two sides D B, B C, are equal to the two A C, C B, each to each, and the angle D B C is equal to the angle A C B: therefore, the base D C is equal to the base A B, and the triangle D B C (Mr. Southey) is equal to the triangle A C B, the less to the greater, which is *absurd*," &c.—The editor of the Edinburgh Register will find the rest of the theorem hard by

his stabling; he has only to cross the river; 'tis the first turnpike t' other side "Pons Astorum."*

Page 135, col. 1.

"Though 'Madoc,' with 'Pucelle,' instead of punk."] Voltaire's "Pucelle" is not quite so immaculate as Mr. Southey's "Joan of Arc," and yet I am afraid the Frenchman has both more truth and poetry too on his side—(they rarely go together)—than our patriotic minstrel, whose first essay was in praise of a fanatical French strumpet, whose title of witch would be correct with the change of the first letter.

Page 135, col. 1.

"May travel back to Quito—on a trunk."] Like Sir Bland Burgess's "Richard;" the tenth book of which I read at Malta, on a trunk of Eyre's, 19, Cockspur-street. If this be doubted, I shall buy a portmanteau to quote from.

Page 135, col. 2.

"Fool on, as fluent as an Orpheus' head."]

"Tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revulsum,

Gurgite cum medio portans Cægrius Hebrus,
Volveret Eurydiceo vox ipsa, et frigida lingua;
Ah, miseram Eurydiceen! anima fugiente vocabat;

Eurydiceen toto referēbant fœmine ripæ."

Georgic, iv. 523.

Page 136, col. 1.

"The cobbler-laureats."] I beg Nathaniel's pardon: he is not a cobbler; *if* is a *tailor*, but begged Capel Lofft to sink the profession in his preface to two pair of pants—pslia!—of cantos, which he wished the public to try on; but the sieve of a patron let it out, and so far saved the expense of an advertisement to his country customers.—Merry's "Moorfields whine" was nothing to all this. The "Della Crusceans" were people of some education, and no profession; but these Arcadians ("Arcades ambo"—bumpkins both) send out their native nonsense without the smallest alloy, and leave all the shoes and smallclothes in the parish unrepaired, to patch up Elegies on Enclosures, and Pœans to Gunpowder. Sitting on a shopboard, they describe the fields of battle, when the only blood they ever saw was shed from the finger; and an "Essay on War" is produced by the ninth part of a "poet."

"And own that *nine* such poets made a Tate." Did Nathan ever read that Hue of Pope? and if he did, why not take it as his motto?

Page 136, col. 1.

"Sing to Capel Lofft!"] This well-meaning gentleman has spoiled some excellent shoemakers, and been accessory to the poetical undoing of many of the industrious poor. Nathaniel Bloomfield and his brother Bobby have set all Somersetshire singing; nor has the malady confined itself to one county. Pratt too (who once was wiser) has caught the contagion of patronage, and decoyed a poor fellow named Blackett into poetry; but he died during the operation, leaving one child and two volumes

* This Latin was sorely puzzled the University of Edinburgh. Ballantyne said it meant the "Bridge of Berwick," but Southey claimed it as half English; Scott swore it was the "Brig o' Stirling;" he had just passed two king Jameses and a dozen Douglasses over it. At last it was decided by Jeffrey that it meant nothing more nor less than the "counter of Archy Constable's shop."

of "Remains" utterly destitute. The girl, if she don't take a poetical twist, and come forth as a shoe-making Sappho, may do well; but the "tragedies" are as rickety as if they had been the offspring of an Earl or a Seatonian prize poet. The patrons of this poor lad are certainly answerable for his end; and it ought to be an indictable offence. But this is the least they have done: for, by a refinement of barbarity, they have made the (late) man posthumously ridiculous, by printing what he would have had sense enough never to print himself. Certes these rakers of "Remains" come under the statute against "resurrection men." What does it signify whether a poor dear dead dunce is to be stuck up in Surgeons' or in Stationers' Hall? Is it so bad to unearth his bones as his blunders? Is it not better to gibbet his body on a heath, than his soul in an octavo? "We know what we are, but we know not what we may be;" and it is to be hoped we never shall know, if a man who has passed through life with a sort of éclat is to find himself a mousetank on the other side of Styx, and made, like poor Blackett, the laughing-stock of purgatory. The plea of publication is to provide for the child; now, might not some of this "Sutor ultra Crepidam's" friends and seducers have done a decent action without inveigling Pratt into biography? And then his inscription split into so many modicums!—"To the Duchess of So-much, the Right Hon. So-and-So, and Mrs. and Miss Somebody, these volumes are," &c. &c.—why, this is doing out the "soft milk of dedication" in gills,—there is but a quart, and he divides it among a dozen. Why, Pratt, hadst thou not a puff left? Dost thou think six families of distinction can share this in quiet? There is a child, a book, and a dedication: send the girl to her grace, the volumes to the grocer, and the dedication to the devil.

Page 136, col. 1.

"There's plenty of the sort."—Here will Mr. Gifford allow me to introduce once more to his notice the sole survivor, the "ultimus Romanorum," the last of the Cruscant!—"Edwin" the "profound," by our Lady of Punishment! here he is, as lively as in the days of "well said Baviad the Correct." I thought Fitzgerald had been the tail of poetry; but, alas! he is only the penultimate.

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

"What reams of paper, floods of ink,"
Do some men spoil, who never think!
And so perhaps you'll say of me,
In which your readers may agree.

Still I write on, and tell you why;
Nothing's so bad, you can't deny,
But may instruct or entertain
Without the risk of giving pain, &c. &c.

ON SOME MODERN QUACKS AND REFORMERS.

In tracing of the human mind
Through all its various courses,
Though strange, 'tis true, we often find
It knows not its resources:

And men through life assume a part
For which no talents they possess,
Yet wonder that, with all their art,
They meet no better with success, &c. &c.

Page 136, col. 2.

"If you will breed this bastard of your brains,"] Minerva being the first by Jupiter's head-piece, and a variety of equally unaccountable parturitions upon earth, such as Madoc, &c. &c.

Page 137, col. 1.

"And furnish food for critics, or their quills." "A crust for the critics."—*Bayes, in the "Rehearsal."*

Page 137, col. 1.

"As yawning waiters fly,"] And the "waiters" are the only fortunate people who can "fly" from them; all the rest, viz. the sad subscribers to the "Literary Fund," being compelled, by courtesy, to sit out the recitation without a hope of exclaiming, "Sic" (that is, by choking Fitz. with bad wine, or worse poetry) "ne servavit Apollo!"

Page 137, col. 2.

"To die like Cato, leapt into the Thames!"] On his table were found these words: "What Cato did, and Addison approved, cannot be wrong." But Addison did not "approve;" and if he had, it would not have mended the matter. He had invited his daughter on the same water-party; but Miss Budgell, by some accident, escaped this last paternal attention. Thus fell the sycophant of "Atticus," and the enemy of Pope.

Page 137, col. 2.

"Dosed with vile drams on Sunday he was found,"] If "dosed with," &c. be censured as low, I beg leave to refer to the original for something still lower; and if any reader will translate "Minxerit in patris cibores," &c. into a decent couplet, I will insert said couplet in lieu of the present.

THE CURSE OF MINERVA.

Page 138, col. 1.

"That closed their murder'd sage's latest day!"] Socrates drank the hemlock a short time before sunset (the hour of execution), notwithstanding the entreaties of his disciples to wait till the sun went down.

Page 138, col. 2.

"The queen of night asserts her silent reign,"] The twilight in Greece is much shorter than in our own country; the days in winter are longer, but in summer of less duration.

Page 138, col. 2.

"The gleaming turret of the gay kiosk,"] The kiosk is a Turkish summer-house; the palm is without the present walls of Athens, not far from the Temple of Theseus, between which and the tree the wall intervenes. Cephisus' stream is indeed scanty, and Ilissus has no stream at all.

Page 139, col. 1.

"These Cecrops placed, this Pericles adorn'd,"] This is spoken of the city in general, and not of the Acropolis in particular. The temple of Jupiter Olympius, by some supposed the Pantheon, was finished by Hadrian; sixteen columns are standing, of the most beautiful marble and architecture.

Page 139, col. 2.

"When Venus half avenged Minerva's shame,"] His lordship's name, and that of one who no longer bears it, are carved conspicuously on the Parthenon; above, in a part not far distant, are the torn remnants of the basso-relievos, destroyed in a vain attempt to remove them.

Page 139, col. 2.

"And well I know within that bastard land,"] "Irish bastards," according to Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan.

Page 140, col. 1.

"And own himself an infant of fourscore,"] Mr. West, on seeing the "Elgin Collection" (I suppose we shall hear of the "Abershaw" and "Jack Sheppard" collection) declared himself "a mere tyro" in art.

Page 140, col. 1.

"And marvel at his lordship's 'stone shop' there,"] Poor Cribb was sadly puzzled when the marbles were first exhibited at Elgin House; he asked if it was not "a stone shop?"—He was right; it is a shop.

Page 141, col. 1.

"Blest paper credit; who shall dare to sing?"] "Blest paper credit! last and best supply, That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly."—
POPE.

Page 141, col. 1.

"And pirates barter all that's left behind,"] The Deal and Dover traffickers in specie.

THE WALTZ.

Page 143, col. 1.

"Muse of the many-twinkling feet! whose charms,"] "Glance their many-twinkling feet."—GRAY.

Page 143, col. 1.

"On Hounslow's heath to rival Wellesley's fame,"] To rival Lord Wellesley's, or his nephew's, as the reader pleases:—the one gained a pretty woman, whom he deserved, by fighting for, and the other has been fighting in the Peninsula many a long day, "by Shrewsbury clock," without gaining anything in that country but the title of "the Great Lord," and "the Lord;" which savours of profanation, having been hitherto applied only to that Being to whom "*Te Deums*" for carnage are the raouest blasphemy.—It is to be presumed the general will one day return to his Sabine farm: there

"To tame the genius of the stubborn plain,
Almost as quickly as he conquer'd Spain!"

The Lord Peterborough conquered continents in a summer; we do more—we contrive both to conquer and lose them in a shorter season. If the "Great Lord's" *Cincinnatiation* progress in agriculture be no speedier than the proportional average of time in Pope's couplet, it will, according to the farmer's proverb, be "ploughing with dogs."

By-the-by—one of this illustrious person's new titles is forgotten—it is, however, worth remembering—"Salvador del mundo!" *credite, posteri!* If this be the appellation annexed by the inhabitants

of the Peninsula to the name of a man who has not yet saved them—query—are they worth saving, even in this world? for, according to the mildest modifications of any Christian creed, those three words make the odds much against them in the next—“Saviour of the world,” quotha!—it were to be wished that he, or any one else, could save a corner of it—his country. Yet this stupid misnomer, although it shows the near connexion between superstition and impiety, so far has its use, that it proves there can be little to dread from those Catholics (inquisitorial Catholics too) who can confer such an appellation on a *Protestant*. I suppose next year he will be entitled the “Virgin Mary:” if so, Lord George Gordon himself would have nothing to object to such liberal bastards of our Lady of Babylon.

Page 143, col. 2.

“While unburnt Moscow yet had news to send.”] The patriotic arsoo of our amiable allies cannot be sufficiently commended—nor subscribed for. Amongst other details omitted in the various despatches of our eloquent ambassador, he did not state (being too much occupied with the exploits of Colonel C—, in swimming rivers frozen, and galloping over roads impassable) that one entire province perished by famine in the most melancholy manner, as follows:—In General Rostopchin’s consummate conflagration, the consumption of tallow and train oil was so great, that the market was inadequate to the demand: and thus one hundred and thirty-three thousand persons were starved to death, by being reduced to wholesome diet! The lamp-lighters of London have since subscribed a pint (of oil) a piece, and the tallow-chandlers have unanimously voted a quantity of best moulds (four to the pound), to the relief of the surviving Scythians;—the scarcity will soon, by such exertions, and a proper attention to the *quality* rather than the quantity of provision, be totally alleviated. It is said, in return, that the untouched Ukraine has subscribed sixty thousand beavers for a day’s meal to our suffering manufacturers.

Page 144, col. 2.

“Can Egypt’s Almas—taotalising group.”] Daocing girls—who do for hire what Waltz doth gratis.

Page 144, col. 2.

“Goats in their visage, women in their shape.”] It cannot be complained now, as in the Lady Baussière’s time, of the “*Sieur de la Croix*,” that there be “no whiskers;” but how far these are indications of valour in the field, or elsewhere, may still be questionable. Much may be, and hath been, avouched on both sides. In the olden time philosophers had whiskers, and soldiers none—Scipio himself was shaven—Hannibal thought his one eye handsome enough without a beard; but Adrian, the emperor, wore a beard (having warts on his chin, which neither the Empress Sabina nor even the courtiers could abide)—Turenne had whiskers, Marlborough none—Buonaparte is unwhiskered, the Regent whiskered; “*argal*” greatness of mind and whiskers may or may not go together; but certainly the different occurrences, since the growth of the last mentioned, go further in behalf of whiskers than the anathema of Anselm did *against* long hair in the reign of Henry I.—Formerly *red* was a favourite colour. See Lodowick Barry’s comedy of Ram Alley, 1681; Act I. Scene I.

“*Taffeta*. Now for a wager—What coloured beard comes next by the widow?”

“*Adriana*. A black man’s, I think.

“*Taffeta*. I think not so: I think a *red*, for that is most in fashion.”

There is “nothing new under the sun;” but *red*, then a *favourite*, has now subsided into a *favourite’s* colour.

Page 145, col. 1.

“The court, the Regent, like herself were new.”] An anachronism—Waltz and the battle of Austerlitz are before said to have opened the ball together; the hard means (if he means anything), Waltz was not so much in vogue till the Regent attained the acmé of his popularity. Waltz, the comet, whiskers, and the new government, illuminated heaven and earth, in all their glory, much about the same time: of these the comet only has disappeared; the other three continue to astooish us still.—*Printer’s Devil*.

Page 145, col. 1.

“New coins (most new) to follow those that fled.”] Amongst others a new ninepence—a creditable coin now forthcoming, worth a pound, in paper, at the fairest calculation.

Page 145, col. 1.

“Each new, quite new—(except some ancient tricks.)”]

“Oh that *right* should thus overcome *might*!” Who does not remember the “delicate investigation” in the “*Merry Wives of Windsor*?”—

“*Ford*. Pray you, come near; if I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me; then let me be your jest; I deserve it. How now? whither bear you this?”

“*Mrs. Ford*. What have you to do whither they hear it?—you were best meddle with buck-washing.”

Page 145, col. 1.

“So saith the muse: my —, what say you?”] The gentle, or ferocious, reader may fill up the blank as he pleases—there are several dissyllabic names at *his* service (being already in the Regent’s); it would not be fair to back any peculiar initial against the alphabet, as every mouth will add to the list now entered for the sweepstakes;—a distinguished consonant is said to be the favourite, much against the wishes of the *knowing ones*.

Page 145, col. 1.

“That spot where hearts were once supposed to be.”] “We have chaoged all that,” says the Mock Doctor—’t is all gone—Asmodeus knows where. After all, it is of no great importance how women’s hearts are disposed of; they have nature’s privilege to distribute them as absurdly as possible. But there are also some men with hearts so thoroughly bad, as to remind us of those phenomena often mentioned in natural history; viz. a mass of solid stone—only to be opened by force—and when divided, you discover a toad in the centre, lively, and with the reputation of being venomous.

Page 145, col. 2.

“If ‘nothing follows all this palming work?’”] In Turkey a pertinent, here an impertinent and superfluous, question—literally put, as in the text, by a Persian to Morier, on seeing a Waltz in Pera.—*Vide Morier’s Travels*.

THE BLUES.

Page 150, col. 1.

"*Ink.* I shan't go so far—I can have them at Grange's."] Grange is or was a famous pastry-cook and fruiterer in Piccadilly.

Page 151, col. 1.

"I feel so elastic—'so buoyant—so buoyant!'" Fact from life, with the words.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT.

Page 164, col. 1.

"Reviewing 'the ungentle craft,' and thea.]" See "Life of Henry Kirke White."

Page 164, col. 1.

"Like King Alfonso. When I thus see double.]" Alfonso, speaking of the Ptolomean system, said that "had he been consulted at the creation of the world, he would have spared the Maker some absurdities."

Page 164, col. 2.

"Like lightning, off from his 'melodious twang.]" See Aubrey's account of the apparition which disappeared "with a curious perfume, and a most melodious twang;" or see the "*Antiquary*," vol. 1. p. 225.

Page 164, col. 2.

"For all corrupted things are buoy'd like corks.]" A drowned body lies at the bottom till rotten; it then floats, as most people know.

THE AGE OF BRONZE.

Page 167, col. 2.

"Hear! hear Prometheus from his rock appeal.]" I refer the reader to the first address of Prometheus in *Æschylus*, when he is left alone by his attendants, and before the arrival of the chorus of Sea-nymphs.

Page 169, col. 1.

"The knife of Arragon, Toledo's steel.]" The Arragonians are peculiarly dexterous in the use of this weapon, and displayed it particularly in former French wars.

Page 170, col. 1.

"Maay an old woman, but no Catherine.]" The dexterity of Catherine extricated Peter (called the Great by courtesy), when surrounded by the Musulmans on the banks of the river Pruth.

Page 171, col. 1.

"That nose, the hook where he suspects the world!]"

"Naso suspendit aduocum."—HORACE.

The Roman applies it to one who merely was impertinent to his acquaintance.

Page 173, col. 1.

"There Chateaubriand forms new hooks of martyrs.]" Monsieur Chateaubriand, who has not forgotten to refer to the minister, received a handsome compliment at Verona from a literary sovereign:

"Ah! Monsieur C., are you related to that Chateaubriand who—who—who has written *something?*" (*écrit quelque chose!*) It is said that the author of *Atala* repented him for a moment of his legitimacy.

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE.

Page 176, col. 1.

"Yes! sigh'd o'er Delphi's long deserted shrine.]" The little village of Castri stands partly on the site of Delphi. Along the path of the mountain, from Chryso, are the remains of sepulchres hewn in and from the rock:—"One," said the guide, "of a king who broke his neck hunting." His majesty had certainly chosen the fittest spot for such an achievement. A little above Castri is a cave, supposed the Pythian, of immense depth; the upper part of it is paved, and now a cowhouse. On the other side of Castri stands a Greek monastery; some way above which is the cleft in the rock, with a range of caverns difficult of ascent, and apparently leading to the interior of the mountain; probably to the Corycian Caverna mentioned by Pausanias. From this part descend the fountain and the "Dews of Castalie."

Page 179, col. 2.

"And rest ye at 'Our Lady's house of woe.]" The convent of "Our Lady of Punishment," *Nossa Senhora de Pena*, on the summit of the rock. Below, at some distance, is the Cork Convent, where St. Honorius dug his den, over which is his epitaph. From the hills, the sea adds to the beauty of the view.—*Note to 1st Edition.* Since the publication of this poem, I have been informed [by Walter Scott] of the misapprehension of the term *Nossa Senhora de Pena*. It was owing to the want of the *tide* or mark over the *ñ*, which alters the signification of the word: with it, *Peña* signifies a rock; without it, *Pena* has the sense I adopted. I do not think it necessary to alter the passage; as though the common acceptance affixed to it is "Our Lady of the Rock," I may well assume the other sense from the severities practised there.—*Note to 2nd Edition.*

Page 180, col. 1.

"Throughout this purple land, where law secures not life.]" It is a well-known fact, that in the year 1809, the assassinations in the streets of Lisbon and its vicinity were not confined by the Portuguese to their countrymen; but that Englishmen were daily butchered: and so far from redress being obtained, we were requested not to interfere if we perceived any compatriot defending himself against his allies. I was once stopped in the way to the theatre at eight o'clock in the evening, when the streets were not more empty than they generally are at that hour, opposite to an open shop, and in a carriage with a friend: had we not fortunately been armed, I have not the least doubt that we should have "adorned a tale" instead of telling one.

Page 180, col. 1.

"Behold the hall where chiefs were late convened!]" The Convention of Cintra was signed in the palace of the Marchese Marialva.

Page 181, col. 1.

"But here the Babylonian whore hath built.]" The extent of Mafra is prodigious; it contains a

palace, convent, and most superb church. The six organs are the most beautiful I ever beheld, in point of decoration: we did not hear them, but were told that their tones were correspondent to their splendour. *Mafra* is termed the *Escorial* of Portugal.

Page 181, col. 2.

"Twixt him and Lusian slave, the lowest of the low?"] As I found the Portuguese, so I have characterized them. That they are since improved, at least in courage, is evident. The late exploits of Lord Wellington have effaced the follies of Cintra. He has, indeed, done wonders: he has, perhaps, changed the character of a nation, reconciled rival superstitions, and baffled an enemy who never retreated before his predecessors.—1812.

Page 181, col. 2.

"That dyed thy mountain streams with Gothic gore?"] Count Julian's daughter, the Helen of Spain. Pelagius preserved his independence in the fastnesses of the Asturias, and the descendants of his followers, after some centuries, completed their struggle by the conquest of Granada.

Page 183, col. 2.

"No! as he speeds, he chants 'Vivā el Rey!'"] "Vivā el Rey Fernando!" Long live King Ferdinand! is the chorus of most of the Spanish patriotic songs. They are chiefly in dispraise of the old King Charles, the Queen, and the Prince of Peace. I have heard many of them: some of the airs are beautiful. Godoy, the *Príncipe de la Paz*, of an ancient but decayed family, was born at Badajoz, on the frontiers of Portugal, and was originally in the ranks of the Spanish guards; till his person attracted the queen's eyes, and raised him to the dukedom of Alcudia, &c. &c. It is to this man that the Spaniards universally impute the ruin of their country.

Page 183, col. 2.

"Which tells you whom to shun and whom to greet."] The red cockade, with "Fernando Septimo" in the centre.

Page 184, col. 1.

"The ball-piled pyramid, the ever-blazing match."] All who have seen a battery will recollect the pyramidal form in which shot and shells are piled. The Sierra Morena was fortified in every defile through which I passed in my way to Seville.

Page 184, col. 2.

"Fo'ild by a woman's hand, before a batter'd wall?"] Such were the exploits of the Maid of Saragoza, who by her valour elevated herself to the highest rank of heroines. When the author was at Seville, she walked daily on the Prado, decorated with medals and orders, by command of the Junta.

Page 184, col. 2.

"Denotes how soft that chin which bears his touch."]

"Sigilla in mento impressa Amoris digitulo Vestigio demonstrant mollitudincm."—AUL. GEL.

Page 185, col. 1.

"Match me, ye harems of the land! where now?"] This stanza was written in Turkey.

Page 185, col. 1.

"Oh, thou Parnassus! whom I now survey." These stanzas were written in *Castrì* (Delphos), at the foot

of Parnassus, now called *Atakupa* (Liakura), Dec. 1809.

Page 185, col. 2.

"Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient days."] Seville was the *Hispalis* of the Romans.

Page 186, col. 1.

"Ask ye, Bœotian shades! the reason why?"] This was written at Thebes, and consequently in the best situation for asking and answering such a question; not as the birthplace of Pindar, but as the capital of Bœotia, where the first riddle was propounded and solved.

Page 188, col. 1.

"Full from the fount of Joy's delicious springs."]

"Medio de fonte leporum Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus angat." LUC.

Page 188, col. 2.

"A traitor only fell beneath the feud."] Alluding to the conduct and death of Solano, the governor of Cadiz, in May, 1809.

Page 189, col. 1.

"War, war is still the cry, 'War even to the knife!'"] "War to the knife," Palafox's answer to the French general at the siege of Saragoza.

Page 189, col. 2.

"And thou, my friend!—since unavailing woe."] The Honourable John Wingfield of the Guards, who died of a fever at Coimbra (May 14, 1811). I had known him ten years, the better half of his life, and the happiest part of mine. In the short space of one month I have lost *her* who gave me being, and most of those who had made that being tolerable. To me the lines of Young are no fiction:

"Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?"

Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain,
And thrice ere thrice yon moon had fill'd her horn."

I should have ventured a verse to the memory of the late Charles Skiuner Matthews, Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, were he not too much above all praise of mine. His powers of mind, shown in the attainment of greater honours, against the ablest candidates, than those of any graduate on record at Cambridge, have sufficiently established his fame on the spot where it was acquired; while his softer qualities live in the recollection of friends who loved him too well to envy his superiority.

Page 190, col. 1.

"And is, despite of war and wasting fire."] Part of the Acropolis was destroyed by the explosion of a magazine during the Venetian siege.

Page 190, col. 1.

"That thoughts of thee and thine on polish'd breasts bestow."] We can all feel, or imagine, the regret with which the ruins of cities, once the capitals of empires, are beheld: the reflections suggested by such objects are too trite to require recapitulation. But never did the littleness of man, and the vanity of his very best virtues, of patriotism to exalt, and of valour to defend, his country, appear more conspicuous than in the record of what Athens was, and the certainty of what she now is. This theatre of contention between mighty factions, of

the struggles of orators, the exaltation and deposition of tyrants, the triumph and punishment of generals, is now become a scene of petty intrigue and perpetual disturbance, between the bickering agents of certain British nobility and gentry. "The wild foxes, the owls and serpents in the ruins of Babylon," were surely less degrading than such inhabitants. The Turks have the plea of conquest for their tyranny, and the Greeks have only suffered the fortune of war, incidental to the bravest; but how are the mighty fallen, when two painters contest the privilege of plundering the Partheon, and triumph in turn, according to the tenor of each succeeding firm! Sylla could but punish, Philip subdue, and Xerxes burn Athens; but it remained for the paltry antiquarian, and his despicable agents, to render her contemptible as himself and his pursuits. The Parthenon, before its destruction, in part, by fire during the Venetian siege, had been a temple, a church, and a mosque. In each point of view it is an object of regard: it changed its worshippers; but still it was a place of worship thrice sacred to devotion: its violation is a triple sacrifice. But—

"Man, proud man,

Drest in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep."

Page 190, col. 2.

"Far on the solitary shore he sleeps." It was not always the custom of the Greeks to burn their dead; the greater Ajax, in particular, was interred entire. Almost all the chiefs became gods after their decease; and he was indeed neglected, who had not annual games near his tomb, or festivals in honour of his memory by his countrymen, as Achilles, Brasidas, &c., and at last even Antinous, whose death was as heroic as his life was infamous.

Page 191, col. 1.

"Here, son of Saturn! was thy fav'rite throne." The temple of Jupiter Olympius, of which sixteen columns, entirely of marble, yet survive; originally there were one hundred and fifty. These columns, however, are by many supposed to have belonged to the Pantheon.

Page 191, col. 1.

"And bear these altars o'er the long-reliquet
brine." The ship was wrecked in the Archipelago.

Page 191, col. 2.

"To rive what Goth, and Turk, and Time hath spared." At this moment (January 3, 1810), besides what has been already deposited in London, an Hydriot vessel is in the Pyraus to receive every portable relic. Thus, as I heard a young Greek observe, in common with many of his countrymen—for, lost as they are, they yet feel on this occasion—thus may Lord Elgin boast of having ruined Athens. An Italian painter of the first emicence, named Lusieri, is the agent of devastation; and like the Greek *finder* of Verres in Sicily, who followed the same profession, he has proved the able instrument of plunder. Between this artist and the French Consul Fauvel, who wishes to rescue the remains for his own government, there is now a violent dispute concerning a car employed in their conveyance, the wheel of which—I wish they were both broken upon it!—has been locked up by the Consul, and Lusieri has laid his complaint before the Waywode. Lord Elgin has been extremely happy in his

choice of Signor Lusieri. During a residence of ten years in Athens, he never had the curiosity to proceed as far as Sunium (now Cape Colonna), till he accompanied us in our second excursion. However, his works, as far as they go, are most beautiful; but they are almost all unfinished. While he and his patrons confine themselves to tasting medals, appreciating cameos, sketching columns, and cheapening gems, their little absurdities are as harmless as insect or fox-hunting, maiden speechifying, harouche-driving, or any such pastime; but when they carry away three or four shiploads of the most valuable and massy relics that time and barbarism have left to the most injured and most celebrated of cities: when they destroy, in a vain attempt to tear down, those works which have been the admiration of ages, I know no motive which can excuse, no name which can designate, the perpetrators of this dastardly devastation. It was not the least of the crimes laid to the charge of Verres, that he had plundered Sicily, in the manner since imitated at Athens. The most unblushing impudence could hardly go further than to affix the name of its plunderer to the walls of the Acropolis; while the wanton and useless defacement of the whole range of the basso-relievos, in one compartment of the temple, will never permit that name to be pronounced by an observer without execration.

On this occasion I speak impartially: I am not a collector or admirer of collections, consequently no rival; but I have some early prepossession in favour of Greece, and do not think the honour of England advanced by plunder, whether of India or Attica.

Another noble Lord has done better, because he has done less: but some others, more or less noble, yet "all honourable men," have done *best*, because, after a deal of excavation and execration, bribery to the Waywode, mining and countermining, they have done nothing at all. We had such ink-shed, and wine-shed, which almost ended in bloodshed! Lord E.'s "prig"—see Jonathan Wild for the definition of "priggism"—quarrelled with another *Gropius** by name (a very good name too for his business), and muttered something about satisfaction, in a verbal answer to a note of the poor Prussian: this was stated at table to Gropius, who laughed, but could eat no dinner afterwards. The rivals were not reconciled when I left Greece. I have reason to remember their squabble, for they wanted to make me their arbitrator.

Page 191, col. 2.

"Yet felt some portion of their mother's pains." I cannot resist availing myself of the permission of my friend Dr. Clarke, whose name requires no comment with the public, but whose sanction will

* This Sr. Gropius was employed by a noble Lord for the sole purpose of sketching, in which he excels; but I am sorry to say, that he has, through the abused sanction of that most respectable name, been treading at humble distance in the steps of Sr. Lusieri.—A shipful of his trophies was detained, and I believe confiscated, at Constantinople, in 1810. I am most happy to be now enabled to state, that "this was not in his bond;" that he was employed solely as a painter, and that his noble patron disavows all connexion with him, except as an artist. If the error in the first and second edition of this poem has given the noble Lord a moment's pain, I am very sorry for it: Sr. Gropius has assumed for years the name of his agent; and though I cannot much condemn myself for sharing in the mistake of so many, I am happy in being one of the first to be undeceived. Indeed, I have as much pleasure in contradicting this as I felt regret in stating it.—*Note to third edition.*

add tenfold weight to my testimony, to insert the following extract from a very obliging letter of his to me, as a note to the above Hoës:—"When the last of the Metopes was taken from the Parthenon, and, in moving of it, great part of the superstructure with one of the triglyphs was thrown down by the workmen whom Lord Elgin employed, the Disdar, who beheld the mischief done to the building, took his pipe from his mouth, dropped a tear, and, in a supplicating tone of voice, said to Lusieri, Τέλος;—I was present." The Disdar alluded to was the father of the present Disdar.

Page 191, col. 2.

"Stern Alaric and Havoc on their way?"] According to Zosimus, Minerva and Achilles frightened Alaric from the Acropolis; but others relate that the Gothic king was nearly as mischievous as the Scottish peer.—See Chaadler.

Page 192, col. 1.

"The well-reeved guns, the netted canopy."] To prevent blocks or splinters from falling on deck during action.

Page 193, col. 2.

"But not in silence pass Calypso's isles."] Goza is said to have been the island of Calypso.

Page 195, col. 1.

"Land of Albania! let me hend mine eyes."] Albania comprises part of Macedonia, Illyria, Chaonia, and Epirus. Iskander is the Turkish word for Alexander; and the celebrated Scanderbeg (Lord Alexander) is alluded to in the third and fourth lines of the thirty-eighth stanza. I do not know whether I am correct in making Scanderbeg the countryman of Alexander, who was born at Pella in Macedon, but Mr. Gibbon terms him so, and adds Pyrrhus to the list, in speaking of his exploits.

Of Albania Gibbon remarks that a country "within sight of Italy is less known than the interior of America." Circumstances, of little consequence to mention, led Mr. Hobhouse and myself into that country before we visited any other part of the Ottoman dominions; and with the exception of Major Leake, then officially resident at Joannina, no other Englishmen have ever advanced beyond the capital into the interior, as that gentleman very lately assured me. Ali Pacha was at that time (October, 1809) carrying on war against Ibrahim Pacha, whom he had driven to Berat, a strong fortress, which he was then besieging; on our arrival at Joannina we were invited to Tepaleai, his highness's birthplace, and favourite Serai, only one day's distance from Berat; at this juncture the Vizier had made it his head-quarters. After some stay in the capital, we accordingly followed; but though furnished with every accommodation, and escorted by one of the Vizier's secretaries, we were nine days (on account of the rains) in accomplishing a journey which, on our return, barely occupied four. On our route we passed two cities, Argyrocastro and Lihochabo, apparently little inferior to Yanina in size; and no pencil or pen can ever do justice to the scenery in the vicinity of Zitzia and Delvinoachi, the frontier village of Epirus and Albania Proper.

On Albania and its inhabitants I am unwilling to descant, because this will be done so much better by my fellow-traveller, in a work which may probably precede this publication, that I as little

wish to follow as I would to anticipate him. But some few observations are necessary to the text. The Arnaouts, or Albanese, struck me forcibly by their resemblance to the Highlanders of Scotland, in dress, figure, and manner of living. Their very mountains seemed Caledonian, with a kinder climate. The kilt, though white; the spare, active form; their dialect, Celtic in its sound, and their hardy habits, all carried me back to Morven. No nation are so detested and dreaded by their neighbours as the Albanese; the Greeks hardly regard them as Christians, or the Turks as Moslems; and in fact they are a mixture of both, and sometimes neither. Their habits are predatory—all are armed; and the red-shawled Arnaouts, the Montenegrins, Chimariots, and Gegdes, are treacherous; the others differ somewhat in garb, and essentially in character. As far as my own experience goes, I can speak favourably. I was attended by two, an Infidel and a Mussulman, to Constantinople and every other part of Turkey which came within my observation; and more faithful in peril, or indefatigable in service, are rarely to be found. The Infidel was named Basilius, the Moslem, Dervish Tabiri; the former a man of middle age, and the latter about my own. Basili was strictly charged by Ali Pacha in person to attend us; and Dervish was one of fifty who accompanied us through the forests of Acarnania to the banks of Achelous, and onward to Messaloughi in Etolia. There I took him into my own service, and never had occasion to repent it till the moment of my departure.

When, in 1810, after the departure of my friend Mr. Hobhouse for England, I was seized with a severe fever in the Morea, these men saved my life by frightening away my physician, whose throat they threatened to cut if I was not cured within a given time. To this consolatory assurance of posthumous retribution, and a resolute refusal of Dr. Romaneli's prescriptions, I attributed my recovery. I had left my last remaining English servant at Athens; my dragoman was as ill as myself, and my poor Arnaouts nursed me with an attention which would have done honour to civilisation. They had a variety of adventures; for the Moslem, Dervish, being a remarkably handsome man, was always squabbling with the husbands of Athens; inasmuch that four of the principal Turks paid me a visit of remonstrance at the Convent, on the subject of his having taken a woman from the bath—whom he had lawfully bought, however—a thing quite contrary to etiquette. Basili also was extremely gallant amongst his own persuasion, and had the greatest veneration for the church, mixed with the highest contempt of churchmen, whom he cuffed upon occasion in a most heterodox manner. Yet he never passed a church without crossing himself; and I remember the risk he ran in entering St. Sophia, in Stambol, because it had once been a place of his worship. On remonstrating with him on his inconstant proceedings, he invariably answered, "Our church is holy, our priests are thieves;" and then he crossed himself as usual, and boxed the ears of the first "papas" who refused to assist in any required operation, as was always found to be necessary where a priest had any influence with the Cogia Bashi of his village. Indeed, a more abandoned race of miscreants cannot exist than the lower orders of the Greek clergy.

When preparations were made for my return, my Albanians were summoned to receive their pay. Basili took his with an awkward show of regret at my intended departure, and marched away to his.

quarters with his bag of piastres. I sent for Dervish, but for some time he was not to be found; at last he entered, just as Signor Logotheti, father to the ci-devant Anglo-consul of Athens, and some other of my Greek acquaintances, paid me a visit. Dervish took the money, but on a sudden dashed it to the ground; and clapping his hands, which he raised to his forehead, rushed out of the room weeping bitterly. From that moment to the hour of my embarkation, he continued his lamentations, and all our efforts to console him only produced this answer, "Μάφειναι," "He leaves me." Signor Logotheti, who never wept before for anything less than the loss of a para (about the fourth of a farthing), melted; the padre of the convent, my attendants, my visitors—and I verily believe that even Sterne's "foolish fat scullion" would have left her "fishkettle" to sympathise with the unaffected and unexpected sorrow of this barbarian.

For my own part, when I remembered that, a short time before my departure from England, a noble and most intimate associate had excused himself from taking leave of me because he had to attend a relation "to a milliner's," I felt no less surprised than humiliated by the present occurrence and the past recollection. That Dervish would leave me with some regret was to be expected; when master and man have been scrambling over the mountains of a dozen provinces together, they are unwilling to separate; but his present feelings, contrasted with his native ferocity, improved my opinion of the human heart. I believe this almost feudal fidelity is frequent amongst them. One day, on our journey over Parnassus, an Englishman in my service gave him a push in some dispute about the baggage, which he unluckily mistook for a blow; he spoke not, but sat down leaning his head upon his hands. Foreseeing the consequences, we endeavoured to explain away the affront, which produced the following answer:—"I have been a robber: I am a soldier: no captain ever struck me; you are my master, I have eaten your bread, but by that bread! (a usual oath,) had it been otherwise, I would have stabbed the dog, your servant, and gone to the mountains." So the affair ended, but from that day forward he never thoroughly forgave the thoughtless fellow who insulted him. Dervish excelled in the dance of his country, conjectured to be a remnant of the ancient Pyrrhic: be that as it may, it is manly, and requires wonderful agility. It is very distinct from the stupid Romaika, the dull round-about of the Greeks, of which our Athenian party had so many specimens.

The Albanians in general (I do not mean the cultivators of the earth in the provinces, who have also that appellation, but the mountaineers) have a fine cast of countenance; and the most beautiful women I ever beheld, in stature and in features, we saw *levelling the road* broken down by the torrents between Delvinachi and Libochabo. Their manner of walking is truly theatrical; but this strut is probably the effect of the capote, or cloak, depending from one shoulder. Their long hair reminds you of the Spartans, and their courage in desultory warfare is unquestionable. Though they have some cavalry amongst the Gegdes, I never saw a good Arnaut horseman; my own preferred the English saddles, which, however, they could never keep. But on foot they are not to be subdued by fatigue.

Page 195, col. 1.

"Where sad Penelope o'erlook'd the wave.]" Ithaca.

Page 195, col. 1.

"Childe Harold hall'd Leucadia's cape afar.]" Leucadia, now Sants Manra. From the promontory (the Lover's Leap) Sappho is said to have thrown herself.

Page 195, col. 1.

"Actium, Lepanto, fatal Trafalgar.]" Actium and Trafalgar need no further mention. The battle of Lepanto, equally bloody and considerable, but less known, was fought in the Gulf of Patras. Here the author of Don Quixote lost his left hand.

Page 195, col. 2.

"Did many a Roman chief and Asian king.]" It is said, that, on the day previous to the battle of Actium, Antony had thirteen kings at his levee.

Page 195, col. 2.

"Look where the second Cesar's trophies rose.]" Nicopolis, whose ruins are most extensive, is at some distance from Actium, where the wall of the Hippodrome survives in a few fragments. These ruins are large masses of brickwork, the bricks of which are joined by interstices of mortar, as large as the bricks themselves, and equally durable.

Page 196, col. 1.

"He pass'd bleak Pindus, Acherusia's lake.]" According to Pouqueville, the lake of Yanina: but Pouqueville is always out.

Page 196, col. 1.

"To greet Albania's chief, whose dread command.]" The celebrated Ali Pacha. Of this extraordinary man there is an incorrect account in Pouqueville's Travels.

Page 196, col. 1.

"Hurl their defiance far, nor yield; unless to gold.]" Five thousand Suliotes, among the rocks and in the castle of Suli, withstood thirty thousand Albanians for eighteen years; the castle at last was taken by bribery. In this contest there were several acts performed not unworthy of the better days of Greece.

Page 196, col. 1.

"Monastic Zitza! from thy shady brow.]" The convent and village of Zitza are four hours' journey from Joannina, or Yanina, the capital of the Pachaick. In the valley the river Kalamas (once the Acheron) flows, and, not far from Zitza, forms a fine cataract. The situation is perhaps the finest in Greece, though the approach to Delvinachi and parts of Acarnania and Ætolia may contest the palm. Delphi, Parnassus, and, in Attica, even Cape Colonna and Port Rapti, are very inferior: as also every scene in Ionia, or the Troad: I am almost inclined to add the approach to Constantinople; but, from the different features of the last, a comparison can hardly be made.

Page 196, col. 1.

"Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he.]" The Greek monks are so called.

Page 196, col. 2.

"Nature's volcanic amphitheatre.]" The Chimeriot mountains appear to have been volcanic.

Page 196, col. 2.

"Nodding above; behold black Acheron!"] Now called Kalamas.

Page 196, col. 2.

"The little shepherd in his white capote."] Albanese cloak.

Page 196, col. 2.

"The sun had sunk behind vast Tomerit."] Anciently Mount Tomarus.

Page 196, col. 2.

"And Laos wide and fierce came roaring by."] The river Laos was full at the time the author passed it; and, immediately above Tepaleen, was to the eye as wide as the Thames at Westminster; at least in the opinion of the author and his fellow-traveller. In the summer it must be much narrower. It certainly is the finest river in the Levant; neither Achelous, Alpheus, Acheron, Scamander, nor Cayster, approached it in breadth or beauty.

1. Bo, Be, Bo, Bo, Bo, Bo, Naclarura, popuso.
2. Naciarura na civin
Ha pen derini ti hin.
3. Ha pe uderi eserotini
Ti vin ti mar servetini.
4. Caliriote me surme
Ea ha pe pse dua tive.
5. Buo, Bo, Bo, Bo, Bo, Gi egem spirta esimiro
6. Caliriote vu le funde
Ede vete tunde tunde.
7. Caliriote me surme
Ti mi put e poi mi le.
8. Se ti puta citi mora
Si mi ri ni veti udo gia.
9. Va le ni il che cadale
Celo more, more celo.
10. Plu hari ti tirete
Plu huron cia pra setl.

The last stanza would puzzle a commentator; the men have certainly buskins of the most beautiful texture, but the ladies (to whom the above is supposed to be addressed) have nothing under their little yellow boots and slippers but a well-turned and sometimes very white ankle. The Arnaout girls are much handsomer than the Greeks, and their dress is far more picturesque. They preserve

1. Ndi sefda tinde ulavossa
Vettimi upri vi lofsa.
2. Ah valsisso mi privi lofse
Si mi rtoi ml la vesse.
3. Uti tasa roba stua
Sitti eve tulati dua.
4. Roba stinori ssidua
Qu mi sini veti dua.
5. Qurnini dua civileni
Roba ti slarmi tildi eoi.
6. Utara pisa valsisso me sirni rin ti hapti
Eti ml bire a pite si gul dendroi tiftati.
7. Udi vura uderini udri clocva citi mora
Uderini talti hellna u ede caimoni mora.

Page 198, col. 1.

"And fellow-countrymen have stood aloof—"] Alluding to the wreckers of Cornwall.

Page 199, col. 1.

"The feast was done, the red wine circling fast."] The Albanian Mussulmans do not abstain from wine, and, indeed, very few of the others.

Page 199, col. 1.

"Each Palikar his sabre from him cast."] Palikar, shortened when addressed to a single person, from Παλικαρί, a general name for a soldier amongst the Greeks and Albanese, who speak Romaic: it means, properly, "a lad."

Page 199, col. 1.

"While thus in concert they this lay half sang, half scream'd."] As a specimen of the Albanian or Arnaout dialect of the Illyric, I here insert two of their most popular choral songs, which are generally chanted in dancing by men or women indiscriminately. The first words are merely a kind of chorus without meaning, like some in our own and all other languages.

1. Lo, Lo, I come, I come; be thou silent.
2. I come, I run; open the door that I may enter.
3. Open the door by halves, that I may take my turban.
4. Caliriotes* with the dark eyes, open the gate that I may enter.
5. Lo, Lo, I hear thee, my soul.
6. An Arnaout girl, in costly garb, walks with graceful pride.
7. Caliriote maid of the dark eyes, give me a kiss.
8. If I have kissed thee, what hast thou gained?
My soul is consumed with fire.
9. Dance lightly, more gently, and gently still.
10. Make not so much dust to destroy your embroidered hose.

their shape much longer also, from being always in the open air. It is to be observed, that the Arnaout is not a *written* language: the words of this song, therefore, as well as the one which follows, are spelt according to their pronunciation. They are copied by one who speaks and understands the dialect perfectly, and who is a native of Athens.

1. I am wounded by thy love, and have loved but to scorch myself.
2. Thou hast consumed me! Ah, maid! thou hast struck me to the heart.
3. I have said I wish no dowry, but thine eyes and eyelashes.
4. The accursed dowry I want not, but thee only.
5. Give me thy charms, and let the portion feed the flames.
6. I have loved thee, maid, with a sincere soul, but thou hast left me like a withered tree.
7. If I have placed my hand on thy bosom, what have I gained? my hand is withdrawn, but retains the flame.

* The Albanese, particularly the women, are frequently termed "Caliriotes," for what reason I inquired in vain.

I believe the two last stanzas, as they are in a different measure, ought to belong to another ballad. An *Ida* something similar to the thought in the last lines was expressed by Socrates, whose arm having come in contact with one of his "ὑποκόλπιος," Critobulus or Cleobulus, the philosopher complained of a shooting pain as far as his shoulder for some days after, and therefore very properly resolved to teach his disciples in future without touching them.

Page 199, col. 1.

"TAMBOUROI! Tambourgi! thy 'larum afar.]" Drummer.

Page 199, col. 1.

"Chimariot, Illyrian, and dark Suliote!]" These stanzas are partly taken from different Albanese songs, as far as I was able to make them out by the exposition of the Albanese in Romaic and Italian.

Page 199, col. 2.

"Remember the moment when Previsa fell.]" It was taken by storm from the French.

Page 199, col. 2.

"Let the yellow-hair'd.]" Yellow is the epithet given to the Russians.

Page 199, col. 2.

"Glaours.]" Infidels.

Page 199, col. 2.

"View his horsetail with dread.]" The insignia of a Pacha.

Page 199, col. 2.

"When his Delhis come dashing in blood o'er the banks.]" Horsemen, answering to our forlorn hope.

Page 199, col. 2.

"Sectar! unsheathe then our chief's scimitar.]" Sword-bearer.

Page 200, col. 1.

L.

"Fair Greece! sad relle of departed worth!]" Before I say anything about a city of which everybody, traveller or not, has thought it necessary to say something, I will request Miss Owenson, when she next borrows an Athenian heroine for her four volumes, to have the goodness to marry her to somebody more of a gentleman than a "Disdar Aga" (who by the by is not an Aga), the most impolite of petty officers, the greatest patron of larceny Athens ever saw (except Lord E.), and the unworthy occupant of the Acropolis, on a handsome annual stipend of 150 piastres (eight pounds sterling), out of which he has only to pay his garrison, the most ill-regulated corps in the ill-regulated Ottoman Empire. I speak it tenderly, seeing I was once the cause of the husband of "Ida of Athens" nearly suffering the bastinado; and because the said "Disdar" is a turbulent husband, and beats his wife; so that I exhort and beseech Miss Owenson to sue for a separate maintenance in behalf of "Ida." Having premised thus much, on a matter of such import to the readers of romances, I may now leave *Ida*, to mention her birthplace.

Setting aside the magic of the name, and all those associations which it would be pedantic and superfluous to recapitulate, the very situation of Athens would render it the favourite of all who have eyes for art or nature. The climate, to me at least,

appeared a perpetual spring; during eight months I never passed a day without being as many hours on horseback: rain is extremely rare, snow never lies in the plains, and a cloudy day is an agreeable rarity. In Spain, Portugal, and every part of the East which I visited, except Ionia and Attica, I perceived no such superiority of climate to our own; and at Constantinople, where I passed May, June, and part of July (1816), you might "damn the climate, and complain of spleen," five days out of seven.

The air of the Morea is heavy and unwholesome, but the moment you pass the isthmus in the direction of Megara the change is strikingly perceptible. But I fear Hesiod will still be found correct in his description of a Bœotian winter.

We found at Livadia an "esprit fort" in a Greek bishop, of all free-thinkers! This worthy hypocrite railed his own religion with great intrepidity (but not before his flock), and talked of a mass as a "eogloeria." It was impossible to think better of him for this; but, for a Bœotian, he was brisk with all his absurdity. This phenomenon (with the exception indeed of Thebes, the remains of Chæronea, the plain of Platea, Orehomenus, Livadia, and its nominal cave of Trophonius) was the only remarkable thing we saw before we passed Mount Cithæron.

The fountain of Dirce turns a mill: at least my companion (who, resolving to be at once cleanly and classical, bathed in it) pronounced it to be the fountain of Dirce, and anybody who thinks it worth while may contradict him. At Castri we drank of half a dozen streamlets, some not of the purest, before we decided to our satisfaction which was the true Castalian, and even that had a villainous twang, probably from the snow, though it did not throw us into an eptic fever, like poor Dr. Chandler.

From Fort Phyle, of which large remains still exist, the Plain of Athens, Pentelicus, Hymettus, the Ægean, and the Acropolis, burst upon the eye at once; in my opinion, a more glorious prospect than even Cintra or Istambol. Not the view from the Troad, with *Ida*, the Hellespont, and the more distant Mount Athos, can equal it, though so superior in extent.

I heard much of the beauty of Areadia, but excepting the view from the Monastery of Megaspelion (which is inferior to Zitzia in a command of country), and the descent from the mountains on the way from Tripolitza to Argos, Arcadia has little to recommend it beyond the same.

"Sternitur, et dulces moriens remianscitur Argos."

Virgil could have put this into the mouth of none but an Argive, and (with reverence he it spoken) it does not deserve the epithet. And if the Polylices of Statius, "In mediis audit duo litera campis," did actually hear both shores in crossing the isthmus of Corinth, he had better ears than have ever been worn in such a journey since.

"Athens," says a celebrated topographer, "is still the most polished city of Greece." Perhaps it may of Greece, but not of the Greeks; for Joannina in Epirus is universally allowed, amongst themselves, to be superior in the wealth, refinement, learning, and dialect of its inhabitants. The Athenians are remarkable for their cunning; and the lower orders are not improperly characterised in that proverb, which classes them with the "Jews of Salonica, and the Turks of the Negropont."

Among the various foreigners resident in Athens, French, Italians, Germans, Ragusans, &c., there was never a difference of opinion in their estimate of the

Greek character, though on all other topics they disputed with great acrimony.

M. Fauvel, the French consul, who has passed thirty years principally at Athens, and to whose talents as an artist, and manners as a gentleman, none who have known him can refuse their testimony, has frequently declared in my hearing, that the Greeks do not deserve to be emancipated; reasoning on the grounds of their "national and individual depravity!" while he forgot that such depravity is to be attributed to causes which can only be removed by the measure he reproaches.

M. Roque, a French merchant of respectability long settled in Athens, asserted with the most amusing gravity, "Sir, they are the same *canaille* that existed in the days of *Themistocles!*" an alarming remark to the "Laudator temporis acti." The ancients banished *Themistocles*; the moderns cheat Monsieur Roque; thus great men have ever been treated!

In short, all the Franks who are fixtures, and most of the Englishmen, Germans, Danes, &c. of passage, came over by degrees to their opinion, on much the same grounds that a Turk in England would condemn the nation by wholesale, because he was wronged by his lacquey, and overcharged by his washerwoman.

Certainly it was not a little staggering when the Sieurs Fauvel and Lusieri, the two greatest demagogues of the day, who divide between them the power of Pericles and the popularity of Cleon, and puzzle the poor Waywode with perpetual differences, agreed in the utter condemnation, "nulla virtute redemptum," of the Greeks in general, and of the Athenians in particular.

For my own humble opinion, I am loth to hazard it, knowing as I do, that there be now in MS. no less than five tours of the first magnitude and of the most threatening aspect, all in typographical array, by persons of wit and honour, and regular commonplace books: but, if I may say this without offence, it seems to me rather hard to declare so positively and pertinaciously, as almost everybody has declared, that the Greeks, because they are very bad, will never be better.

Eton and Sonnini have led us astray by their panegyrics and projects: but, on the other hand, De Pauw and Thorntoo have debased the Greeks beyond their demerits.

The Greeks will never be independent: they will never be sovereigns as heretofore, and God forbid they ever should! but they may be subjects without being slaves. Our colonies are not independent, but they are free and industrious, and such may Greece be hereafter.

At present, like the Catholics of Ireland and the Jews throughout the world, and such other cudgeled and heterodox people, they suffer all the moral and physical ills that can afflict humanity. Their life is a struggle against truth; they are vicious in their own defence. They are so unused to kindness, that when they occasionally meet with it they look upon it with suspicion, as a dog often beaten snaps at your fingers if you attempt to caress him. "They are ungrateful, notoriously, abominably ungrateful!"—this is the general cry. Now, in the name of Nemesis! for what are they to be grateful? Where is the human being that ever conferred a benefit on a Greek or Greeks? They are to be grateful to the Turks for their fetters, and to the Franks for their broken promises and lying counsels. They are to be grateful to the artist who engraves their ruins, and to the antiquary who carries them away; to

the traveller whose janissary flogs them, and to the scribbler whose journal abuses them. This is the amount of their obligations to foreigners.

II.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT, ATHENS, *January 23, 1811.*

Amongst the remnants of the barbarous policy of the earlier ages, are the traces of bondage which yet exist in different countries; whose inhabitants, however divided in religion and manners, almost all agree in oppression.

The English have at last compassionated their negroes, and under a less bigoted government, may probably one day release their Catholic brethren; but the interposition of foreigners alone can emancipate the Greeks, who, otherwise, appear to have as small a chance of redemption from the Turks, as the Jews have from mankind in general.

Of the ancient Greeks we know more than enough; at least the younger men of Europe devote much of their time to the study of the Greek writers and history, which would be more usefully spent in mastering their own. Of the moderns, we are perhaps more neglectful than they deserve; and while every man of any pretensions to learning is tiring out his youth, and often his age, in the study of the language and of the harangues of the Athenian demagogues in favour of freedom, the real or supposed descendants of these sturdy republicans are left to the actual tyranny of their masters, although a very slight effort is required to strike off their chalos.

To talk, as the Greeks themselves do, of their rising again to their pristine superiority, would be ridiculous: as the rest of the world must resume its barbarism, after re-asserting the sovereignty of Greece; but there seems to be no very great obstacle, except in the apathy of the Franks, to their becoming an useful dependency, or even a free state, with a proper guarantee;—under correction, however, be it spoken, for many and well-informed men doubt the practicability even of this.

The Greeks have never lost their hope, though they are now more divided in opinion on the subject of their probable deliverers. Religion recommends the Russians; but they have twice been deceived and abandoned by that power, and the dreadful lesson they received after the Muscovite desertion in the Morca has never been forgotten. The French they dislike; although the subjugation of the rest of Europe will, probably, be attended by the deliverance of continental Greece. The islanders look to the English for succour, as they have very lately possessed themselves of the Ionian republic, Corfu excepted. But whoever appear with arms in their hands will be welcome; and when that day arrives, Heaven have mercy on the Ottomans; they cannot expect it from the Giaours.

But instead of considering what they have been, and speculating on what they may be, let us look at them as they are.

And here it is impossible to reconcile the contrariety of opinions: some, particularly the merchants, decrying the Greeks in the strongest language; others, generally travellers, turning periods in their eulogy, and publishing very curious speculations grafted on their former state, which can have no more effect on their present lot, than the existence of the Incas on the future fortunes of Peru.

One very ingenious person terms them the "natural allies of Englishmen;" another, no less ingenious, will not allow them to be the allies of anybody, and

denies their very descent from the ancients; a third, more ingenious than either, builds a Greek empire on a Russian foundation, and realises (on paper) all the chimeras of Catherine II. As to the question of their descent, what can it import whether the Mainotes are the lineal Laeonians or not? or the present Athenians as indigenous as the bees of Hymettus, or as the grasshoppers, to which they once likened themselves? What Englishman cares if he be of a Danish, Saxon, Norman, or Trojan blood? or who, except a Welshman, is afflicted with a desire of being descended from Caractacus?

The poor Greeks do not so much abound in the good things of this world, as to render even their claims to antiquity an object of envy; it is very cruel, then, in Mr. Thornton to disturb them in the possession of all that time has left them; viz. their pedigree, of which they are the more tenacious, as it is all they can call their own. It would be worth while to publish together, and compare, the works of Messrs. Thornton and De Pauw, Eton and Sonnini; paradox on one side, and prejudice on the other. Mr. Thornton conceives himself to have claims to public confidence from a fourteen years' residence at Pera; perhaps he may on the subject of the Turks, but this can give him no more insight into the real state of Greece and her inhabitants, than as many years spent in Wapping into that of the Western Highlands.

The Greeks of Constantinople live in Fanal; and if Mr. Thornton did not oftener cross the Golden Horn than his brother merchants are accustomed to do, I should place no great reliance on his information. I actually heard one of these gentlemen boast of their little general intercourse with the city, and assert of himself, with an air of triumph, that he had been but four times at Constantinople in as many years.

As to Mr. Thornton's voyages in the Black Sea with Greek vessels, they gave him the same idea of Greece as a cruise to Berwick in a Scotch smack would of Johnny Groat's house. Upon what grounds then does he arrogate the right of condemning by wholesale a body of men, of whom he can know little? It is rather a curious circumstance that Mr. Thornton, who so lavishly dispraises Pouqueville on every occasion of mentioning the Turks, has yet recourse to him as authority on the Greeks, and terms him an impartial observer. Now, Dr. Pouqueville is as little entitled to that appellation as Mr. Thornton to confer it on him.

The fact is, we are deplorably in want of information on the subject of the Greeks, and in particular their literature, nor is there any probability of our being better acquainted, till our intercourse becomes more intimate, or their independence confirmed. The relations of passing travellers are as little to be depended on as the invectives of angry factors; but till something more can be attained, we must be content with the little to be acquired from similar sources.*

* A word *en passant* with Mr. Thornton and Dr. Pouqueville, who have been guilty between them of sadly clipping the Sultan's Turkish.

Dr. Pouqueville tells a long story of a Moslem who swallowed corrosive sublimate in such quantities that he acquired the name of "*Suleyman Yeyen*," i.e. quoth the Doctor, "*Suleyman, the eater of corrosive sublimate*." "Aha," thinks Mr. Thornton, (angry with the Doctor for the fiftieth time), have I caught you?—Then, in a note twice the thickness of the Doctor's anecdote, he questions the Doctor's proficiency in the Turkish tongue, and his veracity in his own.—"For," observes

However defective these may be, they are preferable to the paradoxes of men who have read superficially of the ancients, and seen nothing of the moderns, such as De Pauw; who, when he asserts that the British breed of horses is ruined by Newmarket, and that the Spartans were eowards in the field, betrays an equal knowledge of English horses and Spartan men. His "philosophical observations" have a much better claim to the title of "poetical." It could not be expected that he who so liberally condemns some of the most celebrated institutions of the ancient, should have mercy on the modern Greeks; and it fortunately happens, that the absurdity of his hypothesis on their forefathers refutes his sentence on themselves.

Let us trust, then, that in spite of the prophecies of De Pauw, and the doubts of Mr. Thornton, there is a reasonable hope of the redemption of a race of men, who, whatever may be the errors of their religion and policy, have been amply punished by three centuries and a half of captivity.

III.

ATHENS, FRANCISCAN CONVENT, March 17, 1811.

"I must have some talk with this learned Theban."

Some time after my return from Constantinople to this city I received the thirty-first number of the Edinburgh Review as a great favour, and certainly at this distance an acceptable one, from the captain of an English frigate off Salamis. In that number, Art. 3, containing the review of a French translation of Strabo, there are introduced some remarks on the modern Greeks and their literature, with a short account of Coray, a co-translator in the French version. On those remarks I mean to ground a few observations; and the spot where I now write will, I hope, be sufficient excuse for introducing them in a work in some degree connected with the subject. Coray, the most celebrated of living Greeks, at least among the Franks, was born at Scio (in the Review, Smyrna is stated, I have reason to think, incorrectly), and besides the translation of Beccaria and other works mentioned by the Reviewer, has published a lexicon in Romain and French, if I may trust the assurance of some Danish travellers lately arrived from Paris; but the latest we have seen here in French and Greek is that of Gregory Zollioglou.* Coray has recently been in-

Mr. Thornton (after inflicting on us the tough participle of a Turkish verb), "it means nothing more than "*Suleyman the eater*,"" and quite castrates the supplementary "*sublimate*." Now both are right, and both are wrong. If Mr. Thornton, when he next resides "fourteen years in the factory," will consult his Turkish dictionary, or ask any of his Stamboline acquaintance, he will discover that "*Suleyman's yeyen*," put together discreetly, mean the "*swallower of sublimate*," without any "*Suleyman*" in the case; "*Suleyma*" signifying "*corrosive sublimate*," and not being a proper name on this occasion, although it has an orthodox name enough with the addition of *n*. After Mr. Thornton's frequent hints of profound Orientalism, he might have found this out before he sang such peans over Dr. Pouqueville.

After this, I think "*Travellers versus Factors*" shall be our motto, though the above Mr. Thornton has condemned "*hoc genus omne*," for mistake and misrepresentation. "No Sutor ultra crepidam" "No merchant beyond his haies." N.B. For the benefit of Mr. Thornton "*Sutor*" is not a proper name.

* I have in my possession an excellent lexicon "*τριγλωσσον*," which I received in exchange from S. G.—Esq. for a small gem: my antiquarian friends have never forgotten it, or forgiven me.

volved in an unpleasant controversy with M. Gail,* a Parisian commentator and editor of some translations from the Greek poets, in consequence of the Institute having awarded him the prize for his version of Hippocrates "Περί ἰδῶρων," &c., to the disparagement, and consequently displeasure, of the said Gail. To his exertions, literary and patriotic, great praise is undoubtedly due; but a part of that praise ought not to be withheld from the two brothers Zosimado (merchants settled in Leghorn), who sent him to Paris, and maintained him, for the express purpose of elucidating the ancient, and adding to the modern, researches of his countrymen. Coray, however, is not considered by his countrymen equal to some who lived in the two last centuries; more particularly Dorotheus of Mitylene, whose Hellenic writings are so much esteemed by the Greeks, that Meletius terms him "Μετὰ τὸν Θεουκρίδην καὶ Ξενοφῶντα ἀριστοὶ Ἕλληνων." (P. 224, Ecclesiastical History, vol. iv.)

Panagiotes Kodriks, the translator of Fontenelle, and Kamarases, who translated Ocellus Lucanus on the Universe into French, Christodoulus, and more particularly Psalida, whom I have conversed with in Joannina, are also in high repute among their literati. The last-mentioned has published in Romain and Latin a work on "True Happiness," dedicated to Catherine II. But Polyzois, who is stated by the Reviewer to be the only modern except Coray who has distinguished himself by a knowledge of Hellenic, if he be the Polyzois Lampanitzios of Yanina, who has published a number of editions in Romain, was neither more nor less than an itinerant vender of books; with the contents of which he had no concern beyond his name on the title page, placed there to secure his property in the publication; and he was, moreover, a man utterly destitute of scholastic acquirements. As the name, however, is not uncommon, some other Polyzois may have edited the Epistles of Aristænetus.

It is to be regretted that the system of continental blockade has closed the few channels through which the Greeks received their publications, particularly Venice and Trieste. Even the common grammars for children are become too dear for the lower orders. Amongst their original works the Geography of Meletius, Archbishop of Athens, and a multitude of theological quarts and poetical pamphlets, are to be met with; their grammars and lexicons of two, three, and four languages are numerous and excellent. Their poetry is in rhyme. The most singular piece I have lately seen is a satire in dialogue between a Russian, English, and French traveller, and the Waywode of Wallachia (or Black-bey, as they term him), an archbishop, a merchant, and Cogia Bachi (or primate), in succession; to all of whom under the Turks the writer attributes their present degeneracy. Their songs are sometimes pretty and pathetic, but their tunes generally displeasing to the ear of a Frank; the best is the famous "Δεῦτε παῖδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων," by the unfortunate Riga. But from a catalogue of more than sixty authors, now before me, only fifteen can be found who have touched on any theme except theology.

* In Gail's pamphlet against Coray, he talks of "throwing the insolent Hellenist out of the windows." On this a French critic exclaims, "Ah, my God! throw an Hellenist out of the window! what sacrilege!" It certainly would be a serious business for those authors who dwell in the attics: but I have quoted the passage merely to prove the similarity of style among the controversialists of all polished countries; London or Edinburgh could hardly parallel this Parisian obolition.

I am intrusted with a commission by a Greek of Athees named Marmarotouri to make arrangements, if possible, for printing in London a translation of Barthelemi's Anacharsis in Romain, as he has no other opportunity, unless he despatches the MS. to Vienna by the Black Sea and Danube.

The Reviewer mentions a school established at Hecatonesi, and suppressed at the instigation of Sebastiani: he means Cidonies, or, in Turkish, Haivali; a town on the continent, where that institution for a hundred students and three professors still exists. It is true that this establishment was disturbed by the Porte, under the ridiculous pretext that the Greeks were constructing a fortress instead of a college: but on investigation, and the payment of some purses to the Divan, it has been permitted to continue. The principal professor, named Ucniamia, (i.e. Benjamin), is stated to be a man of talent, but a freethinker. He was born in Lesbos, studied in Italy, and is master of Hellenic, Latin, and some Frank languages: besides a smattering of the sciences.

Though it is not my intention to enter farther on this topic than may allude to the article in question; I cannot but observe that the Reviewer's lamentation over the fall of the Greeks appears singular, when he closes it with these words: "The change is to be attributed to their misfortunes rather than to any physical degradation." It may be true that the Greeks are not physically degenerated, and that Constantinople contained on the day when it changed masters as many men of six feet and upwards as in the hour of prosperity; but ancient history and modern politics instruct us that something more than physical perfection is necessary to preserve a state in vigour and independence; and the Greeks, in particular, are a melancholy example of the near connexion between moral degradation and national decay.

The Reviewer mentions a plan "*we believe*" by Potemkin for the purification of the Romain; and I have endeavoured in vain to procure any tidings or traces of its existence. There was an academy in St. Petersburg for the Greeks; but it was suppressed by Paul, and has not been revived by his successor.

There is a slip of the pen, and it can only be a slip of the pen, in p. 58, No. 31 of the "Edinburgh Review," where these words occur:—"We are told that when the capital of the East yielded to *Solyman*."—It may be presumed that this last word will, in a future edition, be altered to Mahomet II.* The "*ladies of Constantinople*," it seems, at that

* In a former number of the Edinburgh Review, 1808, it is observed: "Lord Byron passed some of his early years in Scotland, where he might have learned that *piroch* does not mean a *bagpipe*, any more than *duet* means a *fiddle*." Query.—Was it in Scotland that the young gentlemen of the Edinburgh Review learned that *Solyman* means *Mahomet II.* any more than *criticism* means *infidelity*?—but this it is,

"*Cedimus inque vicem prebamus crura sagittis.*" The mistake seemed so completely a lapse of the pen (from the great similarity of the two words, and the total absence of error from the former pages of the literary Leviathan) that I should have passed it over as in the text, had I not perceived in the Edinburgh Review much facetious exultation on all such detections, particularly a recent one, where words and syllables are subjects of disquisition and transposition; and the above-mentioned parallel passage in my own case irresistibly propelled me to hint how much easier it is to be critical than correct. The gentlemen, having enjoyed many a triumph on such victories, will hardly begrudge me a slight ovation for the present.

period spoke a dialect, "which would not have disgraced the lips of an Athenian." I do not know how that might be, but am sorry to say the ladies in general, and the Athenians in particular, are much altered; being far from choice either in their dialect or expressions, as the whole Attic race are barbarous to a proverb:—

"Ὁ Ἀθήνα, πρότις χώρα,
Τί γαϊδάρος τρέφεις τσάρα."

In Gibbon, vol. x. p. 161, is the following sentence:—"The vulgar dialect of the city was gross and barbarous, though the compositions of the church and palace sometimes affected to copy the purity of the Attic models." Whatever may be asserted on the subject, it is difficult to conceive that the "ladies of Constantinople," in the reign of the last Cæsar, spoke a purer dialect than Anna Comnena wrote three centuries before: and those royal pages are not esteemed the best models of composition, although the princess γλώτταν εἶχεν ἈΚΡΙΒΩΣ Ἀττικίζουσαν. In the Faal, and in Yanina, the best Greek is spoken: in the latter there is a flourishing school under the direction of Psalida.

There is now in Athens a pupil of Psalida's, who is making a tour of observation through Greece: he is intelligent, and better educated than a fellow-commoner of most colleges. I mention this as a proof that the spirit of inquiry is not dormant among the Greeks.

The Reviewer mentions Mr. Wright, the author of the beautiful poem "Horæ Ionicae," as qualified to give details of these nominal Romans and degenerate Greeks; and also of their language: but Mr. Wright, though a good poet and an able man, has made a mistake where he states the Albanian dialect of the Romaine to approximate nearest to the Hellenic; for the Albanians speak a Romaine as notoriously corrupt as the Scotch of Aberdeenshire, or the Italian of Naples. Yanina, (where, next to the Faal, the Greek is purest,) although the capital of Ali Pacha's dominions, is not in Albania, but Epirus; and beyond Delvinachi in Albania Proper up to Argyrocastro and Tepaleen (beyond which I did not advance) they spoke worse Greek than even the Athenians. I was attended for a year and a half by two of these singular mountaineers, whose mother tongue is Illyric, and I never heard them or their countrymen (whom I have seen, not only at home, but to the amount of twenty thousand in the army of Vely Pacha) praised for their Greek, but often laughed at for their provincial barbarisms.

I have in my possession about twenty-five letters, amongst which some from the Bey of Corinth, written to me by Notaras, the Cogia Bach, and others by the dragoman of the Caimacam of the Morea (which last governs in Vely Pacha's absence), are said to be favourable specimens of their epistolary style. I also received some at Constantinople from private persons, written in a most hyperbolic style, but in the true antique character.

The Reviewer proceeds, after some remarks on the tongue in its past and present state, to a paradox (page 59) on the great mischief the knowledge of his own language has done to Coray, who, it seems, is less likely to understand the ancient Greek, because he is perfect master of the modern! This observation follows a paragraph, recommending, in explicit terms, the study of the Romaine, as "a powerful auxiliary," not only to the traveller and foreign merchant, but also to the classical scholar; in short, to everybody except the only person who can be

thoroughly acquainted with its uses; and by a parity of reasoning, our old language is conjectured to be probably more attainable by "foreigners" than by ourselves! Now, I am inclined to think, that a Dutch Tyro in our tongue, (albeit himself of Saxon blood) would be sadly perplexed with "Sir Tristrem," or any other given "Auchinleck MS.," with or without a grammar or glossary; and to most apprehensions it seems evident, that none but a native can acquire a competent, far less complete, knowledge of our obsolete idioms. We may give the critic credit for his ingenuity, but no more believe him than we do Smollet's Lismahago, who maintains that the purest English is spoken in Edinburgh. That Coray may err is very possible; but if he does, the fault is in the mac rather than in his mother tongue, which is, as it ought to be, of the greatest aid to the native student.—Here the Reviewer proceeds to business on Strabo's translators, and here I close my remarks.

Sir W. Drummond, Mr. Hamilton, Lord Aberdeen, Dr. Clarke, Captain Leake, Mr. Gell, Mr. Walpole, and many others now in England, have all the requisites to furnish details of this fallen people. The few observations I have offered I should have left where I made them, had not the article in question, and above all the spot where I read it, induced me to advert to those pages, which the advantage of my present situation enabled me to clear, or at least to make the attempt.

I have endeavoured to waive the personal feelings which rise in despite of me in touching upon any part of the Edinburgh Review; not from a wish to conciliate the favour of its writers, or to cancel the remembrance of a syllable I have formerly published, but simply from a sense of the impropriety of mixing up private resentments with a disquisition of the present kind, and more particularly at this distance of time and place.

Amongst an enslaved people, obliged to have recourse to foreign presses even for their books of religion, it is less to be wondered at that we find so few publications on general subjects than that we find any at all. The whole number of the Greeks, scattered up and down the Turkish empire and elsewhere, may amount, at most, to three millions; and yet, for so scanty a number, it is impossible to discover any nation with so great a proportion of books and their authors as the Greeks of the present century. "Ay," but say the generous advocates of oppression, who, while they assert the ignorance of the Greeks, wish to prevent them from dispelling it, "ay, but these are mostly, if not all, ecclesiastical tracts, and consequently good for nothing." Well! and pray what else can they write about? It is pleasant enough to hear a Frank, particularly an Englishman, who may abuse the government of his own country; or a Frenchman, who may abuse every government except his own, and who may range at will over every philosophical, religious, scientific, sceptical, or moral subject, sneering at the Greek legends. A Greek must not write on politics, and cannot touch on science for want of instruction; if he doubts, he is excommunicated and damned; therefore his countrymen are not poisoned with modern philosophy; and as to morals, thanks to the Turks! there are no such things. What then is left him, if he has a turn for scribbling? Religion and holy biography; and it is natural enough that those who have so little in this life should look to the next. It is no great wonder, then, that in a catalogue now before me

of fifty-five Greek writers, many of whom were lately living, not above fifteen should have touched on anything but religion. The catalogue alluded to is contained in the twenty-sixth chapter of the fourth volume of Meletius' Ecclesiastical History.

Page 200, col. 1.

"Spirit of freedom! when on Phyle's brow." Phyle, which commands a beautiful view of Athens, has still considerable remains: it was seized by Thrasybulus, previous to the expulsion of the Thirty.

Page 200, col. 1.

"Trembling beneath the scourge of Turkish hand." The difficulties of travelling in Turkey have been much exaggerated, or rather have considerably diminished, of late years. The Mussulmans have been beaten into a kind of sullen civility very comfortable to voyagers.

It is hazardous to say much on the subject of Turks and Turkey; since it is possible to live amongst them twenty years without acquiring information, at least from themselves. As far as my own slight experience carried me, I have no complaint to make; but am indebted for many civilities (I might also say for friendship), and much hospitality, to Ali Pacha, his son Veli Pacha of the Morea, and several others of high rank in the provinces. Suleyman Aga, late Governor of Athens, and now of Thebes, was a *bon vivant*, and as social a being as ever sat cross-legged at a tray or a table. During the carnival, when our English party were masquerading, both himself and his successor were more happy to "receive masks," than any dowager in Grosvenor-square.

On one occasion of his supping at the convent, his friend and visitor, the Cadi of Thebes, was carried from table perfectly qualified for any club in Christendom; while the worthy Waywode himself triumphed in his fall.

In all money transactions with the Moslems, I ever found the strictest honour, the highest disinterestedness. In transacting business with them, there are none of those dirty speculations, under the name of interest, difference of exchange, commission, &c. &c., uniformly found in applying to a Greek consul to cash bills, even on the first houses in Pera.

With regard to presents, an established custom in the East, you will rarely find yourself a loser; as one worth acceptance is generally returned by another of similar value—a horse, or a shawl.

In the capital and at court the citizens and courtiers are formed in the same school with those of Christianity; but there does not exist a more honourable, friendly, and high-spirited character than the true Turkish provincial Aga, or Moslem country gentleman. It is not meant here to designate the governors of towns, but those Agas who, by a kind of feudal tenure, possess lands and houses, of more or less extent, in Greece and Asia Minor.

The lower orders are in as tolerable discipline as the rabble in countries with greater pretensions to civilization. A Moslem, in walking the streets of our country-towns, would be more accommodated in England than a Frank in a similar situation in Turkey. Regimentals are the best travelling dress.

The best accounts of the religion and different sects of Islamism, may be found in D'Ohsson's French; of their manners, &c. perhaps in Thornton's English. The Ottomans, with all their defects, are

not a people to be despised. Equal, at least, to the Spaniards, they are superior to the Portuguese. If it be difficult to pronounce what they are, we can at least say what they are *not*: they are *not* treacherous, they are *not* cowardly, they do *not* burn heretics, they are *not* assassins, nor has an enemy advanced to their capital. They are faithful to their sultan till he becomes unfit to govern, and devout to their God without an inquisition. Were they driven from St. Sophia to-morrow, and the French or Russians enthroned in their stead, it would become a question whether Europe would gain by the exchange. England would certainly be the loser.

With regard to that ignorance of which they are so generally, and sometimes justly, accused, it may be doubted, always excepting France and England, in what useful points of knowledge they are excelled by other nations. Is it in the common arts of life? In their manufactures? Is a Turkish sabre inferior to a Toledo? or is a Turk worse clothed, or lodged, or fed and taught, than a Spaniard? Are their Pachas worse educated than a Grandee? or an Effendi than a Knight of St. Jago? I think not.

I remember Mahmout, the grandson of Ali Pacha, asking whether my fellow-traveller and myself were in the upper or lower House of Parliament. Now, this question from a boy of ten years old proved that his education had not been neglected. It may be doubted if an English boy at that age knows the difference of the Divan from a College of Dervises; but I am very sure a Spaniard does not. How little Mahmout, surrounded, as he had been, entirely by his Turkish tutors, had learned that there was such a thing as a Parliament, it were useless to conjecture, unless we suppose that his instructors did not confine his studies to the Koran.

In all the mosques there are schools established, which are very regularly attended; and the poor are taught without the church of Turkey being put into peril. I believe the system is not yet printed (though there is such a thing as a Turkish press, and books printed on the late military institution of the Nizam Gedidd); nor have I heard whether the Mufti and the Mollas have subscribed, or the Caimacan and the Tefterdar taken the alarm, for fear the ingenious youth of the turhan should be taught not to "pray to God their way." The Greeks also—a kind of Eastern Irish papists—have a college of their own at Maynooth,—no, at Haivali; where the heterodox receive much the same kind of countenance from the Ottoman as the Catholic college from the English legislature. Who shall then affirm that the Turks are ignorant bigots, when they thus evince the exact proportion of Christian charity which is tolerated in the most prosperous and orthodox of all possible kingdoms? But though they allow all this, they will not suffer the Greeks to participate in their privileges: no, let them fight their battles, and pay their haratch (taxes), be drubbed in this world, and damned in the next. And shall we then emancipate our Irish Helots? Mahomet forbid! We should then be bad Mussulmans, and worse Christians: at present we unite the best of both—jesuitical faith, and something not much inferior to Turkish toleration.

Page 200, col. 2.

"Receive the fiery Frank, her former guest." When taken by the Latins, and retained for several years.

Page 200, col. 2.

"The prophet's tomb of all its plous spoil." Mecca and Medina were taken some time ago by the Wahabees, a sect yearly increasing.

Page 201, col. 2.

"Thy vales of evergreen, thy hills of snow." On many of the mountains, particularly Ilakura, the snow never is entirely melted, notwithstanding the intense heat of the summer; but I never saw it lie on the plains, even in winter.

Page 201, col. 2.

"Above its prostrate brethren of the cave." Of Mount Pentelicus, from whence the marble was dug that constructed the public edifices of Athens. The modern name is Mount Mendelii. An immense cave, formed by the quarries, still remains, and will till the end of time.

Page 201, col. 2.

"Colonna's cliff, and gleams along the wave." In all Attica, if we except Athens itself and Marathon, there is no scene more interesting than Cape Colonna. To the antiquary and artist, sixteen columns are an inexhaustible source of observation and design; to the philosopher, the supposed scene of some of Plato's conversations will not be unwelcome; and the traveller will be struck with the beauty of the prospect over "Isles that crown the Ægean deep;" but, for an Englishman, Colonna has yet an additional interest, as the actual spot of Falconer's shipwreck. Pallas and Plato are forgotten, in the recollection of Falconer and Campbell.—

"Here in the dead of night by Lonna's steep,
The seaman's cry was heard along the deep."

This temple of Minerva may be seen at sea from a great distance. In two journeys which I made, and one voyage to Cape Colonna, the view from either side, by land, was less striking than the approach from the isles. In our second land excursion, we had a narrow escape from a party of Mainotes, concealed in the caverns beneath. We were told afterwards, by one of their prisoners, subsequently ransomed, that they were deterred from attacking us by the appearance of my two Albanians: conjecturing very sagaciously, but falsely, that we had a complete guard of these Arnauts at hand, they remained stationary, and thus saved our party, which was too small to have opposed any effectual resistance. Colonna is no less a resort of painters than of pirates; there

"The hireling artist plants his paltry desk,
And makes degraded nature picturesque."

(See Hodgson's *Lady Jane Grey*, &c.)

But there Nature, with the aid of Art, has done that for herself. I was fortunate enough to engage a very superior German artist; and hope to renew my acquaintance with this and many other Levantine scenes, by the arrival of his performances.

Page 202, col. 1.

"When Marathon became a magic word." "Siste Viator—heroa calcas!" was the epitaph on the famous Count Mercy;—what then must be our feelings when standing on the tumulus of the two hundred (Greeks) who fell on Marathon? The principal barrow has recently been opened by Fauvel: few or no relics, as vases, &c. were found by the excavator. The plain of Marathon was offered to me for sale at the sum of sixteen thou-

sand piastres, about nine hundred pounds! Alas!—"Expende—quot libras in duce summo—invenies!"—was the dust of Miltiades worth no more? It could scarcely have fetched less if sold by weight.

Page 205, col. 2.

"In 'pride of place' here last the eagle flew." "Pride of place" is a term of falconry, and means the highest pitch of flight. See *Macbeth*, &c.:—

"An eagle towering in his pride of place," &c.

Page 206, col. 1.

"Such as Harmodius drew on Athens' tyrant lord." See the famous song on Harmodius and Aristogiton. The best English translation is in *Bland's Anthology*, by Mr. (since Lord Chief Justice) Denman:—

"With myrtle my sword will I wreath," &c.

Page 206, col. 1.

"And all went merry as a marriage-bell." On the night previous to the action, it is said that a ball was given at Brussels.

Page 207, col. 1.

"And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears!" Sir Evan Cameron, and his descendant Donald, the "gentle Lochiel" of the "forty-five."

Page 207, col. 1.

"And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves." The wood of Soignies is supposed to be a remnant of the forest of Ardennes, famous in Boiardo's Orlando, and immortal in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." It is also celebrated in Tacitus, as being the spot of successful defence by the Germans against the Roman encroachments. I have ventured to adopt the name connected with nobler associations than those of mere slaughter.

Page 207, col. 2.

"I turn'd from all she brought to those she could not bring." My guide from Mount St. Jean over the field seemed intelligent and accurate. The place where Major Howard fell was not far from two tall and solitary trees (there was a third cut down, or shivered in the battle), which stand a few yards from each other at a pathway's side. Beneath these he died and was buried. The body has since been removed to England. A small hollow for the present marks where it lay, but will probably soon be effaced; the plough has been upon it, and the grain is. After pointing out the different spots where Picton and other gallant men had perished, the guide said, "Here Major Howard lay: I was near him when wounded." I told him my relationship, and he seemed then still more anxious to point out the particular spot and circumstances. The place is one of the most marked in the field, from the peculiarity of the two trees above mentioned. I went on horseback twice over the field, comparing it with my recollection of similar scenes. As a plain, Waterloo seems marked out for the scene of some great action, though this may be mere imagination: I have viewed with attention those of Platea, Troy, Mantinea, Leuctra, Chæronea, and Marathon: and the field around Mount St. Jean and Hougoumont appears to want little but a better cause, and that undefinable but impressive halo which the lapse of ages throws around a celebrated spot, to vie in interest with any or all of these, except, perhaps, the last mentioned.

Page 208, col. 1.

"Like to the apples on the Dead Sea's shore.]" The (fabled) apples on the brink of the lake Asphaltites were said to be fair without, and, within, ashes. Vide Tacitus, *Histor. lib. v. 7.*

Page 209, col. 1.

"For sceptred cynics earth were far too wide a den.]" The great error of Napoleon, "if we have writ our annals true," was a continued obtrusion on mankind of his want of all commuonity of feeling for or with them; perhaps more offensive to human vanity than the active cruelty of more trembling and suspicious tyranny. Such were his speeches to public assemblies as well as individuals; and the single expression which he is said to have used on returning to Paris after the Russian winter had destroyed his army, rubbing his hands over a fire, "This is pleasanter than Moscow," would probably alienate more favour from his cause than the destruction and reverses which led to the remark.

Page 209, col. 2.

"What want these outlaws conquerors should have?]" "What waits that knave that a king should have?" was King James's question on meeting Johnny Armstrong and his followers in full accoutrements.—See the Ballad.

Page 210, col. 2.

"The castled crag of Drachenfels.]" The castle of Drachenfels stands on the highest summit of "the Seven Mountains," over the Rhine banks; it is in ruins, and connected with some singular traditions. It is the first in view on the road from Bonn, but on the opposite side of the river; from this bank, nearly facing it, are the remains of another, called the Jew's Castle, and a large cross, commemorative of the murder of a chief by his brother. The number of castles and cities along the course of the Rhine on both sides is very great, and their situations remarkably beautiful.

Page 211, col. 2.

"The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.]" The monument of the young and lameated General Marceau (killed by a rifle-ball at Aiterkirchen, on the last day of the fourth year of the French republic) still remains as described. The inscriptions on his monument are rather too long, and not required; his name was enough; France adored, and her enemies admired; both wept over him. His funeral was attended by the generals and detachments from both armies. In the same grave General Hoche is interred, a gallant man also in every sense of the word; but though he distinguished himself greatly in battle, he had not the good fortune to die there: his death was attended by suspicions of poison. A separate monument (not over his body, which is buried by Marceau's) is raised for him near Anderoach, opposite to which one of his most memorable exploits was performed, in throwing a bridge to an island on the Rhine. The shape and style are different from that of Marceau's, and the inscription more simple and pleasing:—"The Army of the Saunre and Meuse to its Commander-in-Chief Hoche." This is all, and as it should be. Hoche was esteemed among the first of France's earlier generals, before Buonaparte monopolised her triumphs. He was the destined commander of the invading army of Ireland.

Page 211, col. 2.

"Here Ehrenbreitsteiu, with her shatter'd wall.]" Ehrenbreitstein, i.e. "the broad stone of honour," one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, was dismantled and blown up by the French at the truce of Leoben. It had been, and could only be, reduced by famine or treachery. It yielded to the former, aided by surprise. After having seen the fortifications of Gibraltar and Malta, it did not much strike by comparison; but the situation is commanding. General Marceau besieged it in vain for some time, and if slept in a room where I was shown a window at which he is said to have been standing observing the progress of the siege by moonlight, when a ball struck immediately below it.

Page 212, col. 1.

"Unsepulchred they roam'd, and shriek'd each wandering ghost.]" The chapel is destroyed, and the pyramid of bones diminished to a small number by the Burgundian legion in the service of France; who anxiously effaced this record of their ancestors' less successful invasions. A few still remain, notwithstanding the pains taken by the Burgundians for ages (all who passed that way removing a bone to their own country), and the less justifiable larcenies of the Swiss postillions, who carried them off to sell for knife-handles; a purpose for which the whiteness imbibed by the leaching of years had rendered them in great request. Of these relics I ventured to bring away as much as may have made a quarter of a hero, for which the sole excuse is, that if I had not, the next passer-by might have perverted them to worse uses than the careful preservation which I intend for them.

Page 212, col. 2.

"Levell'd Aventicum, hath strew'd her subject lands.]" Aventicum, near Morat, was the Roman capital of Helvetia, where Avenches now stands.

Page 212, col. 2.

"And held within their urn one mind, one heart, one dust.]" Julia Alpina, a young Aventian priestess, died soon after a vain endeavour to save her father, condemned to death as a traitor by Aulus Cæcilia. Her epitaph was discovered many years ago;—it is thus:—"Julia Alpina: Hic jaceo. Infelicitis patris, infelix proles. Deæ Aventiæ Sacerdos. Exorare patris necem non potui: Male mori in fatiis ille erat. Vixi annos xxiii."—I know of no human composition so affecting as this, nor a history of deeper interest. These are the names and actions which ought not to perish, and to which we turn with a true and healthy tenderness, from the wretched and glittering detail of a confused mass of conquests and battles, with which the mind is roused for a time to a false and feverish sympathy, from whence it recurs at length with all the nausea consequent on such intoxication.

Page 212, col. 2.

"In the sun's face, like yonder Alpine snow.]" This is written in the eye of Mont Blanc (June 3rd, 1816), which even at this distance dazzles mine.—(July 20th.) I this day observed for some time the distinct reflection of Mont Blanc and Mont Argentière in the calm of the lake, which I was crossing in my boat; the distance of these mountains from their mirror is sixty miles.

Page 213, col. 1.

"By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone.]" The colour of the Rhone at Geneva is blue, to a depth of

tint which I have never seen equalled in water, salt or fresh, except in the Mediterranean and Archipelago.

Page 214, col. 1.

"This hallow'd, too, the memorable kiss." This refers to the account in his "Confessions" of his passion for the Comtesse d'Houdetot (the mistress of St. Lambert), and his long walk every morning, for the sake of the single kiss which was the common salutation of French acquaintance. Rousseau's description of his feelings on this occasion may be considered as the most passionate, yet not impure, description and expression of love that ever kindled into words; which, after all, must be felt, from their very force, to be inadequate to the delineation; a painting can give no sufficient idea of the ocean.

Page 215, col. 2.

"Of earth-o'ergazing mountains, and thus take." It is to be recollected, that the most beautiful and impressive doctrines of the divine Founder of Christianity were delivered, not in the *Temple*, but on the *Mount*. To waive the question of devotion, and turn to human eloquence,—the most effectual and splendid specimens were not pronounced within walls. Demosthenes addressed the public and popular assemblies. Cicero spoke in the forum. That this added to their effect on the mind of both orator and hearers, may be conceived from the difference between what we read of the emotions then and there produced, and those we ourselves experience in the perusal in the closet. It is one thing to read the *Iliad* at Sigæum and on the tumuli, or by the springs with Mount Ida above, and the plain and rivers and Archipelago around you; and another to trim your taper over it in a snug library—*this* I know. Were the early and rapid progress of what is called Methodism to be attributed to any cause beyond the enthusiasm excited by its vehement faith and doctrines (the truth or error of which I presume neither to canvass nor to question), I should venture to ascribe it to the practice of preaching in the *fields*, and the unstudied and extemporaneous effusions of its teachers. The Mussulmans, whose erroneous devotion (at least in the lower orders) is most sincere, and therefore impressive, are accustomed to repeat their prescribed orisons and prayers, wherever they may be, at the stated hours—of course, frequently in the open air, kneeling upon a light mat (which they carry for the purpose of a bed or cushion as required); the ceremony lasts some minutes, during which they are totally absorbed, and only living in their supplication; nothing can disturb them. On me the simple and entire sincerity of these men, and the spirit which appeared to be within and upon them, made a far greater impression than any general rite which was ever performed in places of worship, of which I have seen those of almost every persuasion under the sun; including most of our own sectaries, and the Greek, the Catholic, the Armenian, the Lutheran, the Jewish, and the Mahometan. Many of the negroes, of whom there are numbers in the Turkish empire, are idolaters, and have free exercise of their belief and its rites; some of these I had a distant view of at Patras; and, from what I could make out of them, they appeared to be of a truly Pagan description, and not very agreeable to a spectator.

Page 215, col. 2.

"The sky is changed!—and such a change! Oh night." The thunder-storm to which these lines

refer occurred on the 13th of June, 1816, at midnight. I have seen, among the Acroceraunian mountains of Chimari, several more terrible, but none more beautiful.

Page 217, col. 1.

"And sun-set into rose-hues sees them wrought." Rousseau's *Héloïse*, Lettre 17, Part IV., note. "Ces montagnes sont si hautes qu'une demi-heure après le soleil couche, leurs sommets sont éclairés de ses rayons; dont le rouge forme sur ces cimes blanches une belle couleur de rose, qu'on aperçoit de fort loin."—This applies more particularly to the heights over Meillerie.—"J'allai à Vevay loger à la Clef, et pendant deux jours que j'y restai sans voir personne, je pris pour cette ville non arçour qui m'a suivi dans tous mes voyages, et qui m'y a fait établir coïns les héros de mon roman. Je dirais volontiers à ceux qui ont du goût et qui sont sensibles: Allez à Vevay—visitez le pays, examinez les sites, promenez-vous sur le lac, et dites si la Nature n'a pas fait ce beau pays pour une Julie, pour une Claire, et pour un St. Preux; mais ne les y cherchez pas."—*Les Confessions*, livre iv. p. 306, Lyon, ed. 1796.—In July, 1816, I made a voyage round the Lake of Geneva: and, as far as my own observations have led me in a not uninterested nor inattentive survey of all the scenes most celebrated by Rousseau in his "*Héloïse*." I can safely say, that in this there is no exaggeration. It would be difficult to see Clarens (with the scenes around it, Vevay, Chillon, Boveret, St. Gingo, Meillerie, Eivan, and the entrances of the Rhone) without being forcibly struck with its peculiar adaptation to the persons and events with which it has been peopled. But this is not all; the feeling with which all around Clarens, and the opposite rocks of Meillerie, is invested, is of a still higher and more comprehensive order than the mere sympathy with individual passion; it is a sense of the existence of love in its most extended and sublime capacity, and of our own participation of its good and of its glory: it is the great principle of the universe, which is there more condensed, but not less manifested; and of which, though knowing ourselves a part, we lose our individuality, and mingle in the beauty of the whole.—If Rousseau had never written, nor lived, the same associations would not less have belonged to such scenes. He has added to the interest of his works by their adoption; he has shown his sense of their beauty by the selection; but they have done that for him which no human being could do for them.—I had the fortune (good or evil as it might be) to sail from Meillerie (where we landed for some time) to St. Gingo during a lake storm, which added to the magnificence of all around, although occasionally accompanied by danger to the boat, which was small and overloaded. It was over this very part of the lake that Rousseau has driven the boat of St. Preux and Madame Wolmar to Meillerie for shelter during a tempest. On gaining the shore at St. Gingo, I found that the wind had been sufficiently strong to blow down some fine old chestnut trees on the lower part of the mountains. On the opposite height of Clarens is a château. The hills are covered with vineyards, and interspersed with some small but beautiful woods; one of these was named the "*Bosquet de Julie*;" and it is remarkable that, though long ago cut down by the brutal selfishness of the monks of St. Bernard (to whom the land appertained), that the ground might be enclosed into a vineyard for the miserable drones of an execrable superstition, the inhabitants of Clarens

still point out the spot where its trees stood, calling it by the name which consecrated and survived them. Rousseau has not been particularly fortunate in the preservation of the "local habitations" he has given to "airy nothings." The Prior of Great St. Bernard has cut down some of his woods for the sake of a few casks of wine, and Buonaparte has levelled part of the rocks of Meillerie in improving the road to the Simplon. The road is an excellent one; but I cannot quite agree with a remark which I heard made, that "La route vaut mieux que les souvenirs."

Page 217, col. 2.

"Of names which unto you bequeath'd a name."] Voltaire and Gibbon.

Page 218, col. 2.

"Had I not filed my mind, which thus itself mhdned.]"

—"If it be thus,

For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind."—

MACBETH.

Page 218, col. 2.

"O'er others' griefs that some sincerely grieve."] It is said by Rochefoucault that "there is *always* something in the misfortunes of men's best friends not displeasing to them."

Page 221, col. 1.

"She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean."] Sabellicus, describing the appearance of Venice, has made use of the above image, which would not be poetical were it not true.—"Quo fit ut qui superne urbem contempletur, turritam telluris magnam medio Oceano signatam se putet incipere."

Page 222, col. 1.

"Sparta hath many a worthier son than he."] The answer of the mother of Brasidas, the Lacedæmonian general, to the strangers who praised the memory of her son.

Page 222, col. 2.

"The 'Planter of the Lion,' which through fire."] That is, the Lion of St. Mark, the standard of the republic, which is the origin of the word Pantaloon—Piantaleone, Pantaleon, Pantaloon.

Page 222, col. 2.

"Redemption rose up in the Attie Musc."] The story is told in Plintarch's Life of Nicias.

Page 223, col. 1.

"And Otway, Radcliffe, Schiller, Shakespeare's art."] "Venice Preserved;" "Mysteries of Udolpho;" "The Ghost-Seer, or Armenian;" "The Merchant of Venice;" "Othello."

Page 223, col. 1.

"But from their nature will the tannen grow."] *Tannen* is the plural of *tanne*, a species of fir peculiar to the Alps, which only thrives in very rocky parts, where scarcely soil sufficient for its nourishment can be found. On these spots it grows to a greater height than any other mountain tree.

Page 224, col. 1.

"Floats through the azure air—an island of the lest!"] The above description may seem fanciful or exaggerated to those who have never seen an Oriental or an Italian sky, yet it is but a literal

and hardly sufficient delineation of an August evening (the eighteenth), as contemplated in one of many rides along the banks of the Brenta, near La Mira.

Page 225, col. 1.

"Or, it may be, with demons, who impair."] The struggle is to the full as likely to be with demons as with our better thoughts. Satan chose the wilderness for the temptation of our Saviour. And our unsullied John Locke preferred the presence of a child to complete solitude.

Page 226, col. 1.

"Victor or vanquish'd, thou the slave of friend or foe."] The two stanzas XLII. and XLIII. are, with the exception of a line or two, a translation of the famous sonnet of Filicaja:—"Italia, Italia, O tu cui feo la sorte!"

Page 226, col. 1.

"Wandering in youth, I traced the path of him."] The celebrated letter of Servius Sulpicius to Cicero, on the death of his daughter, describes as it then was, and now is, a path which I often traced in Greece, both by sea and land, in different journeys and voyages. "On my return from Asia, as I was sailing from Ægina towards Megara, I began to contemplate the prospect of the countries around me: Ægina was behind, Megara before me; Piræus on the right, Corinth on the left: all which towns, once famous and flourishing, now lie overturned and buried in their ruins. Upon this sight, I could not but think presently within myself, Alas! how do we poor mortals fret and vex ourselves if any of our friends happen to die or be killed, whose life is yet so short, when the carcasses of so many noble cities lie here exposed before me in one view."—See Middleton's Cicero, vol. ii., p. 371.

Page 226, col. 2.

"The skeleton of her Titanic form."] It is Poggio, who, looking from the Capitoline hill upon ruined Rome, breaks forth into the exclamation, "Ut nunc omni decore nudata, prostrata jacet, instar gigantæi cadaveris corrupti atque undique exesi."

Page 227, col. 1.

"Feeding on thy sweet cheek! while thy lips are."]

ὀφθαλμοῦς ἐστὶν.

"Atque ocnlos pascat uterque suos."—Ovid. *Amor.* lib. ii.

Page 229, col. 2.

"Charming the eye with dread,—a matchless cataract."] I saw the Cascata del Marmore of Terni twice, at different periods—once from the summit of the precipice, and again from the valley below. The lower view is far to be preferred, if the traveller has time for one only; but in any point of view, either from above or below, it is worth all the cascades and torrents of Switzerland put together: the Stanbach, Reichenbach, Pisse Vache, fall of Arpenaz, &c. are rills in comparative appearance. Of the fall of Schaffhausen I cannot speak, not yet having seen it.

Page 229, col. 2.

"An Iris sits, amidst the infernal surge."] Of the time, place, and qualities of this kind of iris, the reader will see a short account in a note to *Manfred*. The fall looks so much like "the hell of waters," that Addison thought the descent alluded to by the gulf in which Alecto plunged into the infernal

regions. It is singular enough, that two of the finest cascades in Europe should be artificial—this of the Velino, and the one at Tivoli. The traveller is strongly recommended to trace the Velino, at least as high as the little lake called *Pic' di Lup*. The Reatine territory was the Italian Tempe (Cicero, *Epist. ad Attic.* xv. lib. iv.), and the ancient naturalists (Plin. *Hist. Nat.* lib. ii. cap. lxxii.), amongst other beautiful varieties, remarked the daily rain-bows of the lake Velinus. A scholar of great name has devoted a treatise to this district alone. See *Aid. Manut.* "De Reatina Urbe Agroque," ap. *Sallengre, Thesaur.* tom. i. p. 773.

Page 229, col. 2.

"Sits on more shaggy summits, and where roar.]" In the greater part of Switzerland, the avalanches are known by the name of *lauwine*.

Page 230, col. 1.

"The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word.]" These stanzas may probably remind the reader of *Ensign Northerton's* remarks, "D—n Homo," &c.; but the reasons for our dislike are not exactly the same. I wish to express, that we become tired of the task before we can comprehend the beauty; that we learn by rote before we can get by heart; that the freshness is worn away, and the future pleasure and advantage deadened and destroyed, by the didactic anticipation, at an age when we can neither feel nor understand the power of compositions which it requires an acquaintance with life, as well as Latin and Greek, to relish, or to reason upon. For the same reason, we never can be aware of the fullness of some of the finest passages of *Shakspeare* ("To be, or not to be," for instance), from the habit of having them hammered into us at eight years old, as an exercise, not of mind, but of memory: so that when we are old enough to enjoy them, the taste is gone, and the appetite palled. In some parts of the continent, young persons are taught, from more common authors, and do not read the best classics till their maturity. I certainly do not speak on this point from any pique or aversion towards the place of my education. I was not a slow, though an idle boy; and I believe no one could, or can be, more attached to Harrow than I have always been, and with reason;—a part of the time passed there was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Drury, was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed, whose warnings I have remembered but too well, though too late, when I have erred,—and whose counsels I have but followed when I have done well or wisely. If ever this imperfect record of my feelings towards him should reach his eyes, let it remind him of one who never thinks of him but with gratitude and veneration—of one who would more gladly boast of having been his pupil, if, by more closely following his injunctions, he could reflect any honour upon his instructor.

Page 230, col. 2.

"The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now.]" For a comment on this and the two following stanzas, the reader may consult "*Historical Illustrations*," p. 46.

Page 230, col. 2.

"The trebly hundred triumphs! and the day.]" *Orosius* gives 320 for the number of triumphs. He is followed by *Panvinus*; and *Panvinus* by *Mr. Gibbon* and the modern writers.

Page 231, col. 1.

"Beheld him win two realms, and, happier, yield his breath.]" On the 3rd of September *Cromwell* gained the victory of *Dunbar*; a year afterwards he obtained "his crowning mercy" of *Worcester*; and a few years after, on the same day, which he had ever esteemed the most fortunate for him, died.

Page 232, col. 1.

"Our senses narrow, and our reason frail.]"—"Omnes pene veteres; qui nihil cognoscit, nihil percipi, nihil scribi posse dixerunt; angustus sensus; imbecillos animos, brevia curricula vitæ; in profundo veritatem demersam; opinionibus et institutis omnia teneri; nihil veritati relinquunt; deinceps omnia tenebris circumfusa esse dixerunt."—*Academ. l. 13.* The eighteen hundred years which have elapsed since *Cicero* wrote this have not removed any of the imperfections of humanity: and the complaints of the ancient philosophers may, without injustice or affectation, be transcribed in a poem written yesterday.

Page 233, col. 1.

"There is a stern round tower of other days.]" Alluding to the tomb of *Cecilia Metella*, called *Capo di Bove*. See "*Historical Illustrations*," p. 200.

Page 233, col. 2.

"Heaven gives its favourites—early death; yet shed.]"

"Ὅν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν, ἀποθνήσκει νέος."
Τὸ γὰρ θανεῖν οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἀλλ' αἰσχρῶς θανεῖν.
Rich. Franc. Phil. Brunck. Poetæ Gnomiæ, p. 231, edit. 1784.

Page 234, col. 1.

"There is the moral of all human tales.]" The author of the *Life of Cicero*, speaking of the opinion entertained of Britain by that orator and his contemporary Romans, has the following eloquent passage:—"From their raileries of this kind, on the barbarity and misery of our island, one cannot help reflecting on the surprising fate and revolutions of kingdoms; how Rome, once the mistress of the world, the seat of arts, empire, and glory, now lies sunk in sloth, ignorance, and poverty, enslaved to the most cruel as well as to the most contemptible of tyrants, superstition and religious imposture; while this remote country, anciently the jest and contempt of the polite Romans, is become the happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters; flourishing in all the arts and refinements of civil life; yet running, perhaps, the same course which Rome itself had run before it, from virtuous industry to wealth; from wealth to luxury; from luxury to an impatience of discipline, and corruption of morals: till, by a total degeneracy and loss of virtue, being grown ripe for destruction, it falls a prey at last to some hardy oppressor, and, with the loss of liberty, losing everything that is valuable, sinks gradually again into its original barbarism." (See "*History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero*, sect. vi. vol. ii. p. 102.)

Page 234, col. 2.

"To crush the imperial urn, whose ashes slept sublime.]" The column of *Trajan* is surmounted by *St. Peter*; that of *Aurelius* by *St. Paul*. See "*Historical Illustrations*," p. 214.

Page 235, col. 1.

"Rienzi! last of Romans! While the tree.]" The

name and exploits of Rienzi must be familiar to the reader of Gibbon. Some details and inedited manuscripts, relative to this unhappy hero, will be seen in the "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto," p. 248.

Page 236, col. 2.

"Yet let us ponder boldly—'tis a base." "At all events," says the author of the "Academical Questions," "I trust, whatever may be the fate of my own speculations, that philosophy will regain that estimation which it ought to possess. The free and philosophic spirit of our nation has been the theme of admiration to the world. This was the proud distinction of Englishmen, and the luminous source of all their glory. Shall we then forget the manly and dignified sentiments of our ancestors, to prate in the language of the mother or the nurse about our good old prejudices? This is not the way to defend the cause of truth. It was not thus that our fathers maintained it in the brilliant periods of our history. Prejudice may be trusted to guard the outworks for a short space of time, while reason slumbers in the citadel; but if the latter sink into a lethargy, the former will quickly erect a standard for herself. Philosophy, wisdom, and liberty support each other: he who will not reason is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool; and he who dares not is a slave."—Vol. I., pref., pp. 14, 15.

Page 239, col. 1.

"Like laurels on the bald first Cæsar's head." Suetonius informs us that Julius Cæsar was particularly gratified by that decree of the senate which enabled him to wear a wreath of laurel on all occasions. He was anxious, not to show that he was the conqueror of the world, but to hide that he was bald. A stranger at Rome would hardly have guessed at the motive, nor should we without the help of the historian.

Page 239, col. 1.

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand." This is quoted in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," as a proof that the Coliseum was entire, when seen by the Anglo-Saxon pilgrims at the end of the seventh, or the beginning of the eighth, century. A notice on the Coliseum may be seen in the "Historical Illustrations," p. 263.

Page 239, col. 1.

"From Jove to Jesus—spared and blest by time." "Though plundered of all its brass, except the ring which was necessary to preserve the aperture above; though exposed to repeated fires; though sometimes flooded by the river, and always open to the rain, no monument of equal antiquity is so well preserved as this rotundo. It passed with little alteration from the Pagan into the present worship; and so convenient were its niches for the Christian altar, that Michael Angelo, ever studious of ancient beauty, introduced their design as a model in the Catholic church."—*Forsyth's Italy*, p. 137, 2nd edit.

Page 239, col. 1.

"Their eyes on honour'd forms, whose busts around them close." The Pantheon has been made a receptacle for the busts of modern great, or, at least, distinguished men. The flood of light which once fell through the large orb above on the whole circle of divinities, now shines on a numerous assemblage of mortals, some one or two of whom have been almost deified by the veneration of their

countrymen. For a notice of the Pantheon, see "Historical Illustrations," p. 287.

Page 239, col. 2.

"There is a dungeon, in whose dim drear light." This and the three next stanzas allude to the story of the Roman daughter, which is recalled to the traveller by the site, or pretended site, of that adventure, now shown at the church of St. Nicholas in *Carcere*. The difficulties attending the full belief of the tale are stated in "Historical Illustrations," p. 295.

Page 240, col. 1.

"Turn to the mole which Hadrian rear'd on high." The castle of St. Angelo. See "Historical Illustrations."

Page 240, col. 1.

"But lo! the dome—the vast and wondrous dome." This and the six stanzas have a reference to the church of St. Peter's. For a measurement of the comparative length of this basilica and the other great churches of Europe, see the pavement of St. Peter's, and the "Classical Tour through Italy," vol. ii. p. 125 et seq., chap. iv.

Page 242, col. 1.

"Nations have arm'd in madness, the strange fate." Mary died on the scaffold; Elizabeth of a broken heart; Charles V. a hermit; Louis XIV. a bankrupt in means and glory; Cromwell of anxiety; and, "the greatest is behind," Napoleon lives a prisoner. To these sovereigns a long but superfluous list might be added of names equally illustrious and unhappy.

Page 242, col. 2.

"Lo, Nemi! navell'd in the woody bills." The village of Nemi was near the Arician retreat of Egeria, and, from the shades which embosomed the temple of Diana, has preserved to this day its distinctive appellation of *The Grove*. Nemi is but an evening's ride from the comfortable inn of Albano.

THE GIAOUR.

Page 245, col. 1.

"That tomb which, gleaming o'er the cliff." A tomb above the rocks on the promontory, by some supposed the sepulchre of Themistocles.

Page 245, col. 2.

"Sultana of the Nightingale." The attachment of the nightingale to the rose is a well-known Persian fable. If I mistake not, the "Bulbul of a thousand tales" is one of his appellations.

Page 246, col. 1.

"Till the gay mariner's guitar." The guitar is the constant amusement of the Greek sailor by night; with a steady fair wind, and during a calm, it is accompanied always by the voice, and often by dancing.

Page 246, col. 1.

"Where cold Obstruction's apathy?"

"Ay, but to die and go we know not where,
To lie in cold obstruction?"

Measure for Measure, Act iii. sc. 1.

Page 246, col. 2.

"The first, last look by death reveal'd!"] I trust that few of my readers have ever had an opportunity of witnessing what is here attempted in description; but those who have will probably retain a painful remembrance of that singular beauty which pervades, with few exceptions, the features of the dead, a few hours, and but for a few hours, after "the spirit is not there." It is to be remarked in cases of violent death by gun-shot wounds, the expression is always that of languor, whatever the natural energy of the sufferer's character; but in death from a stab the countenance preserves its traits of feeling or ferocity, and the mind its bias, to the last.

Page 247, col. 1.

"Slaves—nay, the bondsmen of a slave."] Athens is the property of the Kislar Aga (the slave of the seraglio and guardian of the women), who appoints the Waywode. A pander and eunuch—these are not polite, yet true appellations—now governs the governor of Athens!

Page 247, col. 2.

"In echoes of the far tophaike."] "Tophaike," musket. The Bairam is announced by the cannon at sunset: the illumination of the mosques, and the firing of all kinds of small arms, loaded with ball, proclaim it during the night.

Page 247, col. 2.

"Swift as the hurl'd on high jerrced."] Jerrced, or Djerrid, a blunted Turkish javelin, which is darted from horseback with great force and precision. It is a favourite exercise of the Mussulmans; but I know not if it can be called a *manly* one, since the most expert in the art are the Black Eunuchs of Constantinople. I think, next to these, a Mamlouk at Smyrna was the most skilful that came within my observation.

Page 248, col. 1.

"He came, he went, like the simoom."] The blast of the desert, fatal to every thing living, and often alluded to in eastern poetry.

Page 248, col. 2.

"To bless the sacred 'bread and salt.]" To partake of food, to break bread and salt with your host, insures the safety of the guest: even though an enemy, his person from that moment is sacred.

Page 248, col. 2.

"Since his turban was cleft by the infidel's sabre!"] I need hardly observe, that Charity and Hospitality are the first duties enjoined by Mahomet; and to say truth, very generally practised by his disciples. The first praise that can be bestowed on a chief is a panegyric on his bounty; the next, on his valour.

Page 248, col. 2.

"And silver-sheathed ataghan." The ataghan, a long dagger worn with pistols in the belt, in a metal scabbard, generally of silver; and, among the wealthier, gilt, or of gold.

Page 248, col. 2.

"An Emir by his garb of green."] Green is the privileged colour of the prophet's numerous pretended descendants; with them, as here, faith (the family inheritance) is supposed to supersede the

necessity of good works: they are the worst of a very indifferent brood.

Page 248, col. 2.

"Ho! who art thou?—'This low salam.'" "Salam aleikoum! aleikoum salam!" peace be with you; be with you peace—the salutation reserved for the faithful:—to a Christian, "Urlarlula, a good journey; or 'saban hiresem, saban serula;" good morn, good even; and sometimes, "may your end be happy;" are the usual salutes.

Page 249, col. 1.

"The insect queen of eastern spring."] The blue-winged butterfly of Kashmeer, the most rare and beautiful of the species.

Page 249, col. 2.

"Is like the Scorpion girt by fire."] Alluding to the dubious suicide of the scorpion, so placed for experiment by gentle philosophers. Some maintain that the position of the sting, when turned towards the head, is merely a convulsive movement; but others have actually brought in the verdict "Felo de se." The scorpions are surely interested in a speedy decision of the question; as, if once fairly established as insect Catos, they will probably be allowed to live as long as they think proper, without being martyred for the sake of an hypothesis.

Page 249, col. 2.

"When Rhamazan's last sun was set."] The cannon at sunset close the Rhamazan.

Page 249, col. 2.

"By pale Phingari's trembling light."] Phingari, the moon.

Page 250, col. 1.

"Bright as the jewel of Giamschid."] The celebrated fabulous ruby of Sultan Giamschid, the embellisher of Istakhar; from its splendour, named Scheherag, "the torch of night;" also "the cup of the sun," &c. In the first edition, "Giamschid" was written as a word of three syllables; so D'Herbelot has it; but I am told Richardson reduces it to a dissyllable, and writes "Jamshid." I have left in the text the orthography of the one with the pronunciation of the other.

Page 250, col. 1.

"Though on Al-Sirat's arch I stood."] Al-Sirat, the bridge of breath, narrower than the thread of a spider, and sharper than the edge of a sword, over which the Mussulmans must *skate* into Paradise, to which it is the only entrance; but this is not the worst, the river beneath being hell itself, into which, as may be expected, the unskilful and tender of foot contrive to tumble with a "faeilis descensus Averni," not very pleasing in prospect to the next passenger. There is a shorter cut downwards for the Jews and Christians.

Page 250, col. 1.

"A soulless toy for tyrant's lust?"] A vulgar error; the Koran allots at least a third of Paradise to well-behaved women; but by far the greater number of Mussulmans interpret the text their own way, and exclude their moieties from heaven. Being enemies to Platonics, they cannot discern "any fitness of things" in the souls of the other sex, conceiving them to be superseded by the Hours.

Page 250, col. 1.

"The young pomegranate's blossoms strew."] An oriental simile, which may, perhaps, though fairly stolen, be deemed "plus Arabe qu'en Arabe."

Page 250, col. 1.

"Her hair in hyacinthine flow."] Hyacinthine, in Arabic "Sunbul;" as common a thought in the eastern poets as it was among the Greeks.

Page 250, col. 1.

"The loveliest bird of Franguestan!"] "Franguestan," Circassia.

Page 250, col. 2.

"Bismillah! now the peril's past."] "In the name of God;" the commencement of all the chapters of the Koran but one, and of prayer and thanksgiving.

Page 251, col. 1.

"Then curl'd his very beard with ire."] A phenomenon not uncommon with an angry Mussulman. In 1809, the Capitan Pacha's whiskers at a diplomatic audience were no less lively with indignation than a tiger cat's, to the horror of all the dragomans; the portentous mustachios twisted, they stood erect of their own accord, and were expected every moment to change their colour, but at last condescended to subside, which, probably, saved more heads than they contained hairs.

Page 251, col. 1.

"Nor raised the craven cry, Amauo!" "Amauo," quarter, pardon.

Page 251, col. 1.

"I know him by the evil eye."] The "evil eye," a common superstition in the Levant, and of which the imaginary effects are yet very singular on those who conceive themselves affected.

Page 251, col. 2.

"A fragment of his palampore."] The flowered shawls generally worn by persons of rank.

Page 252, col. 1.

"His calpac rent—his caftan red."] The calpac is the solid cap or centre part of the head-dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms the turban.

Page 252, col. 1.

"A turban carved in coarsest stone."] The turban, pillar, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies, whether in the cemetery or the wilderness. In the mountains you frequently pass similar mementos; and on inquiry you are informed that they record some victim of rebellion, plunder, or revenge.

Page 252, col. 1.

"At solemn sound of 'Alla Hu!'" "Alla Hu!" the concluding words of the Muezzin's call to prayer from the highest gallery on the exterior of the Minaret. On a still evening, when the Muezzin has a fine voice, which is frequently the case, the effect is solemn and beautiful beyond all the bells in Christendom.

Page 252, col. 1.

"They come—their kerchiefs green they wave."] The following is part of a battle song of the Turks:—"I see—I see a dark-eyed girl of Paradise, and she waves a handkerchief, a kerchief of green; and cries aloud, 'Come, kiss me, for I love thee,' &c.

Page 252, col. 2.

"Beneath avenging Moakir's scythe."] Monkir and Nekir are the inquisitors of the dead, before whom the corpse undergoes a slight vivificate and preparatory training for damnation. If the answers are none of the clearest, he is hauled up with a scythe and thumped down with a red-hot mace till properly seasoned, with a variety of subsidiary probations. The office of these angels is no sinecure; there are but two, and the number of orthodox deceased being in a small proportion to the remainder, their hands are always full. See Relig. Ceremon. and Sale's Koran.

Page 252, col. 2.

"To wander round lost Ehlis' throne."] Ehlis, the Oriental Prince of Darkness.

Page 252, col. 2.

"But first, on earth as Vampire sent."] The Vampire superstition is still general in the Levant. Honest Tournefort tells a long story, which Mr. Southey, in the notes on Thalaba, quotes, about these "Vroucolochas," as he calls them. The Romanic term is "Vardoulacha." I recollect a whole family being terrified by the scream of a child, which they imagined must proceed from such a visitation. The Greeks never mention the word without horror. I find that "Broucolokas" is an old legitimate Hellenic appellation—at least is so applied to Arseoius, who, according to the Greeks, was after his death animated by the Devil. The moderns, however, use the word I mention.

Page 252, col. 2.

"Thy gnashing tooth and haggard lip."] The freshness of the face, and the wetness of the lip with blood, are the never-failing signs of a Vampire. The stories told in Hungary and Greece of these foul feeders are singular, and some of them most *incredibly* attested.

Page 254, col. 1.

"It is as if the desert bird."] The pelican is, I believe, the bird so libelled, by the imputation of feeding her chickens with her blood.

Page 255, col. 1.

"Deep in whose darkly boding ear."] This superstition of a second-hearing (for I never met with downright second-sight in the East) fell once under my own observation. On my third journey to Cape Colonna, early in 1811, as we passed through the defile that leads from the hamlet between Keratia and Colonna, I observed Dervish Tahiri riding rather out of the path, and leaning his head upon his hand, as if in pain. I rode up and inquired. "We are in peril," he answered. "What peril? we are not now in Albania, nor in the passes to Ephesus, Mesaluaghi, or Lepanto; there are plenty of us, well armed, and the Choriates have not courage to be thieves."—"True, Affendi, but nevertheless the shot is ringing in my ears."—"The shot! not a topkaik has been fired this morning."—"I hear it notwithstanding—Bom—Bom—as plainly as I hear your voice."—"Psha!"—"As you please, Affendi; if it is written, so will it be."—"I left this quick-earred predestinarian, and rode up to Basli, his Christian compatriot, whose ears, though not at all prophetic, by no means relished the intelligence. We all arrived at Colonna, remained some hours, and returned leisurely, saying a variety of brilliant things, in more languages than spoiled the building of

label, upon the mistaken seer. Romane, Arnaout, Turkish, Italian, and English, were all exercised, & I various conceits, upon the unfortunate Mussulman. While we were contemplating the beautiful respect, Dervish was occupied about the columns. thought he was deranged into an antiquarian, and asked him if he had become a "Palaeocastro"ian? "No," said he, "but these pillars will be useful in making a stand;" and added other remarks, which at least evinced his own belief in the roublesome faculty of *forehearing*. On our return to Athens we heard from Leoné (a prisoner set shore some days after) of the intended attack of the Mainotes, mentioned, with the cause of its not taking place, in the notes to Childe Harold, Canto 11. I was at some pains to question the man, and he described the dresses, arms, and marks of the horses of our party so accurately, that, with their circumstances, we could not doubt of his having been in "villainous company," and ourselves in a bad neighbourhood. Dervish became a soother for life, and I dare say is now hearing more musketry than ever will be fired, to the great refreshment of the Arnaouts of Berat, and his native mountains.—I shall mention one trait more of this singular race. In March, 1811, a remarkably stout and active Arnaout came (I believe the fiftieth on the same errand) to offer himself as an attendant, which was declined: "Well, Affendi," quoth he, "may you live!—you would have found me useful." "I shall leave the town for the hills to-morrow; in the winter I return, perhaps you will then receive me."—Dervish, who was present, remarked as a thing of course, and of no consequence, "in the mean time he will join the Klephtes" (robbers), which was true to the letter. If not cut off, they come down in the winter, and pass it unmolested in some town, where they are often as well known as their exploits.

Page 256, col. 2.

"Looks not to priesthood for relief." The monk's sermon is omitted. It seems to have had so little effect upon the patient, that it could have no hopes from the reader. It may be sufficient to say, that it was of a customary length (as may be perceived from the interruptions and uneasiness of the patient), and was delivered in the usual tone of all orthodox preachers.

Page 257, col. 1.

"And shining in her white symar." "Symar," shroud.

Page 257, col. 2.

"Or stay the passing pilgrim's tread." The circumstance to which the above story relates was not very uncommon in Turkey. A few years ago the wife of Muehtar Pacha complained to his father of his son's supposed infidelity; he asked with whom, and she had the barbarity to give in a list of the twelve handsomest women in Yanina. They were seized, fastened up in sacks, and drowned in the lake the same night! One of the guards who was present informed me, that not one of the victims uttered a cry, or showed a symptom of terror, at so sudden a "wrench from all we know, from all we love." The fate of Phrosine, the fairest of this sacrifice, is the subject of many a Romaine and Arnaout ditty. The story in the text is one told of a young Venetian many years ago, and now early forgotten. I heard it by accident recited by one of the coffee-house story-tellers who abound in the Levant, and sing or recite their narratives.

The additions and interpolations by the translator will be easily distinguished from the rest, by the want of Eastern imagery; and I regret that my memory has retained so few fragments of the original. For the contents of some of the notes I am indebted partly to D'Herbelot, and partly to that most Eastern, and, as Mr. Weber justly entitles it, "sublime tale," the "Caliph Vathek." I do not know from what source the author of that singular volume may have drawn his materials; some of his incidents are to be found in the "Bibliothèque Orientale;" but for correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, it far surpasses all European imitations: and bears such marks of originality, that those who have visited the East will find some difficulty in believing it to be more than a translation. As an Eastern tale, even Rasselas must bow before it; his "Happy Valley" will not bear a comparison with the "Hall of Eblis."

THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

Page 258, col. 1.

"Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gül in her bloom." "Gül," the rose.

Page 258, col. 1.

"Can he smile on such deeds as his children have done?"

"Souls made of fire, and children of the Sun,
With whom revenge is virtue."

YOUNG'S *Revenge*.

Page 259, col. 1.

"With Mejcoun's tale, or Sad's song." Mejcoun and Leila, the Romeo and Juliet of the East. Sad, the moral poet of Persia.

Page 259, col. 1.

"Till I, who heard the deep tambour." Tambour, Turkish drum, which sounds at sunrise, noon, and twilight.

Page 259, col. 2.

"He is an Arab to my sight." The Turks abhor the Arabs (who return the compliment a hundred-fold) even more than they hate the Christians.

Page 260, col. 1.

"The mind, the Music breathing from her face." This expression has met with objections. I will not refer to "Him who hath not Music in his soul," but merely request the reader to recollect, for ten seconds, the features of the woman whom he believes to be the most beautiful; and, if he then does not comprehend fully what is feebly expressed in the above line, I shall be sorry for us both. For an eloquent passage in the latest work of the first female writer of this, perhaps of any age, on the analogy (and the immediate comparison excited by that analogy) between "painting and music," see vol. iii. cap. 10, DE L'ALLEMAGNE. And is not this connexion still stronger with the original than the copy? with the colouring of Nature than of Art? After all, this is rather to be felt than described; still I think there are some who will understand it, at least they would have done had they beheld the countenance whose speaking harmony suggested

the idea; for this passage is not drawn from imagination but memory, that mirror which Affliction dashes to the earth, and looking down upon the fragments, only beholds the reflection multiplied!

Page 260, col. 1.

"But yet the line of Carasman."] Carasman Oglou, or Kara Osman Oglou, is the principal landholder in Turkey; he governs Magnesia: those who, by a kind of feudal tenure, possess land on condition of service, are called Timariots: they serve as Spahis, according to the extent of territory, and bring a certain number into the field, generally cavalry.

Page 260, col. 2.

"And teach the messenger what fate."] When a Pacha is sufficiently strong to resist, the single messenger, who is always the first bearer of the order for his death, is strangled instead, and sometimes five or six, one after the other, on the same errand, by command of the refractory patient; if, on the contrary, he is weak or loyal, he bows, kisses the Sultan's respectable signature, and is bowstrung with great complacency. In 1810, several of these presents were exhibited in the niche of the Seraglio gate; among others the head of the Pacha of Bagdat, a brave young man, cut off by treachery, after a desperate resistance.

Page 260, col. 2.

"Thrice clapp'd his hands, and call'd his steed."] Clapping of the hands calls the servants. The Turks hate a superfluous expenditure of voice, and they have no bells.

Page 260, col. 2.

"Resign'd his gem-adorn'd chibouque."] "Chibouque," the Turkish pipe, of which the amber mouth-piece, and sometimes the ball which contains the leaf, is adorned with precious stones, if in possession of the wealthier orders.

Page 260, col. 2.

"With Maugrabee and Mamaluke."] "Maugrabee," Moorish mercenaries.

Page 260, col. 2.

"His way amid his Dells took."] "Delis," bravos who form the forlorn hope of the cavalry, and always begin the action.

Page 260, col. 2.

"Carcering cleave the folded felt."] A twisted fold of felt is used for scimitar practice by the Turks, and few but Mussulman arms can cut through it at a single stroke: sometimes a tough turban is used for the same purpose. The jerreed is a game of blunt javelins, animated and graceful.

Page 260, col. 2.

"Nor heard their Ollahs wild and loud."] "Ollahs," Alla il Allah, the "Lilies," as the Spanish poets call them, the sound is Ollah; a cry of which the Turks, for a silent people, are somewhat profuse, particularly during the jerreed, or in the chase, but mostly in battle. Their animation in the field, and gravity in the chamber, with their pipes and combolotos, form an amusing contrast.

Page 261, col. 1.

"The Persian Atar-gul's perfume."] "Atar-gul," ottar of roses. The Persian is the finest.

Page 261, col. 1.

"The pictured roof and marble floor."] The ceiling and wainscots, or rather walls, of the Mussulman apartments are generally painted, in great houses, with one eternal and highly-coloured view of Constantinople, wherein the principal feature is a noble contempt of perspective; below, arms, scimitars, &c., are, in general, fancifully and not inelegantly disposed.

Page 261, col. 1.

"A message from the Bulbul bears."] It has been much doubted whether the notes of this "Lover of the rose" are sad or merry; and Mr. Fox's remarks on the subject have provoked some learned controversy as to the opinions of the ancients on the subject. I dare not venture a conjecture on the point, though a little inclined to the "errare mallem," &c., if Mr. Fox was mistaken.

Page 261, col. 2.

"Ev'n Azrael, from his deadly quiver."] "Azrael," the angel of death.

Page 261, col. 2.

"Within the caves of Istakar."] The treasures of the Pre-Adamite Sultans. See D'Herbelot, article *Istakar*.

Page 262, col. 1.

"Holds not a Musselim's control."] "Musselim," a governor, the next in rank after a Pacha; a Waywode is the third; and then come the Agas.

Page 262, col. 1.

"Was he not bred in Egripo?"] "Egripo," the Negropont. According to the proverb, the Turks of Egripo, the Jews of Salonica, and the Greeks of Athens, are the worst of their respective races.

Page 262, col. 2.

"Ah! yonder see the Tehocadar."] "Tehocadar"—one of the attendants who precedes a man of authority.

Page 263, col. 1.

"Thine own 'broad Hellespont' still dashes."] The wrangling about this epithet, "the broad Hellespont" or the "boundless Hellespont," whether it means one or the other, or what it means at all, has been beyond all possibility of detail. I have even heard it disputed on the spot; and not foreseeing a speedy conclusion to the controversy, amused myself with swimming across it in the mean time; and probably may again, before the point is settled. Indeed, the question as to the truth of "the tale of Troy divine" still continues, much of it resting upon the talismanic word "ἄνεμος;" probably Homer had the same notion of distance that a coquette has of time; and when he talks of boundless, means half a mile; as the latter, by a figure, when she says *eternal* attachment simply specifies three weeks.

Page 263, col. 1.

"Which Ammon's son ran proudly round."] Before his Persian invasion, and crowned the altar with laurels, &c. He was afterwards imitated by Caracalla in his race. It is believed that the last also poisoned a friend, named Festus, for the sake of new Patroclan games. I have seen the sheep feeding on the tombs of Æsicles and Antiochus: the first is in the centre of the plain.

Page 263, col. 2.

"O'er which her fairy fingers ran." When rubbed, the amber is susceptible of a perfume, which is slight, but not disagreeable.

Page 263, col. 2.

"Her mother's sainted amulet." The belief in amulets engraved on gems, or enclosed in gold boxes, containing scraps from the Koran, worn round the neck, wrist, or arm, is still universal in the East. The Koorsee (throne) verse in the second cap. of the Koran describes the attributes of the Most High, and is engraved in this manner, and worn by the pious, as the most esteemed and sublime of all sentences.

Page 263, col. 2.

"And by her comboloio lies." "Combololo"—a Turkish rosary. The MSS., particularly those of the Persians, are richly adorned and illuminated. The Greek females are kept in utter ignorance; but many of the Turkish girls are highly accomplished, though not actually qualified for a Christian coterie. Perhaps some of our own "*blues*" might not be the worse for *bleaching*.

Page 264, col. 1.

"In him was some young Gallongée." "Gallongée"—or Gallongi, a sailor, that is, a Turkish sailor; the Greeks navigate, the Turks work the guns. Their dress is picturesque; and I have seen the Capitan Pacha, more than once, wearing it as a kind of *incog*. Their legs, however, are generally naked. The buskins described in the text as sheathed behind with silver are those of an Arqaat robber, who was my host (he had quitted the profession) at his Pyrgo, near Gastouni in the Morea; they were plated in scales one over the other, like the back of an armadillo.

Page 264, col. 2.

"So may the Koran verse display'd." The characters on all Turkish scimitars contain sometimes the name of the place of their manufacture, but more generally a text from the Koran, in letters of gold. Amongst those in my possession is one with a blade of singular construction: it is very broad, and the edge notched into serpentine curves like the ripple of water, or the wavering of flame. I asked the Armenian who sold it, what possible use such a figure could add: he said, in Italian, that he did not know; but the Mussulmans had an idea that those of this form gave a severer wound; and liked it because it was "piu feroce." I did not much admire the reason, but bought it for its peculiarity.

Page 264, col. 2.

"But like the nephew of a Cain." It is to be observed, that every allusion to any thing or personage in the Old Testament, such as the Ark, or Cain, is equally the privilege of Mussulman and Jew: indeed, the former profess to be much better acquainted with the lives, true and fabulous, of the patriarchs, than is warranted by our own sacred writ; and not content with Adam, they have a biography of Pre-Adamites. Solomon is the monarch of all necromancy, and Moses a prophet inferior only to Christ and Mahomet. Zuleika is the Persian name of Potiphar's wife; and her amour with Joseph constitutes one of the finest poems in their language. It is, therefore, no violation of costume to put the names of Cain, or Noah, into the mouth of a Moslem.

Page 265, col. 1.

"And Paswan's rebel hordes attest." Paswan Oglou, the rebel of Widdia: who, for the last years of his life, set the whole power of the Porte at defiance.

Page 265, col. 1.

"They gave their horse-tails to the wind." "Horse-tail," the standard of a Pacha.

Page 265, col. 1.

"He drank one draught, nor needed more!" "Glaffir, Pacha of Argyro Castro, or Scentari, I am not sure which, was actually taken off by the Albanian Ali, in the manner described in the text. Ali Pacha, while I was in the country, married the daughter of his victim, some years after the event had taken place at a bath in Sophia, or Adrianople. The poison was mixed in the cup of coffee, which is presented before the sherbet by the bath keeper, after dressing.

Page 266, col. 1.

"I sought by turas, and saw them all." The Turkish notions of almost all islands are confined to the Archipelago, the sea alluded to.

Page 266, col. 2.

"The last of Lambro's patriots there." Lambro Canzaani, a Greek, famous for his efforts, in 1789-90, for the independence of his country. Abandoned by the Russians, he became a pirate, and the Archipelago was the scene of his enterprises. He is said to be still alive at Petersburg. He and Riga are the two most celebrated of the Greek revolutionists.

Page 266, col. 2.

"To snatch the Rayahs from their fate." "Rayahs,"—all who pay the capitation tax, called the "Haratch."

Page 266, col. 2.

"Ay! let me like the ocean-Patriarch roam." This first of voyages is one of the few with which the Mussulmans profess much acquaintance.

Page 266, col. 2.

"Or only know on land the Tartar's home!" The wandering life of the Arabs, Tartars, and Turkomans, will be found well detailed in any book of Eastern travels. That it possesses a charm peculiar to itself, cannot be denied. A young French roncado confessed to Chateaubriand, that he never found himself alone, galloping in the desert, without a sensation approaching to rapture which was indescribable.

Page 266, col. 2.

"Blooming as Aden in its earliest hour." "Janнат al Aden," the perpetual abode, the Mussulman paradise.

Page 268, col. 2.

"And mourn'd above his turban-stone." A turban is carved in stone above the graves of *men* only.

Page 268, col. 2.

"The loud Wul-wullich warn his distant ear?" The death-song of the Turkish women. The "silent slaves" are the *mea*, whose notions of decorum forbid complaint in *public*.

Page 269, col. 1.

"Where is my child?"—an Echo answers—
"Where?" "I came to the place of my birth, and
ried, 'The friends of my youth, where are they?'
and an Echo answered, 'Where are they?'"—*From*
in Arabic MS. The above quotation (from which
he idea in the text is taken) must be already
amiliar to every reader; it is given in the first an-
notation, p. 67, of "The Pleasures of Memory;" a
oem so well known as to render a reference almost
superfluous; but to whose pages all will be de-
ighted to recur.

Page 269, col. 2.

"Will shape and syllable its sound.]"

"And airy tongues that syllable men's names."
MILTON.

For a relief that the souls of the dead inhabit the
orm of birds, we need not travel to the East. Lord
Lyttelton's ghost story, the belief of the Duchess of
Kendal, that George I. flew into her window in the
shape of a raven (see "Orford's Reminiscences"),
and many other instances, bring this superstition
earer home. The most singular was the whim of
a Worcester lady, who, believing her daughter to
xist in the shape of a singing bird, literally furnished
her pew in the cathedral with cages full of the kind;
and as she was rich, and a benefactress in beautify-
ng the church, no objection was made to her harm-
ess folly. For this anecdote, see "Orford's Letters."

THE CORSAIR.

Page 270.

"The Corsair.]" The time in this poem may
eem too short for the occurrences, but the whole of
he Ægean isles are within a few hours' sail of the
continent, and the reader must be kind enough to
ake the *wind* as I have often found it.

Page 273, col. 2.

"Hope withering fled, and Mercy sigh'd farewell!]"
hat Conrad is a character not altogether out of
ature, I shall attempt to prove by some historical
oincidences which I have met with since writing
"The Corsair."

"Eccelin prisonnier," dit Rolandini, "s'enfermoit
sans un silence menaçant, il fixoit sur la terre son
sage féroce, et ne donnoit point d'essor à sa profonde
ndignation. De toutes partes cependant les soldats
et les peuples accouroient; ils vouloient voir cet
omme, jadis si puissant, et la joie universelle
éclatoit de toutes partes. * * * * Eccelin étoit d'une
petite taille; mais tout l'aspect de sa personne,
ous ses mouvements, indiquoient un soldat.—Son
angage étoit amer, son déportement superbe—et par
son seul égard, il faisoit trembler les plus hardis."
—*Sismondi*, tome iii. p. 219.

Agaln, "Gizericus (Genserik, king of the Vandals,
the conqueror of both Carthage and Rome), staturâ
mediocris, et equi casu claudicans, animo profundus,
sermone rarus, luxuriæ contemptor, irâ turbidus,
habendi cupidus, ad sollicitandas gentes providentis-
simus," &c. &c.—*Jornandes de Rebus Geticis*, c. 33.

I beg leave to quote these gloomy realities to keep
in countenance my Giaour and Corsair.

Page 276, col. 1.

"Of fair Olympia loved and left of old.]" Orlando
Furioso, Canto x.

Page 277, col. 2.

"Around the waves' phosphoric brightness broke.]"
By night, particularly in a warm latitude, every stroke
of the oar, every motion of the boat or ship, is fol-
lowed by a slight flash like sheet lightning from
the water.

Page 278, col. 2.

"Though to the rest the sober herry's juice.]"
Coffee.

Page 278, col. 2.

"The long chibouque's dissolving cloud supply.]"
"Chibouque," pipe.

Page 278, col. 2.

"While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy.]"
Dancing girls.

Page 278, col. 2.

"Escaped, is here—himself would tell the rest.]"
It has been observed, that Conrad's entering disguised
as a spy is out of nature. Perhaps so. I find some-
thing not unlike it in history.—"Anxious to explore
with his own eyes the state of the Vandals, Majorian
ventured, after disguising the colour of his hair, to
visit Carthage in the character of his own ambas-
sador; and Genserik was afterwards mortified by the
discovery, that he had entertained and dismissed the
Emperor of the Romans. Such an anecdote may be
rejected as an improbable fiction: but it is a fiction
which would not have been imagined unless in the
life of a hero."—See GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*, vol.
vi. p. 180.

Page 279, col. 2.

"And my stern vow and order's laws oppose.]"
The Dervises are in colleges, and of different orders,
as the monks.

Page 280, col. 1.

"They seize that Dervise!—seize on Zatanai!]"
"Zatanai," Satan.

Page 280, col. 1.

"He tore his beard, and foaming fled the fight.]"
A common and not very novel effect of Mussulman
anger. See Prince Eugene's Memoirs, page 24.
"The Seraskier received a wound in the thigh; he
plucked up his beard by the roots, because he was
obliged to quit the field."

Page 280, col. 2.

"Brief time had Conrad now to greet Gulnare.]"
Gulnare, a female name; it means, literally, the
flower of the pomegranate.

Page 283, col. 2.

"Till even the scaffold echoes with their jest!]"
In Sir Thomas More, for instance, on the scaffold,
and Anne Boleyn, in the Tower, when, grasping her
neck, she remarked, that it "was too slender to
trouble the headsman much." During one part of
the French Revolution, it became a fashion to leave
some "*mot*" as a legacy; and the quantity of facetious
last words spoken during that period would form a
melancholy jest-book of a considerable size.

Page 284, col. 2.

"Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run.]"
The opening lines, as far as section ii., have, perhaps,
little business here, and were annexed to an unpub-
lished (though printed) poem, ["The Curse of Mi-
nerva"]; but they were written on the spot, in the

Spring of 1814, and—I scarce know why—the reader must excuse their appearance here—if he can.

Page 285, col. 1.

“That closed their murder’d sage’s latest day!”] Socrates drank the hemlock a short time before sunset (the hour of execution), notwithstanding the entreaties of his disciples to wait till the sun went down.

Page 285, col. 1.

“The queen of night asserts her silent reign.”] The twilight in Greece is much shorter than to our own country; the days in winter are longer, but in summer of shorter duration.

Page 285, col. 1.

“The gleaming turret of the gay kiosk.”] The Kiosk is a Turkish summer-house: the palm is without the present walls of Athens, not far from the temple of Theseus, between which and the tree the wall intervenes.—Cephissus’ stream is indeed scanty, and Ilissus has no stream at all.

Page 286, col. 2.

“His only beads in seeming o’er his beads.”] The comboloto, or Mahometan rosary; the beads are in number ninety-nine.

Page 292, col. 1.

“And the cold flowers her colder hand contain’d.”] In the Levant it is the custom to strew flowers on the bodies of the dead, and in the hands of young persons to place a nosegay.

Page 293, col. 2.

“Link’d with one virtue, and a thousand crimes.”] That the point of honour which is represented in one instance of Conrad’s character has not been carried beyond the bounds of probability, may perhaps be in some degree confirmed by the following anecdote of a brother buccaneer in the year 1814:—“Our readers have all seen the account of the enterprise against the pirates of Barrataria; but few, we believe, were informed of the situation, history, or nature of that establishment. For the information of such as were unacquainted with it, we have procured from a friend the following interesting narrative of the main facts, of which he has personal knowledge, and which cannot fail to interest some of our readers:—Barrataria is a bay, or a narrow arm, of the Gulf of Mexico; it runs through a rich but very flat country, until it reaches within a mile of the Mississippi river, fifteen miles below the city of New Orleans. The bay has branches almost innumerable, in which persons can lie concealed from the severest scrutiny. It communicates with three lakes which lie on the south-west side, and these, with the lake of the same name, and which lies contiguous to the sea, where there is an island formed by the two arms of this lake and the sea. The east and west points of this island were fortified, in the year 1811, by a band of pirates, under the command of one Monsieur La Fitte. A large majority of these outlaws are of that class of the population of the state of Louisiana who fled from the island of St. Domingo during the troubles there, and took refuge in the island of Cuba; and when the last war between France and Spain commenced, they were compelled to leave that island with the short notice of a few days. Without ceremony they entered the United States, the most of them the state of Louisiana, with all the negroes they had possessed in Cuba. They were notified by the

Governor of that State of the clause in the constitution which forbade the importation of slaves; but, at the same time, received the assurance of the Governor that he would obtain, if possible, the approbation of the General Government for their retaining this property.—The island of Barrataria is situated about lat. 29 deg. 15 min., lon. 92. 30.; and is as remarkable for its health as for the superior scale and shell fish with which its waters abound. The chief of this horde, like Charles de Moor, had, mixed with his many vices, some virtues. In the year 1813, this party had, from its turpitude and holdness, claimed the attention of the Governor of Louisiana; and to break up the establishment he thought proper to strike at the head. He therefore offered a reward of 500 dollars for the head of Monsieur La Fitte, who was well known to the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, from his immediate connexion, and his once having been a fencing-master in that city of great reputation, which art he learnt in Buonaparte’s army, where he was a captain. The reward which was offered by the Governor for the head of La Fitte was answered by the offer of a reward from the latter of 15,000 for the head of the Governor. The Governor ordered out a company to march from the city to La Fitte’s island, and to burn and destroy all the property, and to bring to the city of New Orleans all his banditti. This company, under the command of a man who had been the intimate associate of this bold Captain, approached very near to the fortified island, before he saw a man, or heard a sound, until he heard a whistle, not unlike a boatswain’s call. Then it was he found himself surrounded by armed men who had emerged from the secret avenues which led into Bayou. Here it was that the modern Charles de Moor developed his few noble traits; for to this man, who had come to destroy his life and all that was dear to him, he not only spared his life, but offered him that which would have made the honest soldier easy for the remainder of his days; which was indignantly refused. He then, with the approbation of his captor, returned to the city. This circumstance, and some concomitant events, proved that this band of pirates was not to be taken by land. Our naval force having always been small in that quarter, exertions for the destruction of this illicit establishment could not be expected from them until augmented: for an officer of the navy, with most of the gun-boats on that station, had to retreat from an overwhelming force of La Fitte’s. So soon as the augmentation of the navy authorized an attack, one was made; the overthrow of this banditti has been the result: and now this almost invulnerable point and key to New Orleans is clear of an enemy, it is to be hoped the government will hold it by a strong military force.”—*American Newspaper.*

In Noble’s continuation of “Granger’s Biographical History” there is a singular passage in his account of Archbishop Blackbourne; and as in some measure connected with the profession of the hero of the foregoing poem, I cannot resist the temptation of extracting it.—“There is something mysterious in the history and character of Dr. Blackbourne. The former is but imperfectly known; and report has even asserted he was a buccaneer; and that one of his brethren in that profession having asked, on his arrival in England, what had become of his old chum, Blackbourne, was answered, he is Archbishop of York. We are informed that Blackbourne was installed sub-dean of Exeter in 1694, which office he resigned in 1702; but after his successor Lewis Barnett’s death, in 1704, he regained

2. In the following year he became dean; and in 1714 held with it the archdeaconry of Cornwall. He was consecrated bishop of Exeter, February 24, 1716; and translated to York, November 28, 1724, as a reward, according to court scandal, for uniting George I. to the Duchess of Munster. This, however, appears to have been an unfounded calumny. As archbishop he behaved with great prudence, and as equally respectable as the guardian of the revenues of the see. Rumour whispered he retained the vices of his youth, and that a passion for the Irish sex formed an item in the list of his weaknesses; but so far from being convicted by seventy witnesses, he does not appear to have been directly criminated by one. In short, I look upon these aspersions as the effects of mere malice. How is it possible a buccaneer should have been so good a scholar as Blackbourne certainly was? He who had so perfect knowledge of the classics (particularly of the Greek tragedians), as to be able to read them with the same ease as he could Shakespeare, must have taken great pains to acquire the learned languages; and had both leisure and good masters. But he was undoubtedly educated at Christ-church college, Oxford. He is allowed to have been a pleasant man; this, however, was turned against him, by a being said, 'he gained more hearts than souls.'

"The only voice that could soothe the passions of the savage (Alphonso III.) was that of an amiable and virtuous wife, the sole object of his love; the niece of Donna Isabella, the daughter of the Duke of Savoy, and the grand-daughter of Philip II. King of Spain.—Her dying words sunk deep into his memory; his fierce spirit melted into tears; and, after the last embrace, Alphonso retired into his chamber to bewail his irreparable loss, and to meditate on the vanity of human life."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*, vol. iii. p. 472.

LARA.

Page 293, col. 1.

"The Serfs are glad through Lara's wide domain." The reader is apprised, that the name of Lara being Spanish, and no circumstance of local and natural description fixing the scene or hero of the poem to any country or age, the word "Serf," which could not be correctly applied to the lower classes in Spain, who were never vassals of the soil, has nevertheless been employed to designate the followers of our fictitious chieftain.

Page 807, col. 2.

"A Serf that cross'd the intervening vale." The sentiment in this section was suggested by the description of the death, or rather burial, of the Duke of Gandia, the most interesting and particular account of it given by Burchard, and is in substance as follows:—On the eighth day of June, the Cardinal of Valenza and the Duke of Gandia, sons of the pope, supped with their mother, Vanozza, near the church of *S. Pietro d'vincola*; several other persons being present at the entertainment. A late hour approaching, and the cardinal having reminded his brother that it was time to return to the apostolic palace, they mounted their horses or mules, with only a few attendants, and proceeded together as far as the Palace of cardinal Ascanio Sforza, when the duke informed the cardinal that, before he returned home, he had pay a visit of pleasure. Dismissing therefore all

his attendants, excepting his *staffiero*, or footman, and a person in a mask, who had paid him a visit whilst at supper, and who, during the space of a month or thereabouts, previous to this time, had called upon him almost daily at the apostolic palace, he took this person behind him on his mule, and proceeded to the street of the Jews, where he quitted his servant, directing him to remain there until a certain hour; when, if he did not return, he might repair to the palace. The duke then seated the person in the mask behind him, and rode, I know not whither; but in that night he was assassinated, and thrown into the river. The servant, after having been dismissed, was also assaulted and mortally wounded; and although he was attended with great care, yet such was his situation, that he could give no intelligible account of what had befallen his master. In the morning, the duke not having returned to the palace, his servants began to be alarmed; and one of them informed the pontiff of the evening excursion of his sons, and that the duke had not yet made his appearance. This gave the pope no small anxiety; but he conjectured that the duke had been attracted by some courtesan to pass the night with her, and not choosing to quit the house in open day, had waited till the following evening to return home. When, however, the evening arrived, and he found himself disappointed in his expectations, he became deeply afflicted, and began to make inquiries from different persons, whom he ordered to attend him for that purpose. Amongst these was a man named Giorgio Schiavoni, who, having discharged some timber from a bark in the river, had remained on board the vessel to watch it; and being interrogated whether he had seen any one thrown into the river on the night preceding, he replied, that he saw two men on foot, who came down the street, and looked diligently about, to observe whether any person was passing. That seeing no one, they returned, and a short time afterwards two others came, and looked around in the same manner as the former: no person still appearing, they gave a sign to their companions, when a man came, mounted on a white horse, having behind him a dead body, the head and arms of which hung on one side, and the feet on the other side of the horse; the two persons on foot supporting the body, to prevent its falling. They thus proceeded towards that part where the filth of the city is usually discharged into the river, and turning the horse, with his tail towards the water, the two persons took the dead body by the arms and feet, and with all their strength flung it into the river. The person on horseback then asked if they had thrown it in; to which they replied, *Signor si* (yes, Sir). He then looked towards the river, and seeing a mantle floating on the stream, he inquired what it was that appeared black, to which they answered, it was a mantle; and one of them threw stones upon it, in consequence of which it sunk. The attendants of the pontiff then inquired from Giorgio, why he had not revealed this to the governor of the city; to which he replied, that he had seen in his time a hundred dead bodies thrown into the river at the same place, without any inquiry being made respecting them; and that he had not, therefore, considered it as a matter of any importance. The fishermen and seamen were then collected, and ordered to search the river, where, on the following evening, they found the body of the duke, with his habit entire, and thirty ducats in his purse. He was pierced with nine wounds, one of which was in his throat, the others in his head, body, and limbs.

No sooner was the pontiff informed of the death of his son, and that he had been thrown, like filth, into the river, than, giving way to his grief, he shut himself up in a chamber, and wept bitterly. The Cardinal of Segovia, and other attendants on the pope, went to the door, and after many hours spent in persuasions and exhortations, prevailed upon him to admit them. From the evening of Wednesday till the following Saturday the pope took no food; nor did he sleep from Thursday morning till the same hour on the ensuing day. At length, however, giving way to the entreaties of his attendants, he began to restrain his sorrow, and to consider the injury which his own health might sustain by the further indulgence of his grief."—*Roscoe's Leo Tenth*, vol. 1. p. 265.

THE SIEGE OF CORINTH.

Page 309, col. 1.

"And some are rebels on the hills." The last tidings recently heard of Dervish (one of the Arnauts who followed me) state him to be in revolt upon the mountains, at the head of some of the bands common in that country in times of trouble.

Page 309, col. 2.

"The Turcoman hath left his herd." The life of the Turcomans is wandering and patriarchal: they dwell in tents.

Page 310, col. 1.

"Counmourg—he whose closing scene." Ali Counmourg, the favourite of three Sultans, and Grand Vizier to Achmet III., after reovering Peloponnesus from the Venetians in one campaign, was mortally wounded in the next, against the Germans, at the battle of Peterwaradin (in the plain of Carlowitz), in Hungary, endeavouring to rally his guards. He died of his wounds next day. His last order was the decapitation of General Breuner, and some other German prisoners; and his last words, "Oh that I could thus serve all the Christian dogs!" a speech and act not unlike one of Caligula. He was a young man of great ambition and unbounded presumption: on being told that Prince Eugene, then opposed to him, "was a great general," he said, "I shall become a greater, and at his expense."

Page 312, col. 2.

"There shrinks no ebb in that tideless sea." The reader need hardly be reminded that there are no perceptible tides in the Mediterranean.

Page 313, col. 1.

"And their white tusks crunch'd o'er the whiter skull." This spectacle I have seen, such as described, beneath the wall of the Seraglio at Constantinople, in the little cavities worn by the Bosphorus in the rock, a narrow terrace of which projects between the wall and the water. I think the fact is also mentioned in Hobhouse's Travels. The bodies were probably those of some refractory Janizaries.

Page 313, col. 1.

"And each scalp had a single long tuft of hair." This tuft, or long lock, is left from a superstition that Mahomet will draw them into Paradise by it.

Page 313, col. 2.

"Sent that soft and tender moan?" I must here acknowledge a close, though unintentional, resemblance in these twelve lines to a passage in an unpublished poem of Mr. Coleridge, called "Christahel." It was not till after these lines were written that I heard that wild and singularly original and beautiful poem recited; and the MS. of that production I never saw till very recently, by the kindness of Mr. Coleridge himself, who, I hope, is convinced that I have not been a wilful plagiarist. The original idea undoubtedly pertains to Mr. Coleridge, whose poem has been composed above fourteen years. Let me conclude by a hope that he will not longer delay the publication of a production, of which I can only add my mite of approbation to the applause of far more competent judges.

Page 315, col. 1.

"There is a light cloud by the moon." I have been told that the idea expressed in this and the five following lines has been admired by those whose approbation is valuable. I am glad of it: but it is not original—at least not mine; it may be found much better expressed in pages 182-3-4 of the English version of "Vathek" (I forget the precise page of the French), a work to which I have before referred; and never recur to, or read, without a renewal of gratification.

Page 315, col. 2.

"The horsetails are pluck'd from the ground, and the sword." The horsetails, fixed upon a lance, a pacha's standard.

Page 316, col. 2.

"And since the day, when in the strait." In the naval battle at the mouth of the Dardanelles, between the Venetians and Turks.

Page 319, col. 2.

"The jackals' troop, in gather'd cry." I believe I have taken a poetical licence to transplant the jackal from Asia. In Greece I never saw nor heard these animals; but among the ruins of Ephesus I have heard them by hundreds. They haunt ruins, and follow armies.

PARISINA.

Page 319.

"Parisina." This turned out a calamitous year for the people of Ferrara, for there occurred a very tragical event in the court of their sovereign. Our annals, both printed and in manuscript, with the exception of the unpolished and negligent work of Sardi, and one other, have given the following relation of it,—from which, however, are rejected many details, and especially the narrative of Bandeddi, who wrote a century afterwards, and who does not accord with the contemporary historians.

"By the above-mentioned Stella dell' Assassino, the Marquis, in the year 1405, had a son called Ugo, a beautiful and ingenuous youth. Parisina Malatesta, second wife of Niccolò, like the generality of step-mothers, treated him with little kindness, to the infinite regret of the Marquis, who regarded him with fond partiality. One day she asked leave of her husband to undertake a certain journey, to which he consented, but upon condition that Ugo

ould bear her company; for he hoped by these
ans to induce her, in the end, to lay aside the
tinate aversion which she had conceived against
a. And indeed his intent was accomplished but
well, since, during the journey, she not only
sted herself of all her hatred, but fell into the
ositive extreme. After their return, the Marquis
l no longer any occasion to renew his former
roofs. It happened one day that a servant of
Marquis, named Zoese, or, as some call him,
orgio, passing before the apartments of Parisioa,
going out from them one of her chamber-maids,
terrified and in tears. Asking the reason, she
l him that her mistress, for some slight offence,
l been beating her; and giving vent to her rage,
added, that she could easily be revenged, if she
se to make known the criminal familiarity which
sisted between Parisioa and her step-son. The
vant took note of the words, and related them to
master. He was astounded thereat, but, scarcely
ieving his ears, he assured himself of the fact,
s! too clearly, on the 18th of May, by looking
ough a hole made in the ceiling of his wife's
umber. Instantly he broke into a furious rage,
l arrested both of them, together with Aldo-
ndio Rangoni, of Modena, her gentleman, and
), as some say, two of the women of her chamber,
abettors of this sinful act. He ordered them to
brought to a hasty trial, desiring the judges to
ounce sentence, in the accustomed forms, upon
culprits. This sentence was death. Some there
e that bestirred themselves in favour of the
inquents, and amongst others, Ugocion Co-
orio, who was all-powerful with Niccolo, and also
aged and much-deserving minister Alberto dal
e. Both of these, their tears flowing down their
eks, and upon their knees, implored him for
rcy; adducing whatever reasons they could
gest for sparing the offenders, besides those
tives of honour and decency which might per-
de him to conceal from the public so scandalous
eed. But his rage made him inflexible, and, on
instant, he commanded that sentence should be
in execution.

It was, then, in the prisons of the castle, and
ctly in those frightful dungeons which are seen
his day beneath the chamber called the Aurora,
the foot of the Lion's tower, at the top of the
ct Giovecca, that on the night of the 21st of
y were beheaded, first Ugo, and afterwards Pari-
o. Zoese, he that accused her, conducted the
er under his arm to the place of punishment.
), all along, fancied that she was to be thrown
o a pit, and asked at every step, whether she
yet come to the spot? She was told that her
ishment was the axe. She inquired what was
ome of Ugo, and received for answer, that he was
ady dead; at the which, sighing grievously, she
laimed, 'Now, then, I wish not myself to live;'
l, being come to the block, she stripped herself
l her own hands of all her ornaments, and,
pping a cloth round her head, submitted to the
al stroke, which terminated the cruel scene.
e same was done with Rangoni, who, together
h the others, according to two calendars in the
ary of St. Francesco, was buried in the cemetery of
t convent. Nothing else is known respecting the
men.

The Marquis kept watch the whole of that
adful night, and, as he was walking backwards
l forwards, inquired of the captain of the castle
Ugo was dead yet? who answered him, Yes. He
n gave himself up to the most desperate lamca-

tations, exclaiming, 'Oh that I too were dead, since
I have been hurried on to resolve thus against my
own Ugo!' And then gnawing with his teeth a care
which he had in his hand, he passed the rest of the
night in sighs and in tears, calling frequently upon
his own dear Ugo. On the following day, calling to
mind that it would be necessary to make public his
justification, seeing that the transaction could not
be kept secret, he ordered the narrative to be drawn
out upon paper, and sent it to all the courts of
Italy.

"On receiving this advice, the Doge of Venice,
Francesco Foscarì, gave orders, but without pub-
lishing his reasons, that stop should be put to the
preparations for a tournament, which, under the
auspices of the Marquis, and at the expense of the
city of Padua, was about to take place, in the
square of St. Mark, in order to celebrate his ad-
vancement to the ducal chair.

"The Marquis, in addition to what he had already
done, from some unaccountable burst of vengeance,
commanded that as many of the married women as
were well known to him to be faithless, like his
Parisina, should, like her, be beheaded. Amongst
others, Barberina, or, as some call her, Laodamia
Romei, wife of the court judge, underwent this
sentence at the usual place of execution; that is
to say, in the quarter of St. Giacomo, opposite the
present fortress, beyond St. Paul's. It cannot be
told how strange appeared this proceeding in a
prince, who, considering his own disposition, should,
as it seemed, have been in such cases most in-
dulgent. Some, however, there were who did not
fail to commend him."*

Page 320, col. 1.

"As twilight melts beneath the moon away."]
The lines contained in this section were printed
as set to music some time since, but belonged to
the poem where they now appear; the greater part
of which was composed prior to "Lara."

Page 322, col. 2.

"That should have won as haught a crest."]
Haught—hanghty—"Away, haught ma, thou art
insulting me."—SHAKESPEARE.

THE PRISONER OF CHILLON.

Page 327, col. 1.

"In a single night."]
Ludovico Sforza, and
others.—The same is asserted of Marie An-
toinette's, the wife of Louis the Sixteenth, though
not in quite so short a period. Grief is said to
have the same effect: to such, and not to fear, this
change in *hers* was to be attributed.

Page 328, col. 1.

"From Chillon's snow-white battlement."]
The Château de Chillon is situated between Clarens
and Villeneuve, which last is at one extremity of
the Lake of Geneva. On its left are the entrances
of the Rhone, and opposite are the heights of
Meillerie and the range of Alps above Boveret
and St. Gingo. Near it, on a hill behind, is a
torrent: below it, washing its walls, the lake has
been fathomed to the depth of 800 feet French
measure: within it are a range of dungeons, in

* FRIZZI—"History of Ferrara."

which the early reformers, and subsequently prisoners of state, were confined. Across one of the vaults is a beam black with age, on which we were informed that the condemned were formerly executed. In the cells are seven pillars, or, rather, eight, one being half merged in the wall; in some of these are rings for the fetters and the fettered: in the pavement the steps of Bonnivard have left their traces. He was confined here several years. It is by this castle that Rousseau has fixed the catastrophe of his *Héloïse*, in the rescue of one of her children by Julie from the water; the shock of which, and the illness produced by the immersion, is the cause of her death. The château is large, and seen along the lake for a great distance. The walls are white.

Page 330, col. 2.

"And then there was a little Isle." Between the entrances of the Rhone and Villeneuve, not far from Chillon, is a very small island; the only one I could perceive, in my voyage round and over the lake, within its circumference. It contains a few trees (I think not above three), and from its singleness and diminutive size has a peculiar effect upon the view.

MAZEPPA.

Page 332, col. 2.

"Rich as a salt or silver mine." This comparison of a "salt mine" may, perhaps, be permitted to a Pole, as the wealth of the country consists greatly in the salt mines.

THE ISLAND.

Page 342, col. 1.

"And bread itself is gather'd as a fruit." The now celebrated bread-fruit, to transplant which Captain Bligh's expedition was undertaken.

Page 342, col. 2.

"How pleasant were the songs of Toobonai." The first three sections are taken from an actual song of the Tonga Islanders, of which a prose translation is given in "Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands." Toobonai is *not* however one of them; but was one of those where Christian and the mutineers took refuge. I have altered and added, but have retained as much as possible of the original.

Page 344, col. 2.

"As Ishmael, wafted on his desert-ship." The "ship of the desert" is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary; and they deserve the metaphor well,—the former for his endurance, the latter for his swiftness.

Page 344, col. 2.

"Beyond itself, and must retrace its way."

"Lucullus, when frugality could charm,
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm."

POPE.

Page 344, col. 2.

"Had formed his glorious namesake's counterpart." The consul Nero, who made the unequalled march which deceived Hannibal, and defeated As-

drubal; thereby accomplishing an achievement almost unrivalled in military annals. The first intelligence of his return, to Hannibal, was the sight of Asdrubal's head thrown into his camp. When Hannibal saw this, he exclaimed with a sigh, that "Rome would now be the mistress of the world." And yet to this victory of Nero's it might be owing that his imperial namesake reigned at all. But the infamy of the one has eclipsed the glory of the other. When the name of "Nero" is heard, who thinks of the consul?—But such are human things!

Page 345, col. 2.

"And Loch-na-gar with Ida look'd o'er Troy." When very young, about eight years of age, after an attack of the scarlet fever at Aberdeen, I was removed by medical advice into the Highlands. Here I passed occasionally some summers, and from this period I date my love of mountainous countries. I can never forget the effect, a few years afterwards, in England, of the only thing I had long seen, even in miniature, of a mountain, in the Malvern Hills. After I returned to Cheltenham, I used to watch them every afternoon, at sunset, with a sensation which I cannot describe. This was boyish enough; but I was then only thirteen years of age, and it was in the holidays.

Page 346, col. 2.

"Sung sweetly to the rose the day's farewell." The now well-known story of the loves of the nightingale and rose need not be more than alluded to, being sufficiently familiar to the Western as to the Eastern reader.

Page 347, col. 1.

"Than breathes his mimic murmurer in the shell." If the reader will apply to his ear the sea-shell on his chimney-piece, he will be aware of what is alluded to. If the text should appear obscure, he will find in "Gebr" the same idea better expressed in two lines. The poem I never read, but have heard the lines quoted by a more recondite reader—who seems to be of a different opinion from the editor of the Quarterly Review, who qualified it, in his answer to the Critical Reviewer of his Juvenal, as trash of the worst and most insane description. It is to Mr. Landor, the author of "Gebr," so qualified, and of some Latin poems, which vie with Martial or Catullus in obscurity, that the imaculate Mr. Southey addresses his declamation against impurity!

Page 347, col. 2.

"But deem him sailor or philosopher." Hobbes, the father of Locke's and other philosophy, was an inveterate smoker,—even to pipes beyond computation.

Page 347, col. 2.

"Flock o'er the deck, in Neptune's horrow'd car." This rough but jovial ceremony, used in crossing the line, has been so often and so well described, that it need not be more than alluded to.

Page 348, col. 2.

"Right," quoth Ben, "that will do for the marines." "That will do for the marines, but the sailors won't believe it," is an old saying; and one of the few fragments of former jealousies which still survive (in jest only) between these gallant services.

Page 349, col. 1.

"No less of human bravery than the brave!"] Irobidamus, king of Sparta, and son of Agesilaus, when he saw a machine invented for the casting of stones and darts, exclaimed that it was the grave of valour." The same story has been told of some knights on the first application of gunpowder; but the original anecdote is in Plutarch.

Page 352, col. 2.

"Whose only portal was the keyless wave." Of his cave (which is no fiction) the original will be found in the ninth chapter of the Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands." I have taken the poetical liberty to transplant it to Toobona, the last island here any distinct account is left of Christian and his comrades.

Page 353, col. 1.

"The fretted pinnacle, the aisle, the nave." This may seem too minute for the general outline in Mariner's Account) from which it is taken. But few men have travelled without seeing something of the kind—on land, that is. Without adhering to Ellora, in Mungo Park's last journal, he mentions having met with a rock or mountain so exactly resembling a Gothic cathedral, that only minute inspection could convince him that it was work of nature.

Page 353, col. 2.

"With each new being born or to be born." The reader will recollect the epigram of the Greek mythology, or its translation into most of the modern languages:—

"Who'er thou art, thy master see—
He was, or is, or is to be."

Page 354, col. 1.

"The kindling ashes to his kindled breast." The addition is attached to the story of Eloisa, that when her body was lowered into the grave of belard (who had been buried twenty years), he opened his arms to receive her.

Page 355, col. 1.

"He tore the topmost button from his vest." In Hibault's account of Frederic the Second of Russia, there is a singular relation of a young renchoian, who with his mistress appeared to be of some rank. He enlisted and deserted at Chweidnitz; and after a desperate resistance was taken, having killed an officer, who attempted to seize him after he was wounded, by the discharge of his musket loaded with a button of his uniform. Some circumstances on his court-martial used a great interest amongst his judges, who wished to discover his real situation in life, which he offered to disclose, but to the king only, to whom he requested permission to write. This was refused, and Frederic was filled with the greatest indignation, from baffled curiosity or some other motive, when he understood that his request had been denied.

THE PROPHECY OF DANTE.

Page 361, col. 1.

"Midst whom my own bright Beatrice bless'd." The reader is requested to adopt the Italian pronunciation of Beatrice, sounding all the syllables.

Page 361, col. 1.

"My paradise had still been incomplete."]

"Che sol per le belle opre
Che fanno in Cielo il sole e l' altre stelle
Dentro di lui' si crede il Paradiso,
Così se guardi fiso
Pensar ben dèi ch' ogni terren' piacere."

Cauzone, in which Dante describes the person of Beatrice, Strophe third.

Page 361, col. 2.

"I would have had my Florence great and free."]

"L'Esilio che m'è dato onor mi tegno

* * * * *

Cader tra' boui è pur di lode degno."

Sonnet of Dante,

in which he represents Right, Generosity, and Temperance as banished from among men, and seeking refuge from Love, who inhabits his bosom.

Page 361, col. 2.

"And doom this body forfeit to the fire." "Ut si quis predictorum ullo tempore in fortiam dicti communis pervenerit, talis perveniens igne comburatur, sic quod moriatur." Second sentence of Florence against Dante, and the fourteen accused with him. The Latin is worthy of the sentence.

Page 363, col. 1.

"Where yet my boys are, and that fatal she." This lady, whose name was *Genma*, sprung from one of the most powerful Guelph families named Douati. Corso Douati was the principal adversary of the Ghibellines. She is described as being "*Admodum morosa, ut de Xantippe Socratis philosophi conjuge scriptum esse legimus*," according to Gianozzo Manetti. But Lionardo Aretino is scandalised with Boccaccio, in his Life of Dante, for saying that literary men should not marry. "Qui il Boccaccio non ha pazienza, e dice, le mogli esser contrarie agli studj; e non si ricorda che Socrate il più nobile filosofo che mai fosse, ebbe moglie e figliuoli e uffici della Repubblica nella sua Città; e Aristotele che, &c. &c., ebbe due mogli in varj tempi, ed ebbe figliuoli, e ricchezze assai.—E Marco Tullio—e Catone—e Varrone—e Seneca—ebbero moglie, &c. &c. It is odd that honest Lionardo's examples, with the exception of Seneca, and, for anything I know, of Aristotle, are not the most felicitous. Tully's Terentia, and Socrates' Xantippe, by no means contributed to their husbands' happiness, whatever they might do to their philosophy—Cato gave away his wife—of Varro we know nothing—and of Seneca's, only that she was disposed to die with him, but recovered and lived several years afterwards. But says Lionardo, "L'uomo è animale civile, secondo piace a tutti i filosofi." And thence concludes that the greatest proof of the animal's civism is "la prima congiunzione, dalla quale moltiplicata nasce la Città."

Page 364, col. 1.

"Nine moons shall rise o'er scenes like this and set." See "Sacco di Roma," generally attributed to Guicciardini. There is another written by a Jacopo Buonaparte.

Page 365, col. 2.

"Conquerors on foreign shores, and the far wave." Alexander of Parma, Spinola, Pescara, Eugene of Savoy, Montecucco.

Page 365, col. 2.

"Discoverers of new worlds, which take their name."] Columbus, Americus Vespusius, Sebastian Cabot.

Page 365, col. 2.

"He who once enters in a tyrant's hall."] A verse from the Greek tragedians, with which Pompey took leave of Corcebia on entering the boat in which he was slain.

Page 365, col. 2.

"A captive, sees his half of manhood gone."] The verse and sentiment are taken from Homer.

Page 366, col. 1.

"And he, their prince, shall rank among my peers."] Petrarch.

Page 367, col. 2.

"A dome, its image, while the base expands."] The Cupola of St. Peter's.

Page 367, col. 2.

"His chisel bid the Hebrew, at whose word."] The statue of Moses on the monument of Julius II.

SONETTO

Di Giovanni Battista Zappi.

Chi è costui, che in dura pietra scolto,
Siede gigante; e le più illustre, e conte
Opre dell' arte avvanza, e ha vivo, e pronte
Le labbia sì, che le parole ascolto?
Quest' è Mosè; ben me l' diceva il folto
Onor del mento, e l' doppio raggio in fronte,
Quest' è Mosè, quando scendea del monte,
E gran parte del Nume avea nel volto.
Tal era allora, che le sonanti, e vaste
Acque ei sospese a se d' intorno, e tale
Quando il mar chiuse, e ne fè tomba altrui.
E voi suc turbe un rio vitello alzaste?
Alzata avete imago a questa cguale!
Ch' era meo fallo l' adorar costui.

Page 367, col. 2.

"Over the damn'd before the Judgment-throne."] The Last Judgment, in the Sistine Chapel.

Page 367, col. 2.

"The stream of his great thoughts shall spring from me."] I have read somewhere (if I do not err, for I cannot recollect where), that Dante was so great a favourite of Michael Angelo's, that he had designed the whole of the Divina Commedia: but that the volume containing these studies was lost by sea.

Page 368, col. 1.

"Her charms to pontiffs proud, who but employ."] See the treatment of Michael Angelo by Julius II., and his neglect by Leo X.

Page 368, col. 2.

"What have I done to thee, my people?" Stern."] 'E scrisse più volte nea solamente a particolari cittadini del reggimento, ma ancora al popolo, e intra l'altre una Epistola assai lunga che comincierà: "*Popule mi, quid feci tibi!*" Vita di Dante scritta da Lionardo Aretino.

THE MORGANTE MAGGIORE.

Page 376, col. 1.

"He gave him such a punch upon the head."] "Gli dette in su la testa un gran puozone." It is strange that Pulci should have literally anticipated the technical terms of my old friend and master, Jackson, and the art which he has carried to its highest pitch. "*A punch on the head,*" or "*a punch in the head,*"—"un punzone in su la testa,"—is the exact and frequent phrase of our best pugilists, who little dream that they are talking the purest Tuscan.

MANFRED.

Page 386, col. 1.

"It is not noon—the sunbow's rays still arch."] This iris is formed by the rays of the sun over the lower part of the Alpine torrents: it is exactly like a rainbow come down to pay a visit, and so close that you may walk into it: this effect lasts till noon.

Page 387, col. 1.

"Eros and Anteros, at Gadara."] The philosopher Jamblicus. The story of the raising of Eros and Anteros may be found in his Life by Eunapius. It is well told.

Page 388, col. 1.

"In words of dubious import, but fulfill'd."] The story of Pausanias, king of Sparta (who commanded the Greeks at the battle of Platea, and afterwards perished for an attempt to betray the Lacedæmonians), and Cleonece, is told in Plutarch's Life of Cimén; and in the Laconics of Pausanias the sophist, in his description of Greece.

Page 393, col. 2.

"Of undiseased mankind, the giant sons."] "And it came to pass, that the Sons of God saw the daughters of men, that they were fair," &c.—"There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the Sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown."—*Genesis*, ch. vi. verses 2 and 4.

MARINO FALIERO, DOGE OF VENICE.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

I am obliged for the following excellent translation of the old Chronicle to Mr. F. Cohen, to whom the reader will find himself indebted for a version that I could not myself—though after many years' intercourse with Italian—have given by any means so purely and so faithfully.

STORY OF MARINO FALIERO, DOGE XLIX.

MCCCLIV.

On the eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord 1354, Marino Faliero was elected and chosen to be the Duke of the Commonwealth of Venice. He was Count of Valdemarino, in the Marches of Treviso, and a knight, and a wealthy man to boot.

As soon as the election was completed, it was resolved in the Great Council, that a deputation of twelve should be despatched to Marino Faliero the Duke, who was then on his way from Rome; for when he was chosen, he was ambassador at the court of the Holy Father, at Rome,—the Holy Father himself held his court at Avignon. When Messer Marino Faliero the Duke was about to land in this city, on the 5th day of October, 1354, a thick haze came on and darkened the air; and he was enforced to land on the place of St. Mark, between the two columns, on the spot where civil-doers are put to death; and all thought that this was the worst of tokens.—Nor must I forget to write that which I have read in a chronicle. When Messer Marino Faliero was Podesta and Captain of Treviso, the Bishop delayed coming in with the holy sacrament, on a day when a procession was to take place. Now, the said Marino Faliero was so very proud and wrathful, that he buffeted the Bishop, and almost struck him to the ground: and, therefore, Heaven allowed Marino Faliero to go out of his right senses, in order that he might bring himself to an evil death.

When this Duke had held the dukedom during nine months and six days, he, being wicked and ambitious, sought to make himself Lord of Venice, in the manner which I have read in an ancient chronicle. When the Thursday arrived upon which they were wont to hunt the bull, the bull hunt took place as usual; and, according to the usage of those times, after the bull hunt had ended, they all proceeded unto the palace of the Duke, and assembled together in one of his halls; and they disported themselves with the women. And until the first bell tolled they danced, and then a banquet was served up. My Lord the Duke paid the expenses thereof, provided he had a Duchess, and after the banquet they all returned to their homes.

Now to this feast there came a certain Ser Michele Steno, a gentleman of poor estate and very young, but crafty and daring, and who loved one of the damselfs of the Duchess. Ser Michele stood amongst the women upon the solajo; and he behaved indiscreetly, so that my Lord the Duke ordered that he should be kicked off the solajo; and the esquires of the Duke fung him down from the solajo accordingly. Ser Michele thought that such an affront was beyond all bearing; and when the feast was over, and all other persons had left the palace, he, continuing heated with anger, went to the hall of audience, and wrote certain unseemly words relating to the Duke and the Duchess upon the chair in which the Duke was used to sit; for in those days the Duke did not cover his chair with cloth of sendal, but he sat in a chair of wood. Ser Michele wrote thereon—“*Marin Falier, the husband of the fair wife; others kiss her, but he keeps her.*” In the morning the words were seen, and the matter was considered to be very scandalous; and the Senate commanded the Avogadori of the Commonwealth to proceed therein with the greatest diligence. A largess of great amount was immediately proffered by the Avogadori, in order to discover who had written these words. And at length it was known that Michele Steno had written them. It was resolved in the Council of Forty that he should be arrested; and he then confessed that in the fit of vexation and spite, occasioned by his being thrust off the solajo in the presence of his mistress, he had written the words. Therefore the Council debated thereon. And the Council took his youth into consideration, and that he was a lover; and

therefore they adjudged that he should be kept in close confinement during two months, and that afterwards he should be banished from Venice and the state during one year. In consequence of this merciful sentence the Duke became exceedingly wroth, it appearing to him, that the Council had not acted in such a manner as was required by the respect due to his ducal dignity; and he said that they ought to have condemned Ser Michele to be hanged by the neck, or at least to be banished for life.

Now it was fated that my Lord Duke Marino was to have his head cut off. And as it is necessary when any effect is to be brought about, that the cause of such effect must happen, it therefore came to pass, that on the very day after sentence had been pronounced on Ser Michele Steno, being the first day of Lent, a gentleman of the house of Barbaro, a choleric gentleman, went to the arsenal, and required certain things of the masters of the galleys. This he did in the presence of the Admiral of the arsenal, and he, hearing the request, answered,—No, it cannot be done. High words arose between the gentleman and the Admiral, and the gentleman struck him with his fist just above the eye; and as he happened to have a ring on his finger, the ring cut the Admiral and drew blood. The Admiral, all bruised and bloody, ran straight to the Duke to complain, and with the intent of praying him to inflict some heavy punishment upon the gentleman of Cà Barbaro.—“What wouldst thou have me do for thee?” answered the Duke:—“think upon the shameful gibe which hath been written concerning me: and think on the manner in which they have punished that ribald Michele Steno, who wrote it; and see how the Council of Forty respect our person.”—Upon this the Admiral answered,—“My Lord Duke, if you would wish to make yourself a prince, and to cut all those cuckoldy gentlemen to pieces, I have the heart, if you do but help me, to make you prince of all this state; and then you may punish them all.” Hearing this, the Duke said,—“How can such a matter be brought about?”—and so they discoursed thereon.

The Duke called for his nephew, Ser Bertuccio Faliero, who lived with him in the palace, and they communed about this plot. And without leaving the place, they sent for Philip Calendaro, a seaman of great repute, and for Bertuccio Israello, who was exceedingly wily and cunning. Then taking counsel amongst themselves, they agreed to call in some others; and so, for several nights successively, they met with the Duke at home in his palace. And the following men were called in singly; to wit:—Niccolo Fagnuolo, Giovanni da Corfu, Stefano Fagnolo, Niccolo dalle Bende, Niccolo Biondo, and Stefano Trivisano.—It was concerted that sixteen or seventeen leaders should be stationed in various parts of the city, each being at the head of forty men, armed and prepared; but the followers were not to know their destination. On the appointed day they were to make affrays amongst themselves here and there, in order that the Duke might have a pretence for tolling the bells of San Marco; these bells are never rung but by the order of the Duke. And at the sound of the bells, these sixteen or seventeen, with their followers, were to come to San Marco, through the streets which open upon the Piazza. And when the noble and leading citizens should come into the Piazza, to know the cause of the riot, then the conspirators were to cut them in pieces; and this work being finished, my Lord Marino Faliero the Duke was to be proclaimed the Lord of Venice. Things

having been thus settled, they agreed to fulfil their intent on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, in the year 1355. So covertly did they plot, that no one ever dreamt of their machinations.

But the Lord, who hath always helped this most glorious city, and who, loving its righteousness and holiness, hath never forsaken it, inspired one Beltramo Bergamasco to be the cause of bringing the plot to light, in the following manner. This Beltramo, who belonged to Ser Niccolo Lioni of Santo Stefano, had heard a word or two of what was to take place; and so, in the above-mentioned month of April, he went to the house of the aforesaid Ser Niccolo Lioni, and told him all the particulars of the plot. Ser Niccolo, when he heard all these things, was struck dead, as it were, with affright. He heard all the particulars; and Beltramo prayed him to keep it all secret; and if he told Ser Niccolo, it was in order that Ser Niccolo might stop at home on the 15th of April, and thus save his life. Beltramo was going, but Ser Niccolo ordered his servants to lay hands upon him, and lock him up. Ser Niccolo then went to the house of Messer Giovanni Gradengo Nasoni, who afterwards became Duke, and who also lived at Santo Stefano, and told him all. The matter seemed to him to be of the very greatest importance, as indeed it was; and they two went to the house of Ser Marco Cornaro, who lived at San Felice; and, having spoken with him, they all three then determined to go back to the house of Ser Niccolo Lioni, to examine the said Beltramo; and having questioned him, and heard all that he had to say, they left him in confinement. And then they all three went into the sacristy of San Salvatore, and sent their men to summon the Councillors, the Avogadori, the Capi de' Dieci, and those of the Great Council.

When all were assembled, the whole story was told to them. They were struck dead, as it were, with affright. They determined to send for Beltramo. He was brought in before them. They examined him, and ascertained that the matter was true; and, although they were exceedingly troubled, yet they determined upon their measures. And they sent for the Capi de' Quarante, the Signori di Notte, the Capi de' Sestieri, and the Cinque della Pace; and they were ordered to associate to their men other good men and true, who were to proceed to the houses of the ringleaders of the conspiracy, and secure them. And they secured the foreman of the arsenal, in order that the conspirators might not do mischief. Towards nightfall they assembled in the palace. When they were assembled in the palace, they caused the gates of the quadrangle of the palace to be shut. And they sent to the keeper of the Bell-tower, and forbade the tolling of the bells. All this was carried into effect. The before-mentioned conspirators were secured, and they were brought to the palace; and, as the Council of Ten saw that the Duke was in the plot, they resolved that twenty of the leading men of the state should be associated to them, for the purpose of consultation and deliberation, but that they should not be allowed to ballot.

The counsellors were the following:—Ser Giovanni Mocenigo, of the Sestiero of San Marco; Ser Almorò Veniero da Santa Marina, of the Sestiero of Castello; Ser Tomaso Viadro, of the Sestiero of Canaregio; Ser Giovanni Sanudo, of the Sestiero of Santa Croce; Ser Pietro Trivisano, of the Sestiero of San Paolo; Ser Pantalone Barbo il Grando, of the Sestiero of Ossuduro. The Avogadori of the Commonwealth were Zufredo Morosini, and Ser

Orlo Pasqualigo; and these did not ballot. Those of the Council of Ten were Ser Giovanni Marcello, Ser Tomaso Sanudo, and Ser Michele Dolino, the heads of the aforesaid Council of Ten. Ser Luca da Legge, and Ser Pietro da Mosto, inquisitors of the aforesaid Council. And Ser Marco Polani, Ser Marino Veniero, Ser Lando Lombardo, and Ser Nicoletto Trivisano, of Sant' Angelo.

Late in the night, just before the dawning, they chose a junta of twenty noblemen of Venice from amongst the wisest, and the worthiest, and the oldest. They were to give counsel, but not to ballot. And they would not admit any one of Ca' Faliero. And Niccolo Faliero, and another Niccolo Faliero, of San Tomaso, were expelled from the Council, because they belonged to the family of the Doge. And this resolution of creating the junta of twenty was much praised throughout the state. The following were the members of the junta of twenty:—Ser Marco Giustiniani, Procuratore, Ser Andrea Erizzo, Procuratore, Ser Lionardo Giustiniani, Procuratore, Ser Andrea Contarini, Ser Simone Dandolo, Ser Niccolo Volpe, Ser Giovanni Loredano, Ser Marco Diedo, Ser Giovanni Gradengo, Ser Andrea Cornaro, Cavaliere, Ser Marco Soranzo, Ser Rinieri du Mosto, Ser Gazzano Marcello, Ser Marino Morosini, Ser Stefano Belegno, Ser Niccolo Lioni, Ser Filippo Orlo, Ser Marco Trivisano, Ser Jacopo Bragadino, Ser Giovanni Foscarini.

These twenty were accordingly called in to the Council of Ten; and they sent for my Lord Marino Faliero, the Duke: and my Lord Marino was then consorting in the palace with people of great estate, gentlemen, and other good men, none of whom knew yet how the fact stood.

At the same time Bertucci Israello, who, as one of the ringleaders, was to head the conspirators in Santa Croce, was arrested and bound, and brought before the Council. Zanello del Brin, Nicoletto di Rosa, Nicoletto Alberto, and the Guardiaga, were also taken, together with several seamen, and people of various ranks. These were examined, and the truth of the plot was ascertained.

On the 16th of April judgment was given in the Council of Ten, that Filippo Calendaro and Bertuccio Israello should be hanged upon the red pillars of the balcony of the palace, from which the Duke is wont to look at the bull hunt: and they were hanged with gags in their mouths.

The next day the following were condemned:—Niccolo Zucenolo, Nicoletto Blondo, Nicoletto Doro, Marco Ginda, Jacomello Dagolino, Nicoletto Fidele, the son of Filippo Calendaro, Marco Torello, called Israello, Stefano Trivisano, the money-changer of Santa Margherita, and Antonio dalle Bende. These were all taken at Chiozza, for they were endeavouring to escape. Afterwards, by virtue of the sentence which was passed upon them in the Council of Ten, they were hanged on successive days; some singly and some in couples, upon the columns of the palace, beginning from the red columns, and so going onwards towards the canal. And other prisoners were discharged, because, although they had been involved in the conspiracy, yet they had not assisted in it: for they were given to understand by some of the heads of the plot, that they were to come armed and prepared for the service of the state, and in order to secure certain criminals; and they knew nothing else. Nicoletto Alberto, the Guardiaga, and Bartolommeo Ciricolo and his son, and several others, who were not guilty, were discharged.

On Friday, the 16th day of April, judgment was also given in the aforesaid Council of Ten, that my Lord Marino Faliero, the Duke, should have his head cut off; and that the execution should be done on the landing-place of the stone staircase, where the Dukes take their oath when they first enter the palace. On the following day, the 17th of April, the doors of the palace being shut, the Duke had his head cut off, about the hour of noon. And the cap of estate was taken from the Duke's head before he came down-stairs. When the execution was over, it is said that one of the Council of Ten went to the columns of the palace over against the place of St. Mark, and that he showed the bloody sword unto the people, crying out with a loud voice—"The terrible doom hath fallen upon the traitor!"—and the doors were opened, and the people all rushed in, to see the corpse of the Duke, who had been beheaded.

It must be known that Ser Giovanni Saudo, the councillor, was not present when the aforesaid sentence was pronounced; because he was unwell and remained at home. So that only fourteen balloted; that is to say, five councillors, and nine of the Council of Ten. And it was adjudged, that all the lands and chattels of the Duke, as well as of the other traitors, should be forfeited to the state. And as a grace to the Duke, it was resolved in the Council of Ten, that he should be allowed to dispose of two thousand ducats out of his own property. And it was resolved, that all the councillors, and all the Avogadori of the Commonwealth, those of the Council of Ten, and the members of the junta, who had assisted in passing sentence on the Duke and the other traitors, should have the privilege of carrying arms both by day and by night in Venice, and from Grado to Cavazere. And they were also to be allowed two footmen carrying arms, the aforesaid footmen living and boarding with them in their own houses. And he who did not keep two footmen might transfer the privilege to his sons or his brothers; but only to two. Permission of carrying arms was also granted to the four Notaries of the Chancery, that is to say, of the Supreme Court, who took the depositions; and they were, Amedeo, Nicoletto di Lorino, Stefanello, and Pietro de Compostelli, the secretaries of the Signori di Notte.

After the traitors had been hanged, and the Duke had had his head cut off, the state remained in great tranquillity and peace. And, as I have read in a Chronicle, the corpse of the Duke was removed in a barge, with eight torches, to his tomb in the church of San Giovanni e Paolo, where it was buried. The tomb is now in that aisle in the middle of the little church of Santa Maria della Pace which was built by Bishop Gabriel of Bergamo. It is a coffin of stone, with these words engraven thereon: "*Hic jacet Dominus Marinus Faliero Dux.*"—And they did not paint his portrait in the hall of the Great Council:—but in the place where it ought to have been, you see these words:—"*Hic est locus Marini Faliero, decapitati pro crimibus.*"—And it is thought that his house was granted to the church of Sant' Apostolo; it was that great one near the bridge. Yet this could not be the case, or else the family bought it back from the church; for it still belongs to Cà Faliero. I must not refrain from noting, that some wished to write the following words in the place where his portrait ought to have been, as aforesaid:—"*Marinus Faliero Dux, temeritas me cepit. Pœnas tui, decapitatus pro crimibus.*"—Others, also,

indited a couplet, worthy of being inscribed upon his tomb.

"*Dux Venetum jacet heic, patriam qui prodere tentans,
Sceptra, decus, censum perdidit, atque caput.*"

NOTE B.

PETRARCH ON THE CONSPIRACY OF MARINO FALIERO.

"Al giovane Doge Andrea Dandolo succedette un vecchio, il quale tardi si pose al timone della repubblica, ma sempre prima di quel, che facea d' uopo a lui, ed alla patria: egli è Marino Faliero, personaggio a me noto per antica domestichezza. Falsa era l'opinione intorno a lui, giacchè egli si mostrò fornito più di corraggio, che di senno. Non pago della prima dignità, entro con stolto piede nel pubblico Palazzo: imperciocchè questo Doge dei Veneti, magistrato sacro in tutti i secoli, che dagli antichi fu sempre venerato qual nume in quella città, l' altri jeri fu decollato nel vestibolo dell' istesso Palazzo. Discorrerei fu dal principio le cause di un tale evento, e così vario, ed ambiguo non ne fosse il grido. Nessuno però lo scusa, tutti affermano, che egli abbia voluto cangiar qualche cosa nell' ordine della repubblica a lui tramandato dai maggiori. Che desiderava egli di più? Io son d' avviso, che egli abbia ottenuto ciò, che non si concedette a nessuna altro: mentre adempiva gli uffici di legato presso il Pontefice, e sulle rive del Rodano trattava la pace, che io prima di lui avevo iodarno tentato di concludere, gli fu conierito l' onore del Ducato, che ne chiedeva, ne s' aspettava. Tornato in patria, pensò a quello, cui nessuno non pose mente giammai, e soffrì quello che a niuno accade mai di soffrire: giacchè in quel luogo celeberrimo, e chiarissimo, e bellissimo infra tutti quelli, che io vidi, ove i suoi antenati avevano ricevuti grandissimi onori in mezzo alle pompe trionfali, ivi egli fu trasciato in modo servile, e spogliato delle insegne ducali, perdette la testa, e macchiò col proprio sangue le soglie del tempio, l' atrio del Palazzo, e le scale marmoree rendute spesse volte illustri o dalle solenni festività, o dalle ostili spoglie. Ho notato il luogo, ora noto il tempo: è l' anno del Natale di Cristo, 1355, fu il giorno 18 d' Aprile. Si alto è il grido sparso, che se alcuno esaminerà la disciplina, e le costumanze di quella città, e quanto mutamento di cose vengia minacciato dalla morte di un sol uomo (quantunque molti altri, come narrauo, essendo complici, o subirono l' istesso supplicio, o lo aspettarono) si accorgera, che nulla di più grande avvenne ai nostri tempi nella Italia. Tu forse qui attendi il mio giudizio: assolvo il popolo, se credere alla fama, benchè abbia potuto e castigare più temeramente, e con maggior dolcezza vendicare il suo dolore: ma non così facilmente, si modera un' ira giusta insieme, e grande in un numeroso popolo principalmente, nel quale il precipitoso, ed instabile volgo agguzza gli stimoli dell' iracundia con rapidi, e scongiurati clamori. Compatisco, e nell' istesso tempo mi adiro con quell' infelice uomo, il quale adorno di un' insolito onore, non so, che cosa si volesse negli estremità anni della sua vita: la calamità di lui diviene sempre più grave, perchè dalla sentenza contra di esso prorogata aprirà, che egli fu non solo misero, ma insano, e demente, e che con vane arti si usurpo per tanti anni una falsa fama di sapienza. Ammonisco i Dogi, i quali gli succede-

rano, che questo e un' esempio posto innanzi ai loro occhi, quale specchio, nel quale veggano d' essere non Signori, ma Duci, anzi nemmeno Duci, ma onorati servi della Repubblica. Tu sta sano; e giacché furtivano le pubbliche cose, sforsianosi di governar modestissimamente i privati nostri affari."—LEVATI, *Viaggi di Petrarca*, vol. iv. p. 323.

The above Italian translation from the Latin epistles of Petrarch proves—1stly, That Marino Faliero was a personal friend of Petrarch's; "antica dimestichezza," old intimacy, is the phrase of the poet. 2ndly, That Petrarch thought that he had more courage than conduct, "più di coraggio che di senno." 3rdly, That there was some jealousy on the part of Petrarch; for he says that Marino Faliero was treating of the peace which he himself had "vainly attempted to conclude." 4thly, That the honour of the Dukedom was conferred upon him, which he neither sought nor expected, "che nè chiedeva nè aspettava," and which had never been granted to any other in like circumstances, "cioè che non si concedette a nessuno altro," a proof of the high esteem in which he must have been held. 5thly, That he had a reputation for wisdom, only forfeited by the last enterprise of his life, "si usurpò per tanti anni una falsa fama di sapienza."—"He had usurped for so many years a false fame of wisdom," rather a difficult task, I should think. People are generally found out before eighty years of age, at least in a republic.—From these, and the other historical notes which I have collected, it may be inferred, that Marino Faliero possessed many of the qualities, but not the success of a hero; and that his passions were too violent. The paitry and ignorant account of Dr. Moore falls to the ground. Petrarch says, "that there had been no greater event in his times" (*our times* literally), "nostri tempi," in Italy. He also differs from the historian in saying that Faliero was "on the banks of the Rhone," instead of at Rome, when elected: the other accounts say, that the deputation of the Venetian senate met him at Ravenna. How this may have been, it is not for me to decide, and is of no great importance. Had the man succeeded, he would have changed the face of Venice, and perhaps of Italy. As it is, what *are* they both?

NOTE C.

VENETIAN SOCIETY AND MANNERS.

"Vice without splendour, sin without relief
Even from the gloss of love to smooth it o'er;
But, in its stead, coarse lusts of habitude," &c.

[See p. 442.]

"To these attacks so frequently pointed by the government against the clergy,—to the continual struggles between the different constituted bodies,—to these enterprises carried on by the mass of the nobles against the depositaries of power,—to all those projects of innovation, which always ended by a stroke of state policy, we must add a cause not less fitted to spread contempt for ancient doctrines; *this was the excess of corruption.*

"That freedom of manners, which had been long boasted of as the principal charm of Venetian society, had degenerated into scandalous licentiousness: the tie of marriage was less sacred in that Catholic country, than among those nations where the laws and religion admit of its being dissolved. Because they could not break the contract, they feigned that it had not existed; and the ground of nullity, immodestly alleged by the married pair, was admitted with equal facility by priests and

magistrates, alike corrupt. These divorcees, veiled under another name, became so frequent that the most important act of civil society was discovered to be amenable to a tribunal of exceptions; and to restrain the open scandal of such proceedings became the office of the police. In 1782 the Council of Ten decreed, that every woman who should sue for a dissolution of her marriage should be compelled to await the decision of the judges in some convent, to be named by the court.* Soon afterwards the same council summoned all causes of that nature before itself.† This infringement on ecclesiastical jurisdiction having occasioned some remonstrance from Rome, the council retained only the right of rejecting the petition of the married persons, and consented to refer such causes to the holy office as it should not previously have rejected.‡

"There was a moment in which, doubtless, the destruction of private fortunes, the ruin of youth, the domestic discord occasioned by these abuses, determined the government to depart from its established maxims concerning the freedom of manners allowed the subject. All the courtesans were banished from Venice; but their absence was not enough to reclaim and bring back good morals to a whole people brought up in the most scandalous licentiousness. Depravity reached the very bosom of private families, and even into the cloister; and they found themselves obliged to recall, and even to indemnify,§ women who sometimes gained possession of important secrets, and who might be usefully employed in the ruin of men whose fortunes might have rendered them dangerous. Since that time licentiousness has gone on increasing; and we have seen mothers, not only selling the innocence of their daughters, but selling it by a contract, authenticated by the signature of a public officer, and the performance of which was secured by the protection of the laws.¶

"The parlours of the convents of noble ladies and the houses of the courtesans, though the police carefully kept up a number of spies about them, were the only assemblies for society in Venice; and in these two places, so different from each other; there was equal freedom. Music, collations, galantry, were not more forbidden in the parlours than at the casinos. There were a number of casinos for the purpose of public assemblies, where gaming was the principal pursuit of the company. It was a strange sight to see persons of either sex masked, or grave in their magisterial robes, round a table, invoking chance, and giving way at one instant to the agonies of despair, at the next to the illusions of hope, and that without uttering a single word.

"The rich had private casinos, but they lived *incognito* in them; and the wives whom they abandoned found compensation in the liberty they enjoyed. The corruption of morals had deprived them of their empire. We have just reviewed the whole history of Venice, and we have not once seen them exercise the slightest influence."—DARU: *Hist. de la Répub. de Venise*, vol. v. p. 95.

* Correspondence of M. Schlick, French chargé d'affaires. Despatch of 24th August, 1782.

† *Ibid.* Despatch 31st August.

‡ *Ibid.* Despatch of 3rd September, 1785.

§ The decree for their recall designates them as *nostre benemerite meretrici*; a fund and some houses, called *Casas rampane*, were assigned to them; hence the opprobrious appellation of *Carampane*.

¶ Mayer, Description of Venice, vol. ii.; and M. Archenholz, Picture of Italy, vol. i. ch. 2.

NOTES.

Page 404, col. 2.

"I smote the tardy bishop at Treviso." An historical fact. See Marin Sanuto's "Lives of the Doges."

Page 406, col. 2.

"Doge (*aside*). Saint Mark's shall strike that hour!" The bells of San Marco were never rung but by order of the Doge. One of the pretexts for ringing this alarm was to have been an announcement of the appearance of a Genoese fleet off the Lagoon.

Page 407, col. 2.

"A gondola, with one oar only, will." A gondola is not like a common boat, but is as easily rowed with one oar as with two (though, of course, not so swiftly), and often is so from motives of privacy; and, since the decay of Venice, of economy.

Page 418, col. 1.

"Engaged in secret to the Signory." An historical fact. See APPENDIX, Note A.

Page 429, col. 1.

"Within our palace precincts at San Polo." The Doge's family palace.

Page 434, col. 1.

"Of the red columns, where, on festal Thursday." "Giovèdi grasso,"—"fat or greasy Thursday,"—which I cannot literally translate in the text, was the day.

Page 434, col. 1.

"Guards! let their mouths be gagged even in the act." Historical fact. See Sanuto, APPENDIX, Note A.

Page 436, col. 2.

"Ben. Say, conscript fathers, shall she be admitted?" The Venetian senate took the same title as the Roman, of "conscript fathers."

Page 441, col. 2.

"Doge. 'Tis with age, then." This was the actual reply of Bailli, maire of Paris, to a Frenchman who made him the same reproach on his way to execution, in the earliest part of their revolution. I find in reading over (since the completion of this tragedy), for the first time these six years, "Venice Preserved," a similar reply on a different occasion by Renault, and other coincidences arising from the subject. I need hardly remind the gentlest reader, that such coincidences must be accidental, from the very facility of their detection by reference to so popular a play on the stage and in the closet as Otway's *chef-d'œuvre*.

Page 442, col. 1.

"Who shall despise her!—She shall stoop to be." Should the dramatic picture seem harsh, let the reader look to the historical, of the period prophesied, or rather of the few years preceding that period. Voltaire calculated their "nostre bene merite Meretrici" at 12,000 of regulars, without including volunteers and local militia, on what authority I know not; but it is, perhaps, the only part of the population not decreased. Venice once contained two hundred thousand inhabitants: there are now about ninety thousand; and these!! few individuals can conceive, and none could describe, the actual state into which the

more than infernal tyranny of Austria has plunged this unhappy city. From the present decay and degeneracy of Venice under the Barbarians, there are some honourable individual exceptions. There is Pasqualigo, the last, and, alas! *posthumous* son of the marriage of the Doges with the Adriatic, who fought his frigate with far greater gallantry than any of his French coadjutors in the memorable action off Lissa. I came home in the squadron with the prizes in 1811, and recollect to have heard Sir William Hoste, and the other officers engaged in that glorious conflict, speak in the highest terms of Pasqualigo's behaviour. There is the Abbate Morelli. There is Alvise Querini, who, after a long and honourable diplomatic career, finds some consolation for the wrongs of his country, in the pursuits of literature with his nephew, Vittor Benzoni, the son of the celebrated beauty, the heroine of "La Biondina in Gondolotta." There are the patrician poet Morosini, and the poet Lambertini, the author of the "Biondina," &c., and many other estimable productions; and, not least in an Englishman's estimation, Madame Micheli, the translator of Shakspeare. There are the young Dandolo and the improvisatore Carrer, and Giuseppe Albrizzi, the accomplished son of an accomplished mother. There is Aglietti, and, were there nothing else, there is the immortality of Canova. Cicognara, Mustoxithi, Bucati, &c. &c., I do not reckon, because the one is a Greek, and the others were born at least a hundred miles off, which, throughout Italy, constitutes, if not a *forestigner*, at least a *stranger* (*forestièr*).

Page 442, col. 1.

"Then when the Hebrew's in thy palaces" The chief palaces on the Brenta now belong to the Jews; who in the earlier times of the republic were only allowed to inhabit Mestri, and not to enter the city of Venice. The whole commerce is in the hands of the Jews and Greeks, and the Huns form the garrison.

Page 442, col. 2.

"But in its stead, coarse lusts of habitude." [See APPENDIX, Note C.]

Page 442, col. 2.

"Gaiust which thou wilt not strive, and dar'st not murmur." If the Doge's prophecy seem remarkable, look to the following, made by Alamanni two hundred and seventy years ago:—"There is one very singular prophecy concerning Venice: 'If thou dost not change,' it says to that proud republic, thy liberty, which is already on the wing, will not reckon a century more than the thousandth year.' If we carry back the epocha of Venetian freedom to the establishment of the government under which the republic flourished, we shall find that the date of the election of the first Doge is 697; and if we add one century to a thousand, that is, eleven hundred years we shall find the sense of the prediction to be literally this: 'Thy liberty will not last till 1797.' Recollect that Venice ceased to be free in the year 1796, the fifth year of the French republic; and you will perceive that there never was prediction more pointed, or more exactly followed by the event. You will, therefore, note as very remarkable the three lines of Alamanni addressed to Venice; which, however, no one has pointed out:—

'Se non cambi pensier, un secol solo
Non conterà sopra 'l millesimo anno
Tua libertà, che va fuggendo a volo.'

Many prophecies have passed for such, and many men have been called prophets for much less."—*GINQUENÉ, Hist. Lit. de l'Italie, t. ix. p. 144.*

Page 442, col. 2.

"Thou den of drunkards with the blood of princes!" Of the first fifty Doges, five abdicated—five were banished with their eyes put out—five were MASSACRED—and nine deposed—so that nineteen out of fifty lost the throne by violence, besides two who fell in battle: this occurred long previous to the reign of Marino Faliero. One of his more immediate predecessors, Andrea Dandolo, died of vexation. Marino Faliero himself perished as related. Amongst his successors, *Foscari*, after seeing his son repeatedly tortured and banished, was deposed, and died of breaking a blood-vessel, on hearing the bell of Saint Mark's toll for the election of his successor. Morosini was impeached for the loss of Candia; but this was previous to his dukedom, during which he conquered the Morea, and was styled the Peloponnesian. Faliero might truly say,—

"Thou den of drunkards with the blood of princes!"

Page 443, col. 2.

"Chief of the Ten." "Un Capo de' Dieci" are the words of Sanuto's Chronicle.

SARDANAPALUS.

Page 445, col. 1.

"And thou, my own Ionian Myrrha, choose."] "The Ionian name had been still more comprehensive, having included the Achalans and the Bœotians, who, together with those to whom it was afterwards confined, would make nearly the whole of the Greek nation; and among the Orientals it was always the general name for the Greeks."—*MIRFORD'S Greece, vol. i. p. 199.*

Page 448, col. 1.

"Eat, drink, and love; the rest's not worth a fillip."] "For this expedition he took only a small chosen body of the phalanx, but all his light troops. In the first day's march he reached Anchialus, a town said to have been founded by the king of Assyria, Sardanapalus. The fortifications, in their magnitude and extent, still in Arrian's time, bore the character of greatness, which the Assyrians appear singularly to have affected in works of the kind. A monument representing Sardanapalus was found there, warranted by an inscription in Assyrian characters, of course in the old Assyrian language, which the Greeks, whether well or ill, interpreted thus: 'Sardanapalus, son of Anacyndaraxes, in one day founded Anchialus and Tarsus. Eat, drink, play; all other human joys are not worth a fillip.' Supposing this version nearly exact (for Arrian says it was not quite so), whether the purpose has not been to invite to civil order a people disposed to turbulence, rather than to recommend immoderate Inxury, may perhaps reasonably be questioned. What, indeed, could be the object of a king of Assyria in founding such towns in a country so distant from his capital, and so divided from it by an immense extent of sandy deserts and lofty mountains, and, still more, how the inhabitants could be at once in circumstances to abandon themselves to the intemperate joys which their prince

has been supposed to have recommended, is not obvious; but it may deserve observation that, in that line of coast, the southern of Lesser Asia, ruins of cities, evidently of an age after Alexander, yet barely named in history, at this day astonish the adventurous traveller by their magnificence and elegance. Amid the desolation which, under a singularly barbarian government, has for so many centuries been daily spreading in the finest countries of the globe, whether more from soil and climate, or from opportunities for commerce, extraordinary means must have been found for communities to flourish there; whence it may seem that the measures of Sardanapalus were directed by juster views than have been commonly ascribed to him; but that monarch having been the last of a dynasty ended by a revolution, obloquy on his memory would follow of course from the policy of his successors and their partisans. The inconsistency of traditions concerning Sardanapalus is striking in Diodorus's account of him."—*MIRFORD'S Greece, vol. ix. p. 311.*

Page 478, col. 2.

"Some twenty stadia."] About two miles and a half.

THE TWO FOSCARI.

Page 496, col. 1.

"Created by degrees an ocean Rome."] In Lady Morgan's fearless and excellent work upon Italy, I perceive the expression of "Rome of the Ocean" applied to Venice. The same phrase occurs in the "Two Foscari." My publisher can vouch for me, that the tragedy was written and sent to England some time before I had seen Lady Morgan's work, which I only received on the 16th of August. I hasten, however, to notice the coincidence, and to yield the originality of the phrase to her who first placed it before the public.

Page 496, col. 2.

"That melody, which out of tones and tunes."] Alluding to the Swiss air and its effects.

Page 504, col. 1.

"There often has been question about you."] An historical fact. See DARU, tom. ii.

Page 510, col. 1.

"O'er those they slew. I've heard of widows' tears."]—The Venetians appear to have had a particular turn for breaking the hearts of their Doges. The following is another instance of the kind in the Doge Marco Barbarigo; he was succeeded by his brother Agostino Barbarigo, whose chief merit is here mentioned.—"Le doge, blessé de trouver constamment un contradicteur et un censeur si amer dans son frère, lui dit un jour en plein conseil; 'Messire Angustin, vous faites tout votre possible pour hâter ma mort; vous vous flattez de me succéder; mais, si les autres vous connaissent aussi bien que je vous connais, ils n'auront garde de vous élire.' Là-dessus il se leva, ému de colère, reentra dans son appartement, et mourut quelques jours après. Ce frère, contre lequel il s'était emporté, fut précisément le successeur qu'on lui donna. C'était un mérite dont on aimait à tenir compte; surtout à un parent, de s'être mis en opposition avec le chef de la république."—*DARU, Hist. de Venise, t. ii. p. 533.*

Page 510, col. 2.

"Lor. (pointing to the Doge's body). That he has paid me!" "L'ha pagata." An historical fact. See *Hist. de Venise*, par P. DARU, t. ii. p. 411.

CAIN.

Page 535, col. 1.

"But the four rivers would not cleanse my soul." The "four rivers" which flowed round Eden, and consequently the only waters with which Cain was acquainted upon earth.

HEAVEN AND EARTH.

Page 537, col. 1.

"Albeit thou watchest with 'the seven.'" The archangels, said to be seven in number, and to occupy the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy.

Page 542, col. 1.

"In a few hours the glorious giants' graves." And there were giants in the earth in those days, and after, mighty men, which were of old, men of renown."—*Genesis*.

Page 542, col. 1.

"And heaven set wide her windows; while mankind." "The same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened."—*Ibid*.

Page 542, col. 2.

"The scroll of Enoch prophesied it long." The book of Enoch, preserved by the Ethiopians, is said by them to be anterior to the flood.

WERNER.

Page 567, col. 2.

"From the Ravenstone by choking yon myself." The Ravenstone, "Rabenstein," is the *stone gibbet* of Germany, and so called from the ravens perching on it.

DEFORMED TRANSFORMED.

Page 597, col. 2.

"Bestrides the Hartz Mountain." This is a well-known German superstition—a gigantic shadow produced by reflection on the Brocken.

Page 600, col. 1.

"From the red earth, like Adam." Adam means "red earth," from which the first man was formed.

Page 607, col. 1.

"Weep not—strike! for Rome is mourning!" Scipio, the second Africanus, is said to have repeated a verse of Homer, and wept over the burning of Carthage. He had better have granted it a capitulation.

BEPPO.

Page 618, col. 1.

"The Spaniards call the person a 'Cortejo.'" Cortejo is pronounced *Cortejo*, with an aspirate, according to the Arabesque guttural. It means what there is as yet no precise name for in England, though the practice is as common as in any tramontane country whatever.

Page 619, col. 1.

"Raphael, who died in thy embrace, and vies." For the received accounts of the cause of Raphael's death, see his Lives.

Page 619, col. 1.

"While yet Canova can create below?"

(In talking thus, the writer, more especially

Of women, would be understood to say, He speaks as a spectator, not officially, And always, reader, in a modest way; Perhaps, too, in no very great degree shall he Appear to have offended in this lay, Since, as all know, without the sex, our sonnets Would seem unfinish'd, like their untrimm'd bonnets.)

(Signed) PRINTER'S DEVIL.

DON JUAN.

Page 626, col. 1.

"And Wordsworth has his place in the Excise." Wordsworth's place may be in the Customs—it is, I think, in that or the Excise—besides another at Lord Lonsdale's table, where this poetical charlatan and political parasite licks up the crumbs with a hardened alacrity; the converted Jacobin having long subsided into the clownish sycophant of the worst prejudices of the aristocracy.

Page 626, col. 2.

"And heartless daughters—worn—and pale—and poor." "Pale, but not cadaverous:"—Milton's two elder daughters are said to have robbed him of his books, besides cheating and plaguing him in the economy of his house, &c. &c. His feelings on such an outrage, both as a parent and a scholar, must have been singularly painful. Hayley compares him to Lear. See part third, *Life of Milton*, by W. Hayley (or Hailey, as spelt in the edition before me).

Page 626, col. 2.

"The intellectual enuch Castlereagh?" Or,—

"Would he subside into a hackney Laureate— A scribbling, self-sold, soul-hired, scorn'd Is-carlot?"

I doubt if "Laureate" and "Is-carlot" be good rhymes, but must say, as Ben Jonson did to Sylvester, who challenged him to rhyme with—

"I, John Sylvester,
Lay with your sister."

Jonson answered,— "I, Ben Jonson, lay with your wife." Sylvester answered,— "That is not rhyme."—"No," said Ben Jonson; "but it is true."

Page 627, col. 1.

"Eutropius of its many masters,—blind." For the character of Eutropius, the eunuch and minister at the court of Arcadius, see Gibbon.

Page 627, col. 1.

"Is it not so, my Tory, Ultra-Julian?" I allude not to our friend Landor's hero, the traitor Count Julian, but to Gibbon's hero, vulgarly yclept "The Apostate."

Page 629, col. 1.

"Save thine 'incomparable oil, Macassar!'" Description des *vertus incomparables* de l'Huile de Macassar.—See the Advertisement.

Page 630, col. 2.

"As Numa's (who was also named Pompilius)."

—"primus qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, curibus parvis et paupere terrâ
Missus in imperium magnum."—VIRG.

Page 631, col. 2.

"Although Longinus tells us there is no hymn." See Longinus, Section 10, "ἵνα μὴ ἐν τῇ περὶ αὐτῆν πάθος φαίνεται, παθῶν δὲ σύνδοτος."

Page 631, col. 2.

"They only add them all in an appendix." Fact! There is, or was, such an edition, with all the obnoxious epigrams of Martial placed by themselves at the end.

Page 632, col. 1.

"Which make the reader envy his transgressions." See his Confessions, l. i. c. ix. By the representation which Saint Augustine gives of himself in his youth, it is easy to see that he was what we should call a rake. He avoided the school as the plague; he loved nothing but gaming and public shows; he robbed his father of everything he could find; he invented a thousand lies to escape the rod, which they were obliged to make use of to punish his irregularities.

Page 633, col. 2.

"('T was snow that brought St. Anthony to reason)." For the particulars of St. Anthony's recipe for hot blood in cold weather, see Mr. Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints."

Page 635, col. 2.

"In feelings quick as Ovid's Miss Medea." See Ovid. de Art. Amand. l. ii.

Page 636, col. 1.

"The bard I quote from does not sing amiss." Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming—(I think)—the opening of Canto Second—but quote from memory.

Page 642, col. 2.

"Was it for this that no Cortejo e'er." The Spanish "Cortejo" is much the same as the Italian "Cavaller Servente."

Page 642, col. 2.

"Who took Algiers, declares I used him vilely?" Donna Julia here made a mistake. Count O'Reilly did not take Algiers—but Agiers very nearly took him: he and his army and fleet retreated with great loss, and not much credit, from before that city, in the year 1775.

Page 649, col. 2.

"My days of love are over; me no more."]

"Me nec fenina, nec puer
Jan, nec spes animi credula mutui,
Nec certare juvat mero;
Nec vindre novis tempora floribus."—HOR.

Page 651, col. 1.

"Excepting the Venetian Fazzioli." Fazzioli—literally, the little handkerchiefs—the veils most availing of St. Mark.

Page 659, col. 1.

"Remember Ugolino condescends."]

"Quando ebbe detto ciò, con gli occhi torti
Riprese il teschio misero co' denti,
Che furo all' osso, come d'un cao forti."

Page 674, col. 2.

"Dante." Dante calls his wife, in the "Inferno," "la fiera moglie."

Page 674, col. 2.

"Milton." Milton's first wife ran away from him within the first month. If she had not, what would John Milton have done?

Page 678, col. 2.

"For none likes more to hear himself converse."]

"Risponde allor' Margutte, a dir tel tosto,
Io non credo piu al nere ch' all' azzurro:
Ma nel cappono, o lesso, o vuogli arrosto,
E credo alcuna volta aeco nel burro;
Nella cerviglia, e quando lo n' ho nel mosto,
E molto piu nell' espro che il mangurro;
Ma sopra tutto nel buon vino ho fede,
E credo che sia salvo chi gli crede."—
Pulci, *Morgante Maggiore*, ca. 18, st. 151.

Page 681, col. 2.

"That e'er by precious metal was held in." The dress is Moorish, and the bracelets and bar are worn in the manner described. The reader will perceive hereafter, that as the mother of Haldée was of Fez, her daughter wore the garb of the country.

Page 681, col. 2.

"A like gold bar above her instep roll'd." The bar of gold above the instep is a mark of sovereign rank in the women of the families of the deys, and is worn as such by their female relatives.

Page 681, col. 2.

"Her person if allow'd at large to run." This is no exaggeration: there were four women whom I remember to have seen, who possessed their hair in this profusion; of these, three were English, the other was a Levantine. Their hair was of that length and quantity, that, when let down, it almost entirely shaded the person, so as nearly to render dress a superfluity. Of these, only one had dark hair; the Oriental had, perhaps, the lightest colour of the four.

Page 683, col. 1.

"Than your sires' 'Islands of the Blest.'" The νῆσοι μακάρων of the Greek poets were supposed to have been the Cape de Verd islands or the Canaries.

Page 683, col. 1.

"And when the sun set where were they?"

"Deep were the groans of Xerxes, when he saw
This havoc; for his seat, a lofty mound
Commanding the wide sea, o'erlook'd the hosts.
With rueful cries he rent his royal robes,
And through his troops embattled on the shore
Gave signal of retreat; then started wild
And fled disorder'd."—ÆSCHYLUS.

Page 684, col. 1.

"There, swan-like, let me sing and die."

Ἰν' ἄλαεν ἔπεισι πόντου
πρόβλημ' ἀλέκυστον, ἄκραν
ἰπὸ πλάκα Σουρίου." κ. τ. λ.—SOPH. *Ajax*, v. 1217.

Page 684, col. 2.

"For the first Mrs. Milton left his house." See Johnson's *Life of Milton*.

Page 685, col. 2.

"Can sneer at him who drew 'Achitophel!'"
"The verses of Dryden, once highly celebrated, are forgotten."—MR. W. WORDSWORTH'S *Preface*.

Page 686, col. 1.

"Oh, Hesperus! thou bringest all good things."

"Ἐσπερὲ πάντα φέρεις,
Φέρεις ὄνον—φέρεις αἶγα,
Φέρεις μητέρα παιδα."—*Fragment of Sappho*.

Page 686, col. 2.

"Ah! surely nothing dies but something mourns!"

"Era già l'ora che volge 'l distio,
A' naviganti, e 'ntenerisce il cuore,
Lo di ch'han detto a' dolci amici a dio;
E che lo nuovo peregrin d' amore
Punge, se ode Squilla di lontano,
Che paia 'l giorno pianger che si muore."—
DANTE'S *Purgatory*, canto viii.

This last line is the first of Gray's *Elegy*, taken by him without acknowledgment.

Page 686, col. 2.

"Some hands unseen strewed flowers upon his tomb." See Suetonius for this fact.

Page 688, col. 1.

"Whom the gods love die young," was said of yore." See Herodotus (Cleobis and Biton). The sentiment is in a fragment of Menander.

Page 693, col. 1.

"A vein had burst, and her sweet lips' purc dyes." This is no very uncommon effect of the violence of conflicting and different passions. The Doge Francis Foscarei, on his deposition in 1457, hearing the bells of St. Mark announce the election of his successor, "mourut subitement d'une hémorragie causée par une veine qui s'éclata dans sa poitrine," (see Sismondi and Daru, vols. i. and ii.) at the age of eighty years, when "Who would have thought the old man had so much blood in him?" Before I was sixteen years of age, I was witness to a melancholy instance of the same effect of mixed passions upon a young person, who, however, did not die in consequence, at that time, but fell a victim some years afterwards to a seizure of the same kind, arising from causes intimately connected with agitation of mind.

Page 695, col. 2.

"But sold by the impresario at no high rate." This is a fact. A few years ago a man engaged a company for some foreign theatre, embarked them at an Italian port, and carrying them to Algiers, sold them all. One of the women, returned from her captivity, I heard sing, by a strange coincidence, in Rossini's opera of "L'Italiana in Algeri," at Venice, in the beginning of 1817.

Page 696, col. 1.

"From all the Pope makes yearly 't would perplex." It is strange that it should be the Pope and the Sultan who are the chief encouragers of this branch of trade—women being prohibited as singers at St. Peter's, and not deemed trustworthy as guardians of the harem.

Page 699, col. 2.

"Sprinkled with palaces; the Ocean stream." Ωκεανοίο ρέοιο. This expression of Homer has been much criticised. It hardly answers to our Atlantic ideas of the ocean, but is sufficiently applicable to the Hellespont, and the Bosphorus, with the Ægean intersected with islands.

Page 699, col. 2.

"'T is a grand sight from off 'the Giant's Grave.'" The "Giant's Grave" is a height on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, much frequented by holiday parties; like Harrow and Highgate.

Page 702, col. 2.

"Of food I think with Philip's son, or rather." See Plutarch in *Alex.*, Q. Curt. Hist. *Alex.*, and Sir Richard Clayton's "Critical Inquiry into the Life of Alexander the Great."

Page 703, col. 1.

"Stretch'd in the street, and able scarce to pant." The assassination alluded to took place on the 5th of December, 1820, in the streets of Ravenna, not a hundred paces from the residence of the writer. The circumstances were as described.

Page 703, col. 2.

"Wood'ring what next, till the caique was brought." The light and elegant wherries plying about the quays of Constantinople are so called.

Page 704, col. 1.

"From Saint Bartholomew we have saved our skin." St. Bartholomew is said to have been flayed alive.

Page 705, col. 1.

"Prepared for supper with a glass of rum." In Turkey nothing is more common than for the Mussulmans to take several glasses of strong spirits by way of appetizer. I have seen them take as many as six of raki before dinner, and swear that they dined the better for it: I tried the experiment, but fared like the Scotchman, who having heard that the birds called kittiwakes were admirable whets, ate six of them, and complained that "he was no hungrier than when he began."

Page 705, col. 2.

"Splendid but silent, save in one, where a dropping." A common furniture. I recollect being received by All Pacha, in a large room, paved with marble, containing a marble basin, and fountain playing in the centre, &c. &c.

Page 706, col. 1.

"And the caluminated queen Semiramis." Babylon was enlarged by Nimrod, strengthened and beautified by Nabuchadonosor, and rebuilt by Semiramis.

Page 709, col. 1.

"The gate so splendid was in all its features." Features of a gate—a ministerial metaphor: "the feature upon which this question hinges." See the "Fudge Family," or hear Castlereagh.

Page 709, col. 2.

"A good deal practised here upon occasion." A few years ago the wife of Mnehtar Pacha complained to his father of his son's supposed infidelity: he asked with whom, and she had the barbarity to give in a list of the twelve handsomest women in Yafina. They were seized, fastened up in sacks, and drowned in the lake the same night. One of the guards who was present informed me, that not one of the victims uttered a cry, or showed a symptom of terror at so sudden a "wrench from all we know, from all we love."

Page 711, col. 1.

"Though on more *thorough-bred* or fairer fingers." There is nothing, perhaps, more distinctive of birth than the hand. It is almost the only sign of blood which aristocracy can generate.

Page 715, col. 2.

"Save Solymán, the glory of their line." It may not be unworthy of remark, that Bacon, in his essay on "Empire," hints that Solymán was the last of his line, on what authority, I know not. These are his words:—"The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solymán's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solymán until this day is suspected to be untrue, and of strange blood; for that Selymus the second was thought to be suppositions." But Bacon, in his historical authorities, is often inaccurate. I could give half-a-dozen instances from his Apophthegms only.

BACON'S APOPHTHEGMS.

OBSERVATIONS.

91.

Michael Angelo, the famous painter, painting in the Pope's chapel the portraiture of hell and damned souls, made one of the damned souls so like a cardinal that was his enemy, as everybody at first sight knew it: whereupon the cardinal complained to Pope Clement, humbly praying it might be defaced. The Pope said to him, Why, you know very well I have power to deliver a soul out of purgatory, but not out of hell.

This was *not* the portrait of a cardinal, but of the Pope's master of the ceremonies.

155.

Alexander, after the battle of Granicum, had very great offers made him by Darius. Consulting with his captains concerning them, Parmenio said, Sure, I would accept of these offers, if I were as Alexander. Alexander answered, So would I, if I were as Parmenio.

It was after the battle of Issus and during the siege of Tyre, and *not* immediately after the passage of the Granicus, that this is said to have occurred.

158.

Antigonus, when it was told him that the enemy had such volleys of arrows that they did hide the sun, said, That falls out well, for it is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the shade.

This was *not* said by Antigonus, but by a Spartan, previously to the battle of Thermopylae.

162.

There was a philosopher that disputed with Adrian the Emperor, and did it but weakly. One of his friends that stood by afterwards said unto him, Methinks you were not like yourself last day, in argument with the Emperor: I could have answered better myself. Why, said the philosopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions?

This happened under Augustus Cæsar, and *not* during the reign of Adrian.

164.

There was one that found a great mass of money, digging underground in his grandfather's house, and being somewhat doubtful of the ease signified it to the emperor that he had found such treasure. The emperor made a rescript thus: Use it. He writ back again, that the sum was greater than his state or condition could use. The emperor writ a new rescript thus: Abuse it.

This happened to the father of Herodes Atticus, and the answer was made by the Emperor *Nerva*, who deserved that his name should have been stated by the "greatest—wisest—meanest of mankind."

178.

One of the seven was wont to say, that laws were like cobwebs: where the small flies were caught, and the great break through.

This was said by Anacharsis the Scythian, and *not* by a Greek.

209.

An orator of Athens said to Demosthenes, The Athenians will kill you if they wax mad. Demosthenes replied, And they will kill you if they be in good sense.

This was *not* said by Demosthenes, but to Demosthenes by *Phocion*.

221.

There was a philosopher about Tiberius that, looking into the nature of Caius, said of him, That he was mire mingled with blood.

This was *not* said of Caius (Caligula, I presume, is intended by Caius), but of *Tiberius* himself.

97.

There was a king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner: whereupon the Pope writ a moitory to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church, and taken his son: the king sent an embassy to him, and sent withal the armour wherein the bishop was taken, and this

This reply was *not* made by a king of Hungary, but sent by Richard the First, Cœur de Lion, of England, to the Pope with the breast-plate of the bishop of Beauvais.

G g

only in writing—*Vide num hæc sit vestis filii tui?* Know now whether this be thy son's coat?

267.

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then give over to be king.

This did not happen to Demetrius, but to *Philip*, King of Macedon.

VOLTAIRE.

Having stated that Bacon was frequently incorrect in his citations from history, I have thought it necessary in what regards so great a name (however trifling), to support the assertion by such facts as more immediately occur to me. They are but trifles, and yet for such trifles a school-boy would be whipped (if still in the fourth form); and Voltaire for half-a-dozen similar errors has been treated as a superficial writer, notwithstanding the testimony of the learned Warton:—"Voltaire, a writer of *much deeper research* than is imagined, and the *first* who has displayed the literature and customs of the dark ages with *any degree of penetration* and comprehension."* For another distinguished testimony to Voltaire's merits in literary research, see also Lord Holland's excellent Account of the Life and Writings of Lope de Vega, vol. i. p. 215, edition of 1817.

Voltaire has even been termed a "shallow fellow," by some of the same school who called Dryden's Ode "a drunken song;"—a *school* (as it is called, I presume, from their education being still incomplete) the whole of whose filthy trash of Epics, Excursions, &c. &c. &c., is not worth the two words in Zaire, "*Vous pleurez,*"† or a single speech of Tacred:—a *school*, the apostate lives of whose renegades, with their tea-drinking neutrality of morals, and their convenient treachery in politics—in the record of their accumulated pretences to virtue can produce no *actions* (were all their good deeds drawn up in array) to equal or approach the sole defence of the family of Calas, by that great and unequalled genius—the universal Voltaire.

I have ventured to remark on these little inaccuracies of "the greatest genius that England, or perhaps any other country, ever produced,"‡ merely to show our national injustice in condemning *generally* the greatest genius of France for such inadvertencies as these, of which the highest of England has been no less guilty. Query, was Bacon a greater intellect than Newton?

CAMPBELL.

Being in the humour of criticism, I shall proceed, after having ventured upon the slips of Bacon, to touch upon one or two as trifling in the edition of the British Poets, by the justly celebrated Campbell. But I do this in good will, and trust it will be so taken. If anything could add to my opinion of the talents and true feeling of that gentleman, it would be his classical, honest, and triumphant defence of Pope, against the vulgar cant of the day, and its existing Grub Street.

* Dissertation I.

†—"Il est trop vrai que l'honneur me l'ordonne,
Que je vous adurai, que je vous abandonne,
Que je renonce à vous, que vous le désirez,
Que sous une autre loi . . . Zaire, VOUS PLEUREZ?"—
Zaire, acte iv. sc. ii.

‡ Pope, in Spence's Anecdotes, p. 158. Malone's edition.

The inadvertencies to which I allude are—

Firstly, in speaking of *Anstey*, whom he accuses of having taken "his leading characters from *Smollett*." Anstey's Bath Guide was published in 1766. Smollett's Humphrey Clinker (the only work of Smollett's from which Tabitha, &c. &c. could have been taken) was written during *Smollett's last residence* at Leghorn in 1770—"Argal," if there has been any borrowing, Anstey must be the creditor, and not the debtor. I refer Mr. Campbell to his *own* data in his Lives of Smollett and Anstey.

Secondly, Mr. Campbell says in the Life of Cowper (note to page 358, vol. vii.) that he knows not to whom Cowper alludes in these lines,—

"Nor he who, for the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church, and laugh'd his word to scorn."

The Calvinist meant Voltaire, and the church of Ferney, with its inscription "Deo erexit Voltaire."

Thirdly, in the Life of Burns, Mr. Campbell quotes Shakspeare thus,—

"To gild refined gold, to paint the rose,
Or add fresh perfume to the violet."

This version by no means improves the original, which is as follows—

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet," &c.—*King John*.

A great poet quoting another should be correct; he should also be accurate, when he accuses a Parnassian brother of that dangerous charge "borrowing:" a poet had better borrow anything (excepting money) than the thoughts of another—they are always sure to be reclaimed; but it is very hard, having been the *lender*, to be denounced as the debtor, as is the case of Anstey *versus* Smollett.

As there is "honour amongst thieves," let there be some amongst poets, and give each his due,—none can afford to give it more than Mr. Campbell himself, who, with a high reputation for originality, and a fame which cannot be shaken, is the only poet of the times (except Rogers) who can be reproached (and *in him* it is indeed a reproach) with having written *too little*.

Ravenna, Jan. 5, 1821.

Page 717, col. 2.

"Which, taken at the flood,—you know the rest."]
See Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, act iv. sc. iii.

Page 718, col. 2.

"Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius."]
Cato gave up his wife, Martia, to his friend Hortensius; but, on the death of the latter, took her back again. This conduct was ridiculed by the Romans, who observed, that Martia entered the house of Hortensius very poor, but returned to the bed of Cato loaded with treasures.—PLUTARCH.

Page 719, col. 1.

"(A 'Highland welcome' all the wide world over.)"]
See Waverley.

Page 719, col. 2.

"In his monastic cocubine of snow."]
The blessed Francis, being strongly solicited one day by the emotions of the flesh, pulled off his clothes and scourged himself soundly: being after this inflamed with a wonderful fervour of mind, he plunged his naked body into a great heap of snow.

The devil, being overcome, retired immediately, and the holy man returned victorious into his cell."—See BURLEA's *Lives of the Saints*.

Page 720, col. 2.

"The tyrant's wish, 'that mankind only had.'" Caligula—See Suetonius. "Being in a rage at the people, for favouring a party in the Circensian games in opposition to him, he cried out, 'I wish the Roman people had but one neck.'"

Page 720, col. 2.

"He went forth with the lovely Odaliskes." The ladies of the seraglio.

Page 721, col. 1.

"Who with the brightest Georgians might compare." "It is in the adjacent climates of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Circassia, that nature has pleased, at least to our eyes, the model of beauty, in the shape of the limbs, the colour of the skin, the symmetry of the features, and the expression of the countenance;—the men are formed for action, the women for love."—GREYTON.

Page 721, col. 2.

"They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha." Padisha is the Turkish title of the Grand Signior.

Page 725, col. 2.

"A 'wood obscure,' like that where Dante found." "Nell' mezzo del cammin di nostra vita. Mi ritrovaì per una selva oscura," &c.—*Inferno*.

Page 735, col. 2.

"Was teaching his recruits to use the bayonet." Fact: Souwarrow did this in person.

Page 740, col. 2.

"All sounds it pierceth, 'Allah! Allah! Hu!'" Allah Hu! is properly the war-ery of the Mussulmans, and they dwell on the last syllable, which gives it a wild and peculiar effect.

Page 740, col. 2.

"Carnage, (so Wordsworth tells you) is God's daughter."]

"But Thy* most dreaded instrument
In working out a pure intent,
Is man array'd for mutual slaughter;
Yea, Carnage is thy daughter!"
WORDSWORTH'S *Thanksgiving Ode*.

Page 741, col. 2.

"Was printed Grove, although his name was Grose." A fact: see the Waterloo Gazettes. I recollect remarking at the time to a friend:—"There is fame! a man is killed, his name is Grose, and they print it Grove." I was at college with the deceased, who was a very amiable and clever man, and his society in great request for his wit, gaiety, and "Chansons a boire."

Page 742, col. 1.

"(The antiquarians who can settle time.)" See General Valancey and Sir Lawrence Parsons.

"'Tis pity 'that such meaning should pave

* To wit, the Deity's; this is perhaps as pretty a pedigree for murder as ever was found out by Garter King at Arms.—What would have been said, had any free-spoken people discovered such a lineage?

hell.'" The Portuguese proverb says, that "hell is paved with good intentions."

Page 743, col. 2.

"By thy humane discovery, Friar Bacon!" Gunpowder is said to have been discovered by this friar.

Page 750, col. 1.

"That you and I will win St. George's collar." A Russian military order.

Page 755, col. 1.

"Humanity would rise, and thunder 'Nay!'" Query, *Ney?*—Printer's Devil.

Page 755, col. 2.

"And 'Europe's Liberator'—still enslaved." Vide Speeches in Parliament, after the battle of Waterloo.

Page 757, col. 1.

"'But heaven,' as Cassio says, 'is above all.'" See Othello.

Page 758, col. 1.

"I've heard them in the Ephesian ruins howl." In Greece I never saw or heard these animals; but among the ruins of Ephesus I have heard them by hundreds.

Page 758, col. 2.

"Because he could no more digest his dinner." He was killed in a conspiracy, after his temper had been exasperated by his extreme costivity to a degree of insanity.

Page 760, col. 1.

"And had just buried the fair-faced Lanskol." He was the grande passion of the grande Catherine. See her Lives under the head of "Lanskol."

Page 760, col. 2.

"Bld Ireland's Londonderry's Marquess show." This was written long before the suicide of that person.

Page 761, col. 1.

"Oh thon 'tetterima causa' of all 'belli.'" Hor. Sat. lib. i. sat. iii.

Page 762, col. 1.

"A man' (as Giles says): for though she would widow all." "His fortune swells him, it is rank, he's married."—*Sir Giles Overreach*; MASSINGEA's *New Way to Pay Old Debts*."

Page 763, col. 2.

"Of several ribands, and some thousand peasants." A Russian estate is always valued by the number of the slaves upon it.

Page 765, col. 2.

"Would scarcely join again the 'reformadoes.'" "Reformers," or rather "Reformed." The Baron Bradwardine, in Waverley, is authority for the word.

Page 766, col. 1.

"The endless soot bestows a tint far deeper." Query, *suit?*—Printer's Devil.

Page 766, col. 2.

"The Dee, the Don, Balmouie's brig's black wall." The brig of Don, near the "auld town" of Aberdeen, with its one arch, and its black deep salmon-stream

below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother's side. The saying as recollecting by me was this, but I have never heard or seen it since I was nine years of age:—

"Brig of Balgounie, *black's your wa'*,
Wi' a wife's *ae son*, and a mear's *ae foal*,
Doua ye shall fa'!"

Page 767, col. 1.

"With his *Agrarian* laws, the high estate."] Tiberius Gracchus, being tribune of the people, demanded in their name the execution of the Agrarian law; by which all persons possessing above a certain number of acres were to be deprived of the surplus for the benefit of the poor citizens.

Page 767, col. 2.

"But getting nigh grim Dante's 'obscure wood.'"] *Mi retrovai per un selva oscura.*—*Inferno, Canto I.*

Page 768, col. 1.

"Oh for a *forty-parson* power to chaat."] A metaphor taken from the "forty-horse power" of a steam-engine. That mad wag the Reverend Sydney Smith, sitting by a brother clergyman at dinner, observed afterwards, that his dull neighbour had a "*twelve-parson power*" of conversation.

Page 768, col. 2.

"To strip the Saxons of their *hydes*, like tanners."] "Hyde."—I believe a hyde of land to be a legitimate word, and, as such, subject to the tax of a quibble.

Page 770, col. 1.

"Was given to her favourite, and now *bore his*."] The empress went to the Crimea, accompanied by the emperor Joseph, in the year—I forget which.

Page 770, col. 2.

"Which gave her dukes the graceless name of *Biroc*."] In the Empress Anne's time, Biren, her favourite, assumed the name and arms of the "*Birocs*" of France, which families are yet extant with that of England. There are still the daughters of Courland of that name; one of them I remember seeing in England in the blessed year of the Allies (1814)—the Duchess of S.—to whom the English Duchess of Somerset presented me as a namesake.

Page 771, col. 1.

"The greatest number flesh hath ever known."] St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins were still extant in 1816, and may be so yet, as much as ever.

Page 776, col. 1.

"And so knowing?"] The advance of science and of language has rendered it unnecessary to translate the above true and good English, spoken in its original purity by the select mobility and heir patrons. The following is a stanza of a song which was very popular, at least in my early days:—

"On the high toby-spice flash the muzzle,
In spite of each gallows old scout;
If you at the spellken can't hustle,
You'll be hobbled in making a Clout.
Then your Blowing will wax gallows haughty,
When she hears of your scaly mistake,
She'll surely turn switch for the forty—
That her Jack may be regular weight."

If there be any gemman so ignorant as to require a traduction, I refer him to my old friend and corporeal pastor and master, John Jackson, Esq., Professor of Pugilism; who, I trust, still retains the strength and symmetry of his model of a form, together with his good-humour and athletic as well as mental accomplishments.

Page 777, col. 1.

"St. James's Palace and St. James's 'Hells.'"] "Hells," gaming-houses. What their number may now be, in this life, I know not. Before I was of age I knew them pretty accurately, both "gold" and "silver." I was once nearly called out by an acquaintance, because when he asked me where I thought that his soul would be found hereafter, I answered, "In Silver Hell."

Page 778, col. 2.

'Spirit would name, and therefore even I won't acent."] "Acent" was a Scotch phrase meaning "concerning"—"with regard to:" It has been made English by the Scotch novels; and, as the Frenchman said, "If it be not, ought to be English."

Page 779, col. 2.

"The milliners who furnish 'drapery Misses.'"] "Drapery Misses."—This term is probably anything now but a *mystery*. It was, however, almost so to me when I first returned from the East in 1811-1812. It means a pretty, a high-born, a fashionable young female, well instructed by her friends, and furnished by her milliner with a wardrobe upon credit, to be repaid, when married, by the *husband*. The riddle was first read to me by a young and pretty heiress, on my praising the "drapery" of the "*untochered*" but "pretty virginities" (like Mrs. Anne Page) of the *then* day, which has now been some years yesterday; she assured me that the thing was common in London; and as her own thousands, and blooming looks, and rich simplicity of array, put any suspicion in her own case out of the question, I confess I gave some credit to the allegation. If necessary, authorities might be cited; in which case I could quote both "drapery" and the wearers. Let us hope, however, that it is now obsolete.

Page 780, col. 2.

"T is strange the mind, that fiery particle."] "*Diviæ particulum aure.*"

Page 781, col. 1.

"And Centaur Nessus garb of mortal clothing."] "*Illita Nessæ tibi texta venæ.*"—Ovid, *Epist. ix.*

Page 781, col. 2.

"In mind, a sort of sentimental bogie."] Scotch for goblin.

Page 784, col. 2.

"Who rouse the shirtless patriots of Spain?"] *The Descamisados.*

Page 786, col. 1.

"And Mitford in the nineteenth century."] See Mitford's Greece. "*Grecia Venax.*" His great pleasure consists in praising tyrants, abusing Plutarch, spelling oddly, and writing quaintly; and what is strange, after all *his* is the best modern history of Greece in any language, and he is perhaps the best of all modern historians whatsoever. Having named his sias, it is but fair to

state his virtues—learning, labour, research, wrath, and partiality. I call the latter virtues in a writer, because they make him write in earnest.

Page 788, col. 1.

"A hazy widower turn'd of forty's sure." This line may puzzle the commentators more than the present generation.

Page 792, col. 1.

"Like Russians rushing from hot haths to snows." The Russians, as is well known, run out from their hot baths to plunge into the Neva; a pleasant practical antithesis, which it seems does them no harm.

Page 792, col. 2.

"Which flash'd as far as where the musk-bull browses." For a description and print of this inhabitant of the polar region and native country of the Auroræ Boreales, see Parry's Voyage in search of a North-west Passage.

Page 793, col. 1.

"As Philip's son proposed to do with Athos." A sculptor projected to hew Mount Athos into a statue of Alexander, with a city in one hand, and, I believe, a river in his pocket, with various other similar devices. But Alexander's gone, and Athos remains, I trust ere long to look over a nation of freemen.

Page 796, col. 1.

"Also there bin another pious reason."

"With everything that pretty bin,
My lady sweet, arise."—SHAKESPEARE.

Page 798, col. 1.

"They and their hills, 'Arcadians both,' are left." "Arcades ambo."

Page 800, col. 2.

"Or wilder group of savage Salvatore's." Salvatore Rosa.

Page 801, col. 1.

"His hell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish." If I err not, "your Dane" is one of Iago's catalogue of nations "exquisite in their drinking."

Page 801, col. 2.

"Even Nimrod's self might leave the plains of Dura." In Assyria.

Page 802, col. 1.

"And shine the very *Siria* of the spheres." *Siria*, i. e., hitch-star.

Page 803, col. 2.

"That Scriptures out of church are blasphemies." "Mrs. Adams answered Mr. Adams, that it was blasphemous to talk of Scripture out of church." This dogma was broached to her husband—the best Christian in any book.—See *Joseph Andrews*.

Page 804, col. 2.

"Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it." It would have taught him humanity at least. This sentimental savage, whom it is a mode to quote (amongst the novelists) to show their sympathy for innocent sports and old songs, teaches how to sew up frogs, and break their legs by way of experiment, in addition to the art of angling, the cruelest, the coldest, and the stupidest of pretended sports. They may talk about the beauties of nature, but the

angler merely thinks of his dish of fish; he has no leisure to take his eyes from off the streams, and a single *bite* is worth to him more than all the scenery around. Besides, some fish bite best on a rainy day. The whale, the shark, and the tunny fishery have somewhat of noble and perilous in them; even net fishing, trawling, &c., are more humane and useful. But angling!—No angler can be a good man.

"One of the best men I ever knew,—as humane, delicate-minded, generous, and excellent a creature as any in the world,—was an angler: true, he angled with painted flies, and would have been incapable of the extravagances of I. Walton."

The above addition was made by a friend in reading over the MS.:—"Andi alteram partem."—I leave it to counterbalance my own observation.

Page 808, col. 2.

"And never *craned*, and made but few '*faux pas*.'" *Craning*.—"To crane" is, or was, an expression used to denote a gentleman's stretching out his neck over a hedge, "to look before he leaped;"—a pause in his "vaniting ambition," which in the field doth occasion some delay and execration in those who may be immediately behind the equestrian sceptic. "Sir, if you don't choose to take the leap, let me!"—was a phrase which generally sent the aspirant on again; and to good purpose: for though "the horse and rider" might fall, they made a gap through which, and over him and his steed, the field might follow.

Page 809, col. 1.

"Ask'd next day, 'If men ever hunted twice?'" See his Letters to his Son.

Page 810, col. 2.

"Go to the coffee-house, and take another." In Swift's or Horace Walpole's letters I think it is mentioned that somebody, regretting the loss of a friend, was answered by an universal Pylades: "When I lose one, I go to the Saint James's Coffee-house, and take another." I recollect having heard an anecdote of the same kind. Sir W. D. was a great gamester. Coming in one day to the club of which he was a member, he was observed to look melancholy. "What is the matter, Sir William?" cried Hare, of facetious memory. "Ah!" replied Sir W., "I have just lost poor Lady D."—"Lost! What at? *Quinze* or *Hazard*?" was the consolatory rejoinder of the querist.

Page 811, col. 2.

"And I refer you to wise Oxenstiern." The famous Chancellor Oxenstiern said to his son, on the latter expressing his surprise upon the great effects arising from petty causes in the presumed mystery of politics: "You see by this, my son, with how little wisdom the kingdoms of the world are governed."

Page 813, col. 2.

"Or Swiss Rousseau, cry '*Voilà la Pervenche!*'" See "La Nouvelle Héloïse."

Page 813, col. 2.

"*Beatus ille procul!*" from '*negotii*.'" Hor. Epod. Od. ii.

Page 818, col. 1.

"Great Soerates? And thou, Diviner still." As it is necessary in these times to avoid ambiguity, I say that I mean, by "Diviner still," CHAIST. If

ever God was man—or man God—he was *both*. I never arraigned his creed, but the use, or abuse—made of it. Mr. Canning one day quoted Christianity to sanction negro slavery, and Mr. Wilberforce had little to say in reply. And was Christ crucified that black men might be scourged? If so, he had better been born a Mulatto, to give both colours an equal chance of freedom, or at least salvation.

Page 819, col. 2.

"When Rapp the Harmonist embargo'd marriage." This extraordinary and flourishing German colony in America does not entirely exclude matrimony, as the "Shakers" do; but lays such restrictions upon it as prevents more than a certain quantum of births within a certain number of years; which births (as Mr. Hulme observes) generally arrive "in a little flock like those of a farmer's lambs, all within the same month perhaps." These Harmonists (so called from the name of their settlement) are represented as a remarkably flourishing, pious, and quiet people. See the various recent writers on America.

Page 820, col. 1.

"Nor canvass what 'so eminent a hand' meant." Jacob Tonson, according to Mr. Pope, was accustomed to call his writers "able pens," "persons of honour," and especially "eminent hands." Vide Correspondence, &c. &c.

Page 821, col. 1.

"Of Brutus at the pageant of Tiberius." See Tacitus, h. vi.

Page 823, col. 1.

"(There's fame)—young partridge filets, deck'd with truffles." A dish "à la Lucullus." This hero, who conquered the East, has left his more extended celebrity to the transplantation of cherries (which he first brought into Europe), and the nomenclature of some very good dishes:—and I am not sure that (barring indigestion) he has not done more service to mankind by his cookery than by his conquests. A cherry-tree may weigh against a bloody laurel: besides, he has contrived to earn celebrity from both.

Page 823, col. 2.

"There's pretty picking in those 'petits puits.'" "Petits puits d'amour garuls des confitures,"—a classical and well-known dish for part of the flank of a second course.

Page 825, col. 1.

"Observe; for that with me's a 'sine qua.'" Subauditur "non;" omitted for the sake of euphony.

Page 826, col. 1.

"It makes my blood boil like the springs of Hecla." Hecla is a famous hot-spring in Iceland.

Page 826, col. 1.

"Shall 'fool me to the top up of my bent.'" Hamlet, Act iii. sc. 2.

Page 826, col. 1.

"Like those of the philosopher of Malmesbury." Hobbes: who, doubting of his own soul, paid that compliment to the souls of other people as to decline their visits, of which he had some apprehension.

Page 826, col. 2.

"To draw the bow, to ride, and speak the truth." Xenophon, Cyrop.

Page 827, col. 1.

"For this effect defective comes by cause." Hamlet, Act ii. sc. 2.

Page 827, col. 2.

"If from a shell-fish or from cochineal." The composition of the old Tyrian purple, whether from a shell-fish, or from cochineal, or from kermes, is still an article of dispute: and even its colour—some say purple, others scarlet: I say nothing.

Page 832, col. 1.

"Was much consoled by his own repartee." I think that it was a *carpet* on which Diogenes trod, with—"Thus I trample on the pride of Plato!"—"With greater pride," as the other replied. But as *carpets* are meant to be trodden upon, my memory probably misgives me, and it might be a robe, or tapestry, or a tablecloth, or some other expensive and uncynical piece of furniture.

Page 832, col. 1.

"To soothe our ears, lest Italy should fail." I remember that the mayoresse of a provincial town, somewhat surfeited with a similar display from foreign parts, did rather indecorously break through the applauses of an intelligent audience—intelligent, I mean, as to music—for the words, besides being in recondite languages (it was some years before the peace, ere all the world had travelled, and while I was a collegian), were sorely disguised by the performers:—this mayoresse, I say, broke out with, "Rot your Italianos! for my part, I loves a simple ballat!" Rossini will go a good way to bring most people to the same opinion, some day. Who would imagine that he was to be the successor of Mozart? However, I state this with diffidence, as a liege and loyal admirer of Italian music in general, and of much of Rossini's; but we may say, as the connoisseur did of painting, in "The Vicar of Wakefield," "that the picture would be better painted if the painter had taken more pains."

Page 833, col. 2.

"For Gothic daring shown in English money." "Aus Romano aere Veneto" is the inscription (and well inscribed in this instance) on the sea walls between the Adriatic and Venice. The walls were a republican work of the Venetians; the inscription, I believe, imperial; and inscribed by Napoleon the First. It is time to continue to him that title—there will be a second by and by, "Spes altera mundi," if he live; let him not defeat it like his father. But, in any case, he will be preferable to Imbeciles. There is a glorious field for him, if he know how to cultivate it.—[Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, died at Vienna, July 22, 1832—to the disappointment of many prophets. He had just completed his twenty-first year.]

Page 833, col. 2.

"Untying 'squires' to fight against the churches."]

"I conjure you, by that which you profess (Howe'er you come to know it), answer me: Though ye untie the winds, and let them fight Against the churches."—*Macbeth*.

Page 835, col. 1.

"And champion him to the utmost—' he would keep it."]

"Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the utterance."—*Macbeth*.

Page 837, col. 2.

"They err—'t is merely what is call'd mobility."]
In French "*mobilité*." I am not sure that mobility is English; but it is expressive of a quality which rather belongs to other climates, though it is sometimes seen to a great extent in our own. It may be defined as an excessive susceptibility of immediate impressions—at the same time without *losing* the past; and is, though sometimes apparently useful to the possessor, a most painful and unhappy attribute.

Page 838, col. 1.

"Draperied her form with curious felicity!"]

"Curiosa felicitas."—PETRONIUS ARBITER.

Page 839, col. 2.

"A noise like to wet fingers drawn on glass."]
See the account of the ghost of the uncle of Prince Charles of Saxony, raised by Schroepfer—"Karl—Karl—was willst du mit mir?"

Page 840, col. 2.

"Should cause more fear than a whole host's
Identity!"]

"*Shadows to-night*
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than could the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers," &c.
Richard III.

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